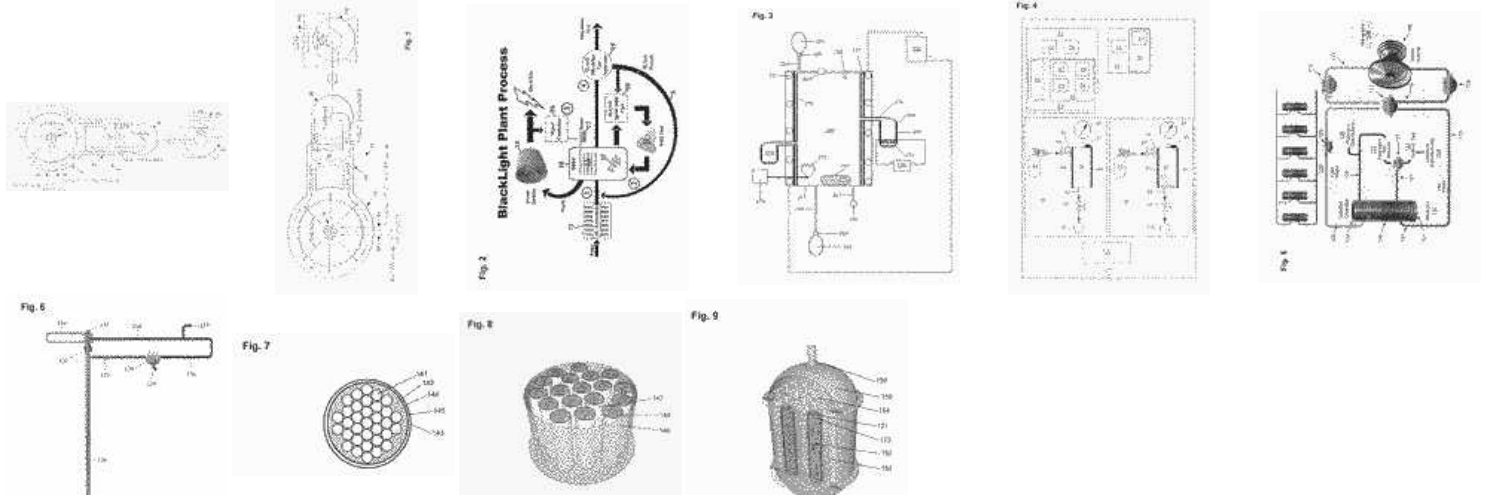


14 results for (activation and metallic alloy and organic solvent and zn and cu and sn and sb)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX - Collection: FAMPAT

