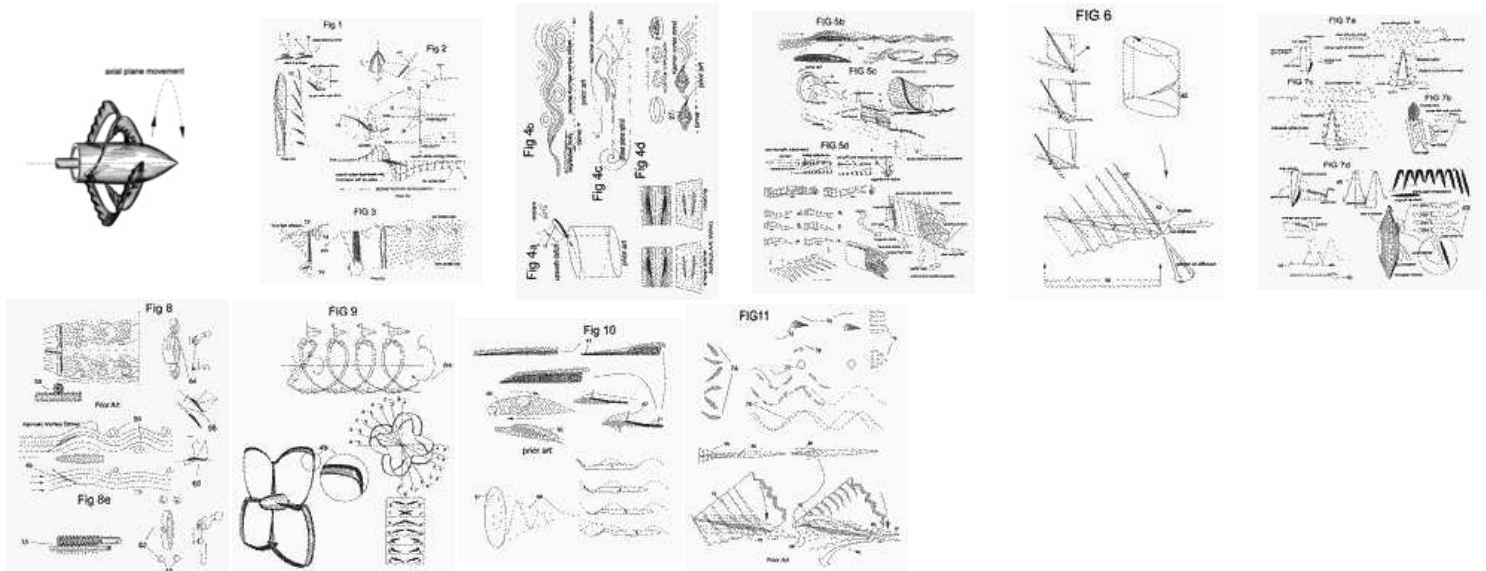