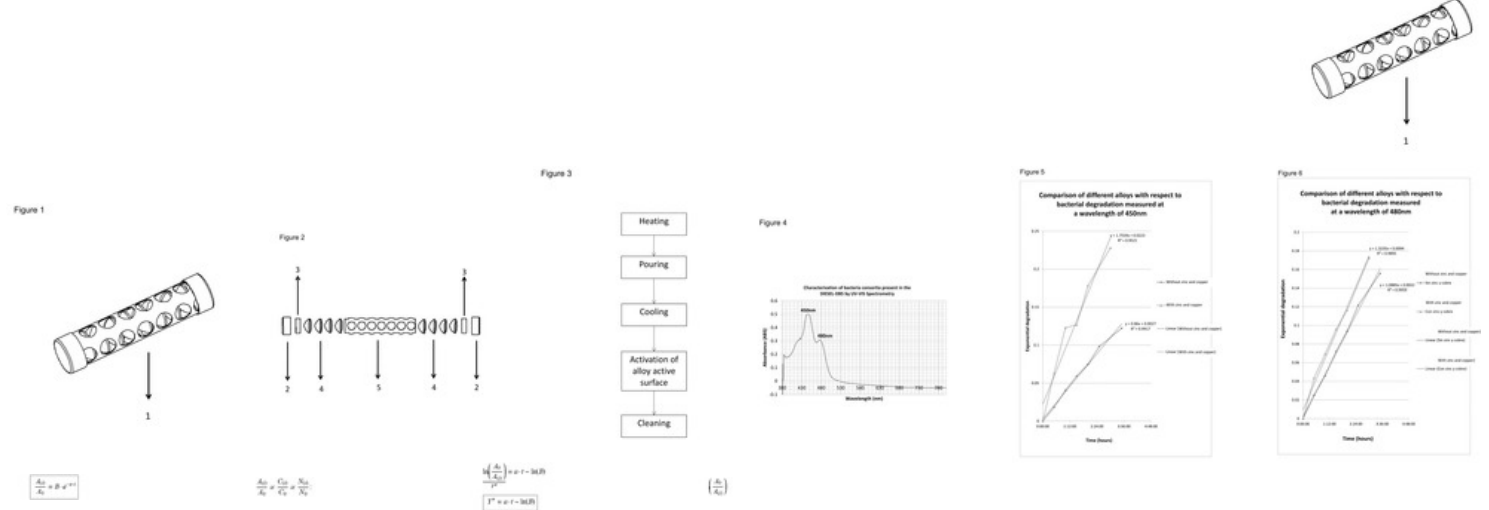
#	Title	Publication number	1st App. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st Publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Structured oxidation catalysts	US2005239643	2005-04-09	ROHM & HAAS*	2005-10-27	2005-10-27
Structured catalysts useful for oxidizing alkanes, alkenes and combinations of alkanes and alkenes are described. The structure catalysts comprise one or more mixed metal oxide catalysts having a three dimensional structure that is self-supporting and that facilitates movement of gas phase reactants and products and one or more mixed metal oxide catalysts deposited on a three dimensional form of continuous unitary structures having openings that facilitates movement of gas phase reactants and products. In addition, the invention includes one or more chemical and/or physical modifications of structured catalysts, which in turns improves their efficiency and selectivity for converting alkanes, alkenes and mixtures thereof to their corresponding oxygenates. The invention is further directed to methods for preparing structured catalysts and to vapor phase catalytic processes using the structured catalysts, including catalytic oxidations of alkanes, alkenes and mixtures thereof. $\text{MoV}_a\text{Nb}_b\text{X}_c\text{Z}_d\text{O}_n$$\text{MoV}_a\text{Nb}_b\text{X}_c\text{Z}_d\text{O}_n$$\text{MoV}_a\text{Nb}_b\text{X}_c\text{Z}_d\text{O}_n$$\text{Mo}_a\text{V}_b\text{Te}_c\text{X}_d$$\text{MoV}_a\text{Nb}_b\text{X}_c\text{Z}_d\text{O}_n$$\text{MeMoV}_a\text{Nb}_b\text{X}_c\text{Z}_d\text{O}_n$$\text{MoV}_a\text{Nb}_b\text{X}_c\text{Z}_d\text{O}_n$$\text{J}_j\text{M}_m\text{N}_n\text{Y}_y\text{Z}_z\text{O}_o$$\text{A}_a\text{D}_b\text{E}_c\text{X}_d\text{O}_e$$\text{Mo}_a\text{V}_b\text{Ga}_c\text{Pd}_d\text{Nb}_e\text{X}_f$						
2.	Heterogeneous hydrogen-catalyst power system	WO2011016878	2010-03-18	BLACK LIGHT POWER BLACKLIGHT POWER BRILLIANT LIGHT POWER*	2011-02-10	2011-02-10

A power source and hydride reactor is provided that powers a power system comprising (i) a reaction cell for the catalysis of atomic hydrogen to form hydrinos, (ii) a chemical fuel mixture comprising at least two components chosen from: a source of catalyst or catalyst; a source of atomic hydrogen or atomic hydrogen; reactants to form the source of catalyst or catalyst and a source of atomic hydrogen or atomic hydrogen; one or more reactants to initiate the catalysis of atomic hydrogen; and a support to enable the catalysis, (iii) thermal systems for reversing an exchange reaction to thermally regenerate the fuel from the reaction products, (iv) a heat sink that accepts the heat from the power-producing reactions, and (v) a power conversion system. In an embodiment, the catalysis reaction is activated or initiated and propagated by one or more other chemical reactions such as a hydride-halide exchange reaction between a metal of the catalyst and another metal. These reactions are thermally reversible by the removal of metal vapor in the reverse exchange. The hydrino reactions are maintained and regenerated in a batch mode using thermally-coupled multi-cells arranged in bundles wherein cells in the power-production phase of the cycle heat cells in the regeneration phase. In this intermittent cell power design, the thermal power is statistically constant as the cell number becomes large, or the cells cycle is controlled to achieve steady power.



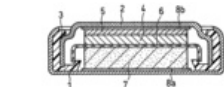
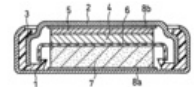
3.	Device for the treatment and removal of bacteria in hydrocarbon fuels, and method for the production thereof and the activation of the surface thereof	PE06472016	2015-12-31	SANCHEZ CONCHA RODRIGO COQUIS	2016-07-08	2016-07-08
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This invention consists of a device for the treatment and elimination of bacteria in combustible hydrocarbons, whose function is to ensure the purity of said fuels. The elimination of bacteria takes place catalytically thanks to the alloy of which its inner part is composed and the interaction with the casing containing it. This device has the advantage of having a more intense effect of eliminating microbiological contamination than other technologies. It is installed inside the fuel tanks. Its design allows that its presence in the tank does not cause damage to the components that may be inside it.

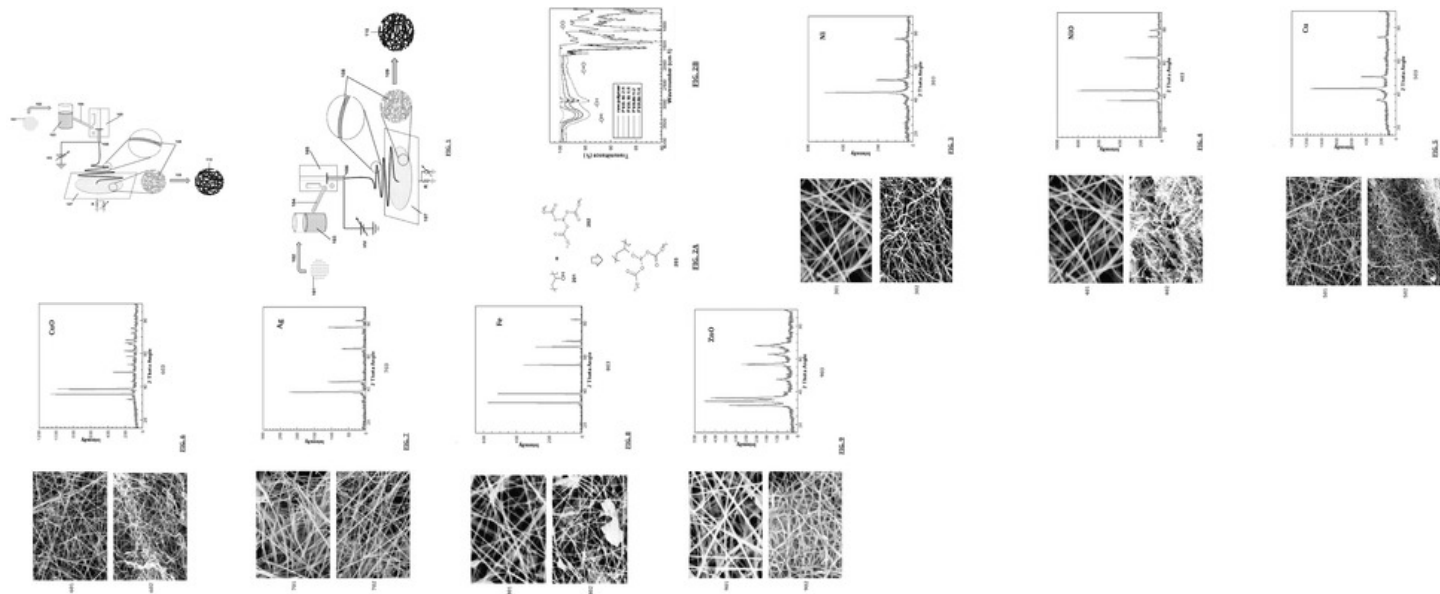


4.	Non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery	CN1728420	2005-07-06	PANASONIC*	2006-02-01 2006-02-01
A non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery that has a high electrical capacity and exhibits excellent cycle characteristics even when the battery is rapidly charged and discharged at a large current includes: a positive electrode capable of reversibly absorbing and desorbing Li; a negative electrode; and a non-aqueous electrolyte. The negative electrode includes an alloying material that is capable of electrochemically absorbing and desorbing Li, and includes an A phase composed mainly of Si and a B phase including an intermetallic compound of at least one transition metal element and Si. The transition metal element is selected from the group consisting of Ti, Zr, Ni, Cu, and Fe. At least one of the A phase and the B phase includes a microcrystalline or amorphous region. The weight percent of the A phase relative to the total weight of the A phase and the B phase is greater than 40% and not greater than 95%.					
					FIG. 1