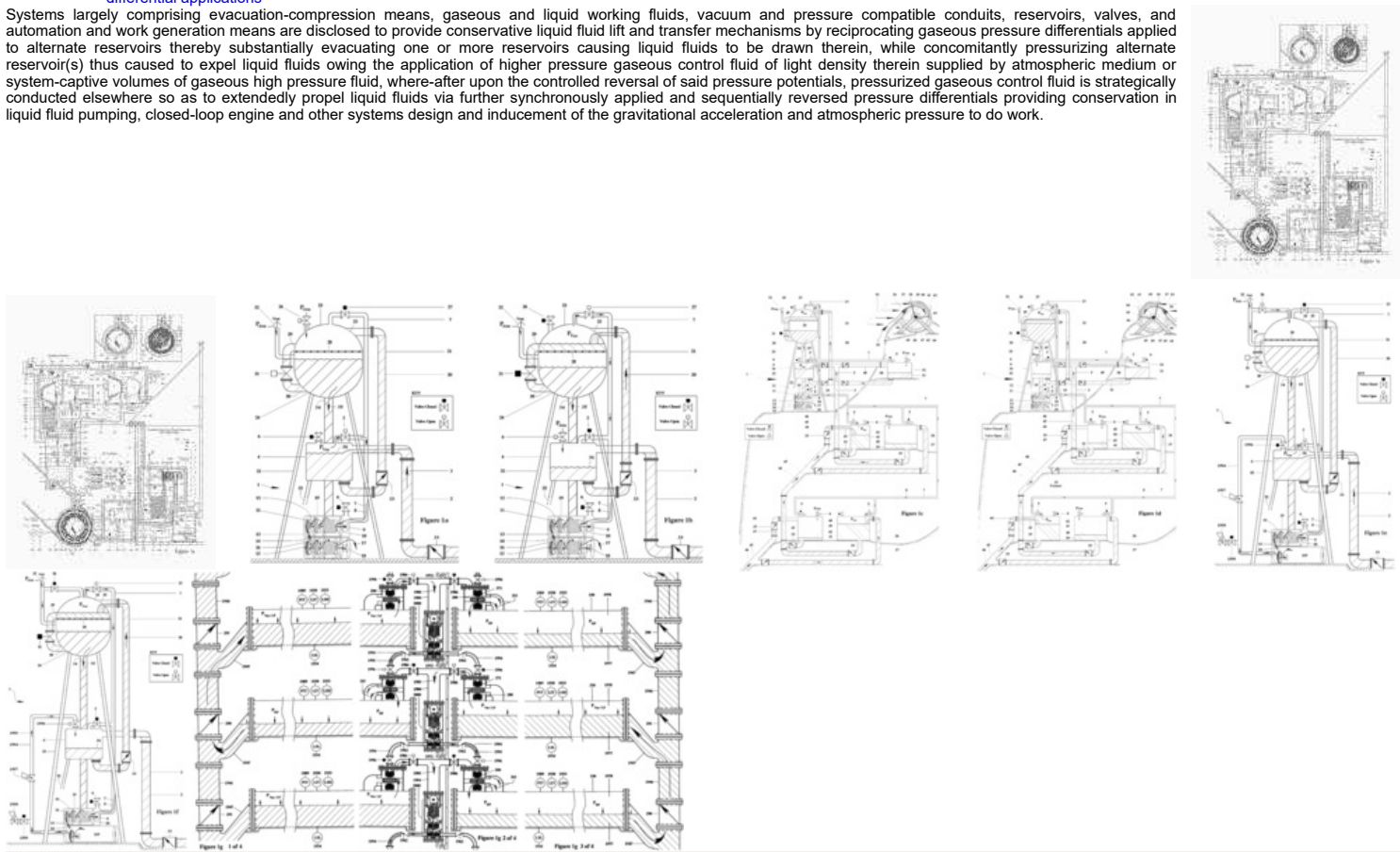