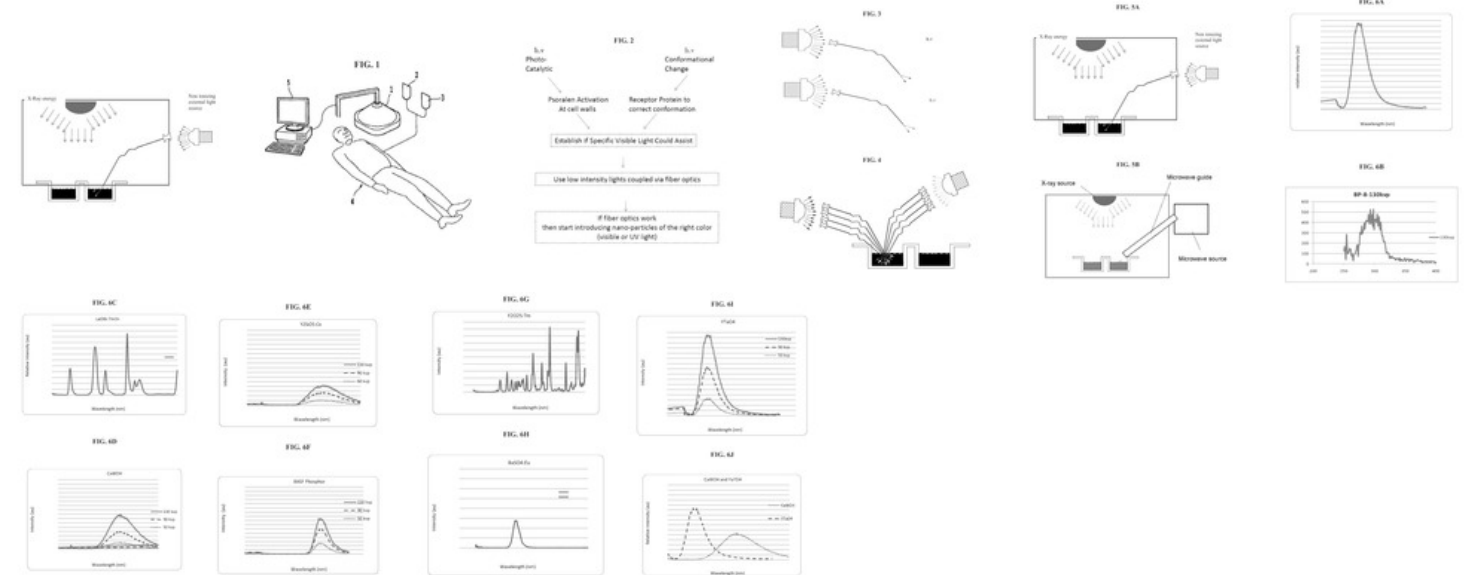
FIG. 1



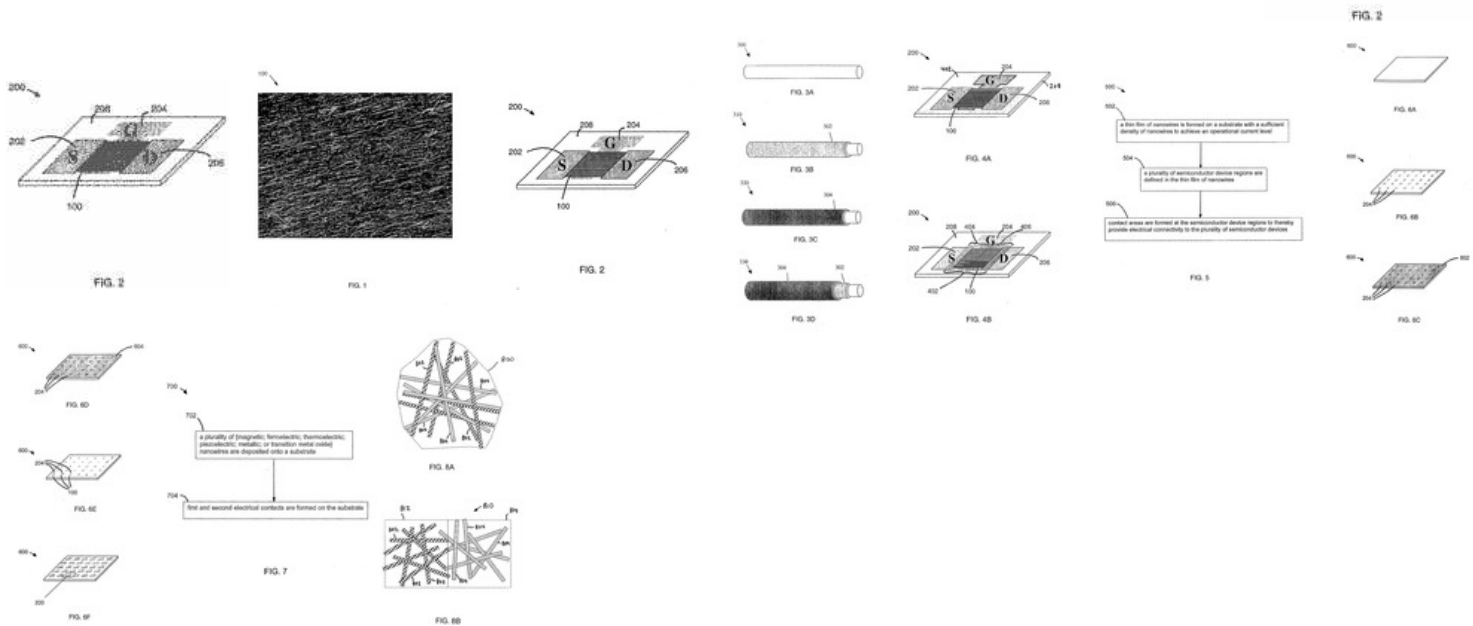
5.	Metal and ceramic nanofibers	CA2846848	2012-08-30	CORNELL UNIVERSITY*	2013-03-07 2013-03-07
Provided herein are nanofibers and processes of preparing nanofibers. In some instances, the nanofibers are metal and/or ceramic nanofibers. In some embodiments, the nanofibers are high quality, high performance nanofibers, highly coherent nanofibers, highly continuous nanofibers, or the like. In some embodiments, the nanofibers have increased coherence, increased length, few voids and/or defects, and/or other advantageous characteristics. In some instances, the nanofibers are produced by electrospinning a fluid stock having a high loading of nanofiber precursor in the fluid stock. In some instances, the fluid stock comprises well mixed and/or uniformly distributed precursor in the fluid stock. In some instances, the fluid stock is converted into a nanofiber comprising few voids, few defects, long or tunable length, and the like.					