5 results for (pressure gradients and turbine generator and wastewater)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX - Collection: FAMPAT

#	Title	Publication number	1st App. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st Publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Spiral-based axial flow devices	US2004009063	2002-07-12	POLACSEK RONALD R	2004-01-15	2004-01-15
Axial flow devices using rigid spiral band profiled blade catenaries attached variably along and around an axially elongated profiled hub, of axially oriented profile section sequences 75 mapped relative to truncated cones-of-generation. Upon rotation and lubricity-masked progression through axial planes-of-shear, this time-domain sequence travels in 2-dimensional axial-datum-plane-relative path-excursions and ejects frictional adhesions via angular reverse vortex street thrust due to an after-body accelerating wave shape-sequence 48 . This guides bound vortex pressures at linear path-velocity substantially parallel to the collective plane-of-shear, conferring higher differential pressures through path-vector-addition, improved force-vector orientation, extended laminar flows, lower form drag and tip vorticity. As a wind turbine, path-vectors are added to inflow, ducting an increased mass flow inward for increased power extraction per diameter. As a propeller, path-vector-subtraction guides the wave front flight-path-transverse, allowing higher flight velocities and improving thrust-per-torque through enhanced force vectors and mass flow rates.						
						
2.	Synchronous and sequential pressure differential applications	WO2010031162	2009-09-16	SHERRER GORDON DAVID	2010-03-25	2010-03-25
Systems largely comprising evacuation-compression means, gaseous and liquid working fluids, vacuum and pressure compatible conduits, reservoirs, valves, and automation and work generation means are disclosed to provide conservative liquid fluid lift and transfer mechanisms by reciprocating gaseous pressure differentials applied to alternate reservoirs thereby substantially evacuating one or more reservoirs causing liquid fluids to be drawn therein, while concomitantly pressurizing alternate reservoir(s) thus caused to expel liquid fluids owing the application of higher pressure gaseous control fluid of light density therein supplied by atmospheric medium or system-captive volumes of gaseous high pressure fluid, where-after upon the controlled reversal of said pressure potentials, pressurized gaseous control fluid is strategically conducted elsewhere so as to extendedly propel liquid fluids via further synchronously applied and sequentially reversed pressure differentials providing conservation in liquid fluid pumping, closed-loop engine and other systems design and inducement of the gravitational acceleration and atmospheric pressure to do work.						
						

3.

An apparatus and method to remove contaminants from a fluid

US2015360970

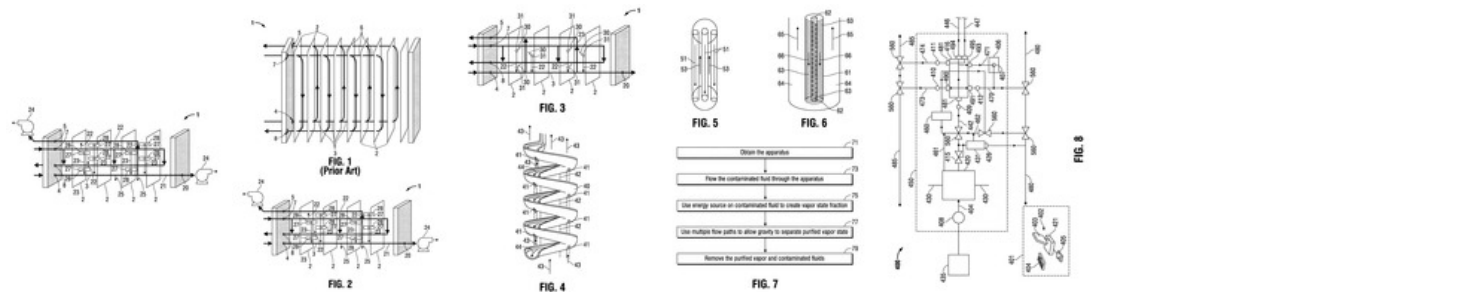
2015-05-28

KATZ WATER TECHNOLOGY

2015-12-17

2015-12-17

An apparatus, system and method to remove purified vapor from a contaminated fluid using energy. The apparatus comprises an inlet wherein contaminated fluid flows in the apparatus through the inlet; at least two outlets wherein a first outlet exits purified vapor and a second outlet wherein contaminated fluid with a portion removed as purified vapor exits the apparatus; an energy source that causes the contaminated fluid to heat to a temperature wherein at least a portion of the contaminated fluid is converted to purified vapor; at least two different flow paths from at least one inlet to the first outlet and second outlet, the first and second flow paths flow through at least a portion of the apparatus wherein differences causes the lighter purified vapor to take a different path than the heavier contaminated with the purified vapor exiting the first outlet and the contaminated fluid exiting the second outlet.



4.

Containment protection system for a nuclear facility and associated operating method

CA2878629

2012-08-01

AREVA*

2014-02-06

2014-02-06

A containment protection system (2) for treating the atmosphere present in the containment (4) of a nuclear facility (6), particularly a nuclear power plant, in case of critical incidents involving extensive release of hydrogen (H2) and steam is to be able to effectively and quickly relieve such conditions in a largely passive manner and where possible without contaminating the environment. According to the invention, the containment protection system (2) has for this purpose a circuit, which comprises a conduction system (10, 72, 120, 128) and which is provided for connecting to the containment (4), out of the containment (4) and back again for a fluid flow, more particularly having the following components fluidically connected in series: a recombination device (20) for recombining hydrogen (H2) contained in the fluid flow with oxygen (O2) to form steam (H2O); a condensation device (74) connected downstream of the recombination device (20) for condensing steam fractions contained in the fluid flow with means for diverting the condensate (94) out of the fluid flow; drive means (18, 180) for the fluid flow, a heat exchanger (96) being provided for an at least partial re-cooling of the condensation device (74) and being connected on the inlet side via a feed line (144) to a storage tank (140) for liquid nitrogen (N2).