A system and method for imaging or treating a disease in a human or animal body. The system provides to the human or animal body a pharmaceutical carrier including one or more phosphors which are capable of emitting ultraviolet or visible light into the body and which provide x-ray contrast. The system includes one or more devices which infuse a diseased site with a photoactivatable drug and the pharmaceutical carrier, an initiation energy source comprising an x-ray or high energy source which irradiates the diseased site with at least one of x-rays, gamma rays, or electrons to thereby initiate emission of said ultraviolet or visible light into the body, and a processor programmed to at least one of 1) produce images of the diseased site or 2) control a dose of said x-rays, gamma rays, or electrons to the diseased site for production of said ultraviolet or visible light at the diseased site to activate the photoactivatable drug.



A method and apparatus for an electronic substrate (1920) having a plurality of semiconductor devices is described. A thin film of nanowires (1910) is formed on a substrate. The thin film of nanowires (1910) is formed to have a sufficient density of nanowires to achieve an operational current level. A plurality of semiconductor regions is defined in the thin film of nanowires. Contacts (1902) are formed at the semiconductor device regions to thereby provide electrical connectivity to the plurality of semiconductor devices. Furthermore, various materials for fabricating nanowires, thin films including p-doped nanowires and n-doped nanowires, nanowire heterostructures, light emitting nanowire heterostructures, flow masks for positioning nanowires on substrates, nanowire spraying techniques for depositing nanowires, techniques for reducing or eliminating phonon scattering of electrons in nanowires, and techniques for reducing surface states in nanowires are described.



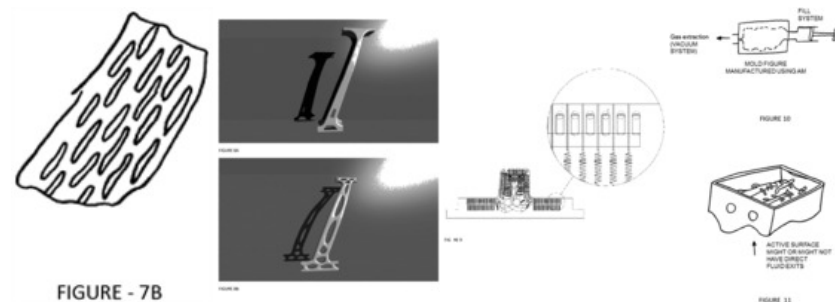
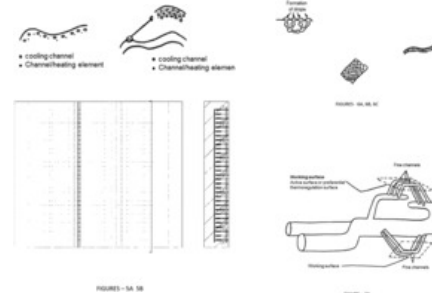
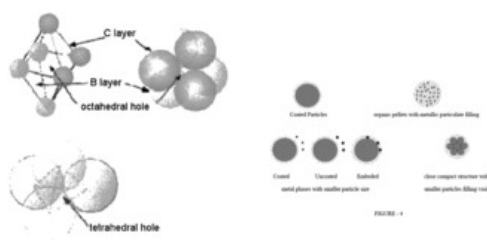
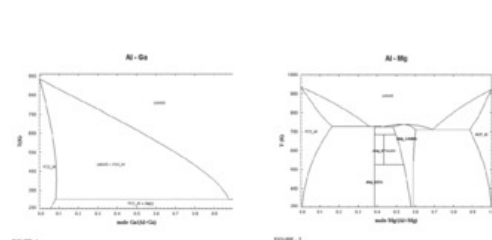
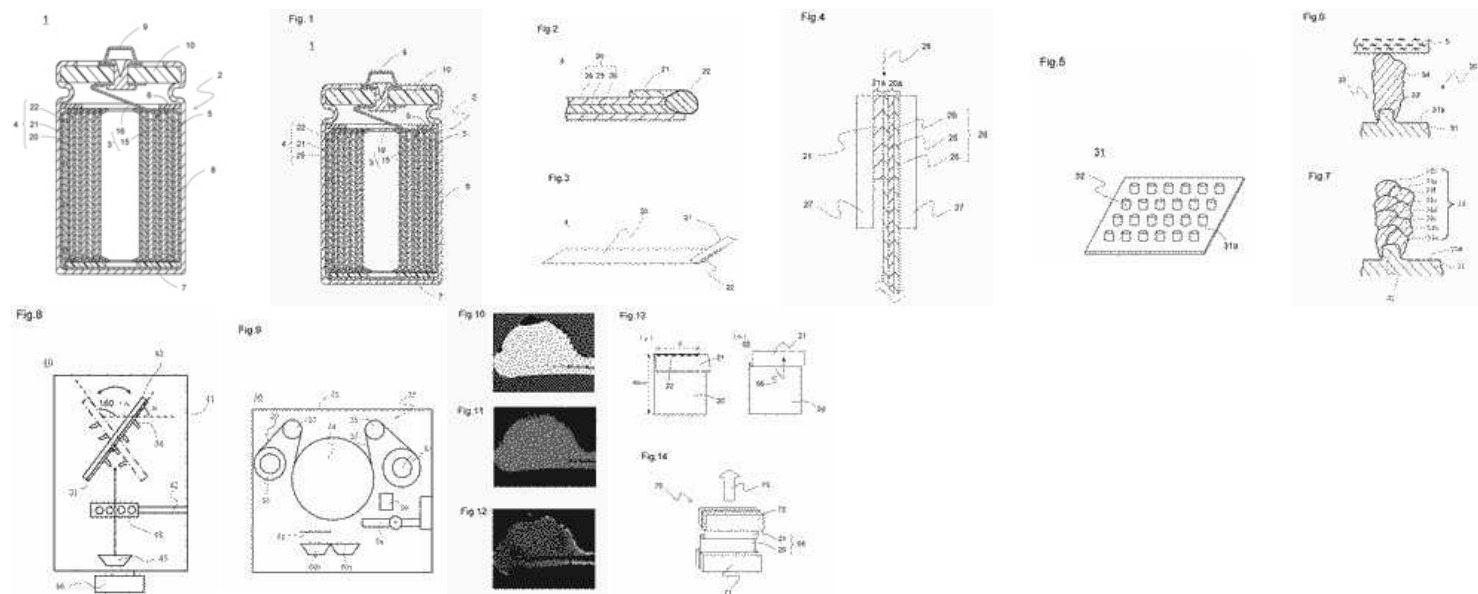
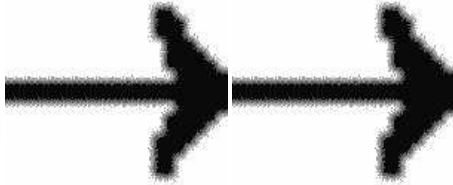


FIGURE - 7B

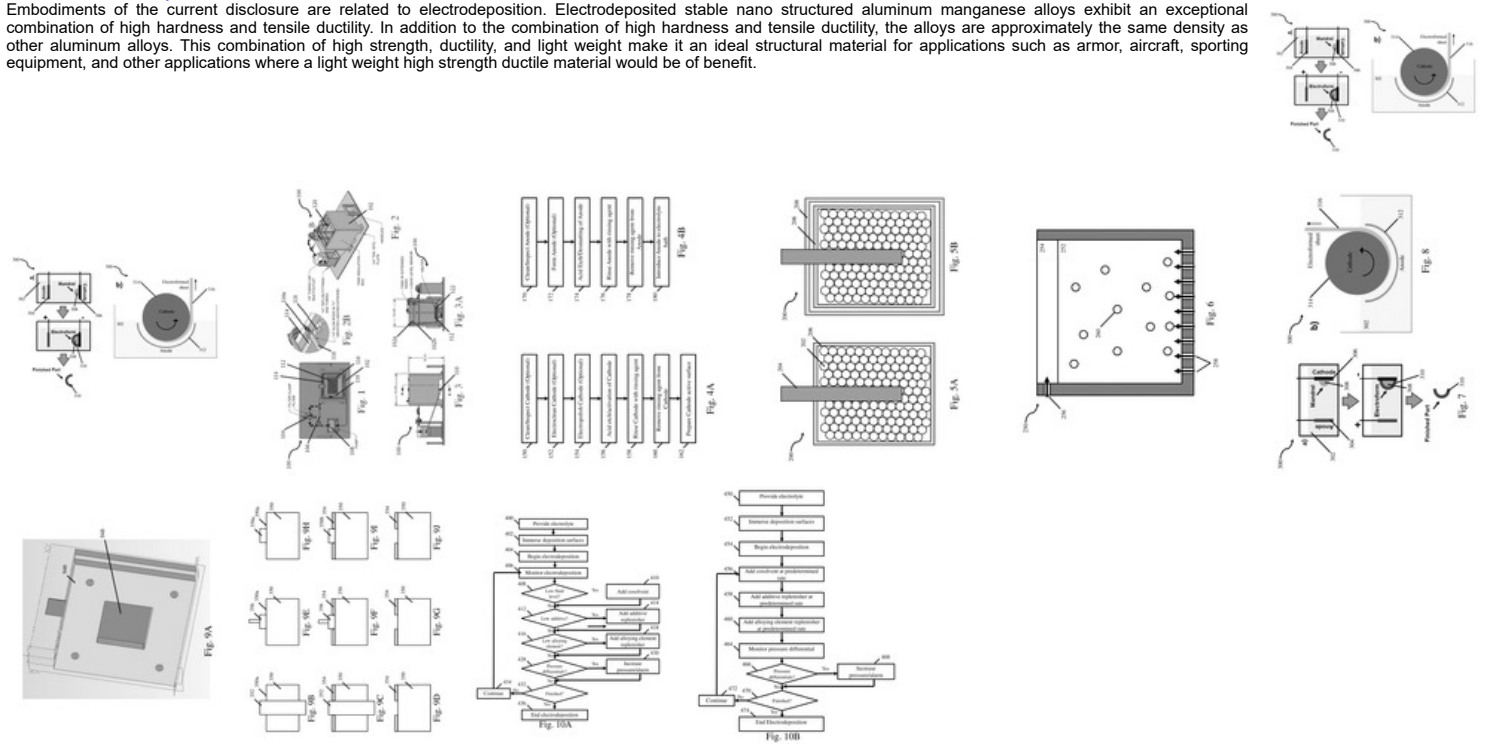
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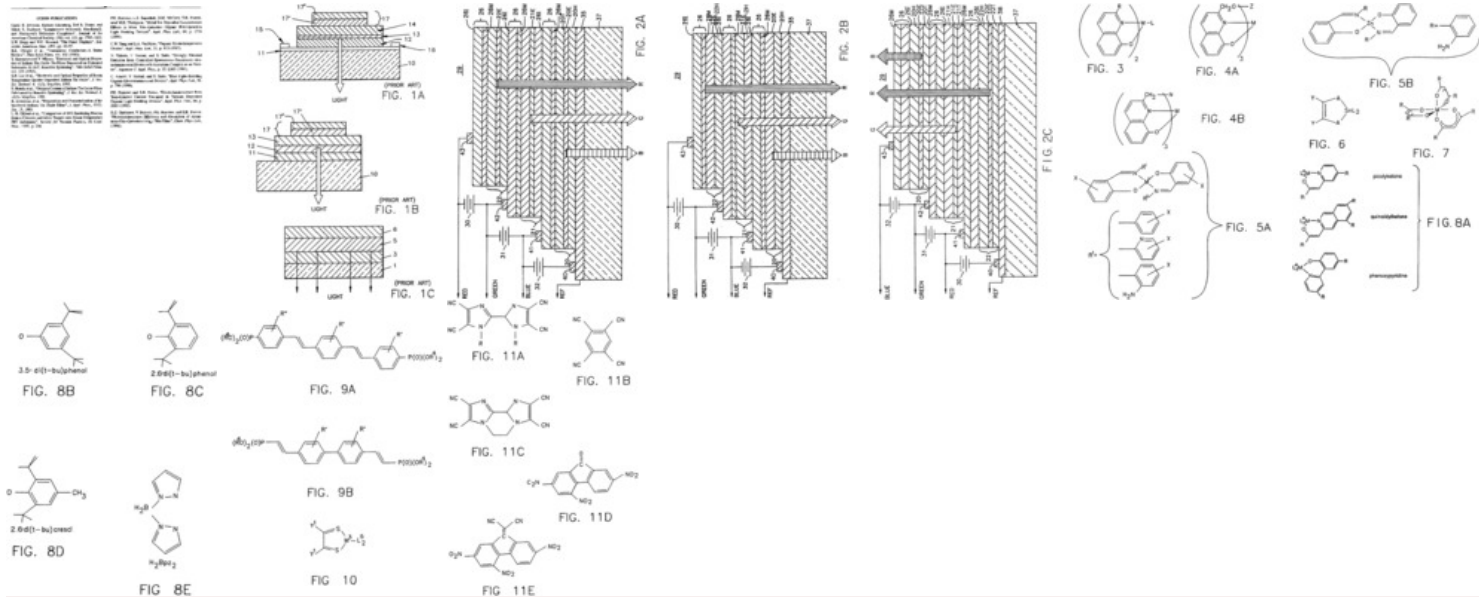
Precursor compositions in the form of a tape that can be transferred to a substrate and converted to an electronic feature at a relatively low temperature, such as not greater than about 200 DEG C. The tape composition can be disposed on a carrier to form a ribbon structure that is flexible and can be handled in a variety of industrial processes.



Embodiments of the current disclosure are related to electrodeposition. Electrodeposited stable nano structured aluminum manganese alloys exhibit an exceptional combination of high hardness and tensile ductility. In addition to the combination of high hardness and tensile ductility, the alloys are approximately the same density as other aluminum alloys. This combination of high strength, ductility, and light weight make it an ideal structural material for applications such as armor, aircraft, sporting equipment, and other applications where a light weight high strength ductile material would be of benefit.



An organic light emitting structure comprises, in sequence, a substrate, a first electrically conductive layer, a transparent organic light emitting layer structure, a transparent electrically conductive metal layer having a work function less than 4 eV, and a second electrically conductive layer of indium tin oxide. The structure can be incorporated in a multicolor organic light emitting device employing vertically stacked layers of double heterostructure devices which are fabricated from organic compounds. The vertical stacked structure is formed on a glass base having a transparent coating of ITO or similar metal to provide a substrate. Deposited on the substrate is the vertical stacked arrangement of three double heterostructure devices, each fabricated from a suitable organic material. Stacking is implemented such that the double heterostructure with the longest wavelength is on the top of the stack. This constitutes the device emitting red light on the top with the device having the shortest wavelength, namely, the device emitting blue light, on the bottom of the stack. Located between the red and blue device structures is the green device structure. The devices are configured as stacked to provide a staircase profile whereby each device is separated from the other by a thin transparent conductive contact layer to enable light emanating from each of the devices to pass through the semitransparent contacts and through the lower device structures while further enabling each of the devices to receive a selective bias. <IMAGE>



13. Oxidation catalyst and its use for catalyzing liquid phase oxidation reactions

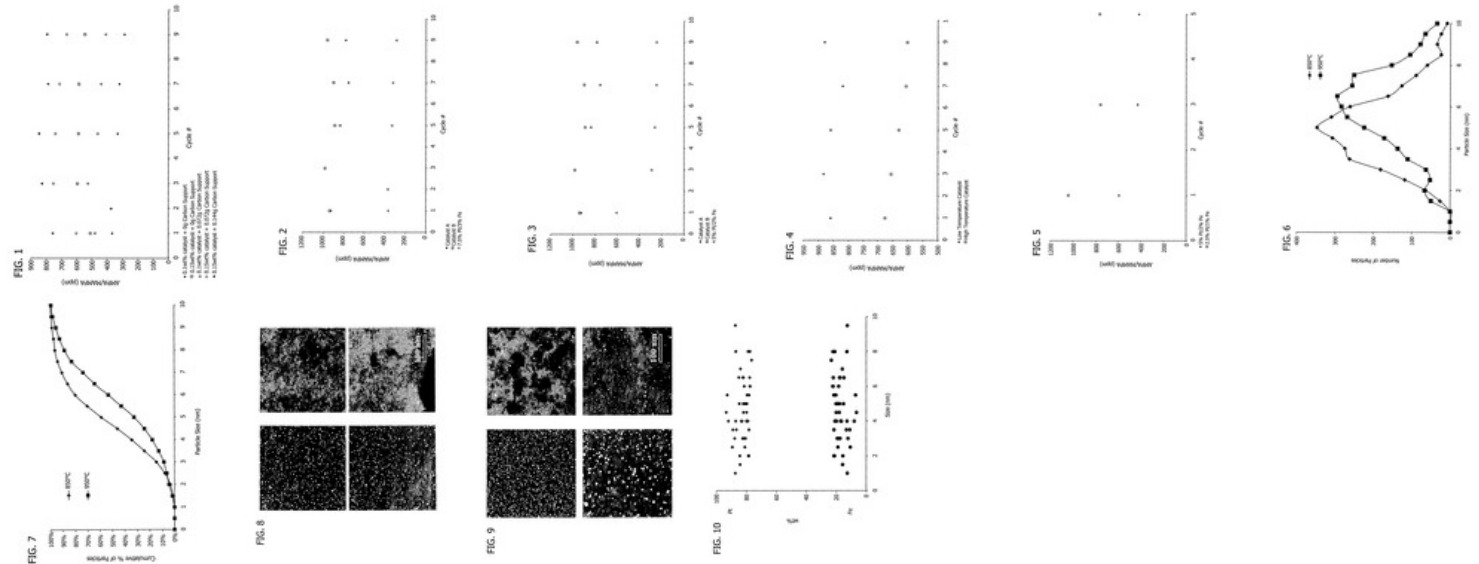
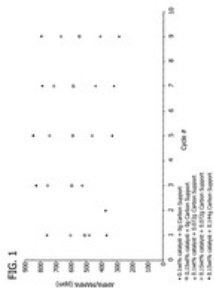
WO2006031938

2005-09-15

MONSANTO TECHNOLOGY*

2006-03-23 2006-03-23

This invention relates to the field of heterogeneous catalysis, and more particularly to oxidation catalysts including carbon supports having deposited thereon a noble metal and one or more optional promoters and to methods for their preparation. The invention further relates to the field of heterogeneous catalytic oxidation reactions, including the preparation of secondary amines by the catalytic oxidation of tertiary amines, such as the oxidation of an N-(phosphonomethyl)iminodiacetic acid to produce an N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine product.



An energy storage device comprising at least one negative electrode, wherein each negative electrode is individually selected from (i) an electrode comprising negative battery electrode material; (ii) an electrode comprising capacitor electrode material; (iii) a mixed electrode comprising either - a mixture of battery and capacitor electrode material or - a region of battery electrode material and a region of capacitor electrode material, or - a combination thereof, and wherein the energy storage device either comprises at least one electrode of type (iii), or comprises at least one electrode of each of types (i) and (ii), - at least one positive electrode, wherein the positive electrode comprises positive battery electrode material and a charging ability-increasing additive, such as one or a mixture of: (a) carbon nanomaterial, vapour grown carbon fibre, fullerene, or a mixture thereof, and (b) tin dioxide conductive materials.

