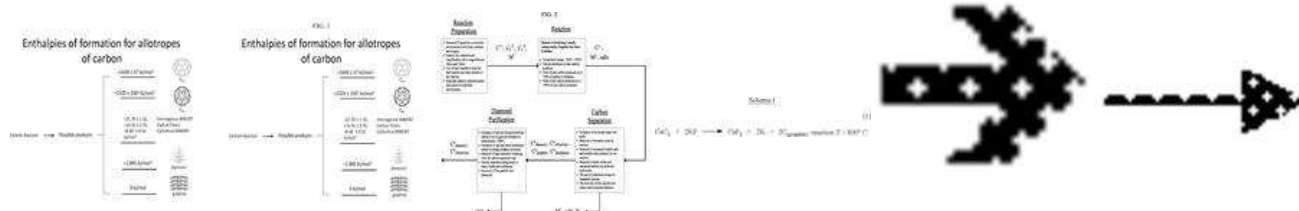
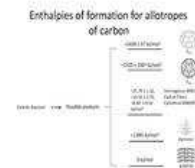


7 results for Cited Patents In category X or Y - Collection: FAMPAT

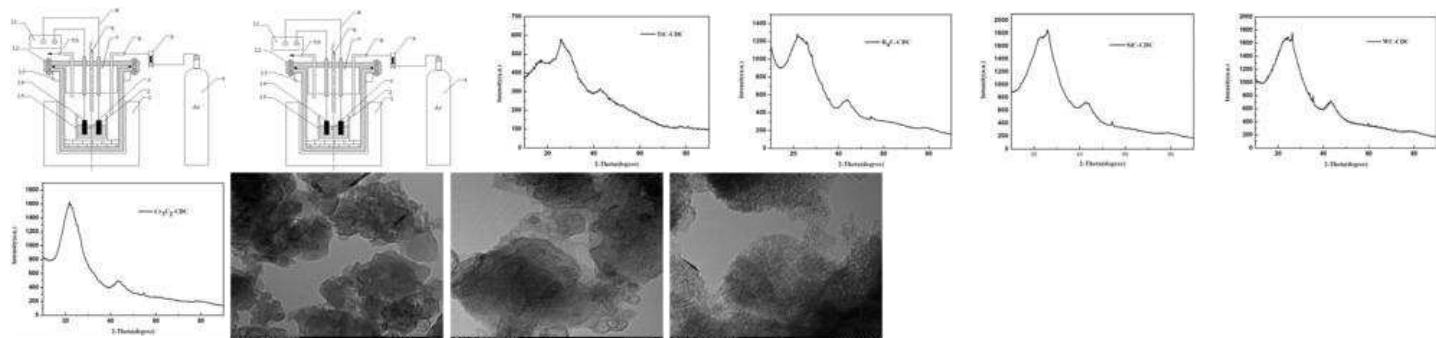
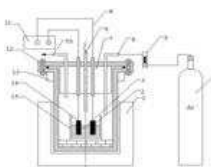
#	Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Process for pure carbon production, compositions, and methods thereof	CA3004581	2014-03-14	UNIVERSITY OF WEST VIRGINIA* WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY RESEARCH	2014-09-18	2014-09-18

The disclosure provides for methods of oxidizing carbide anions, or negative ions, from salt like carbides at temperatures from about 150 °C to about 750 °C. In another aspect, the disclosure provides for reactions with intermediate transition metal carbides. In yet another aspect, the disclosure provides for a system of reactions where salt-like carbide anions and intermediate carbide anions are oxidized to produce pure carbon of various allotropes.



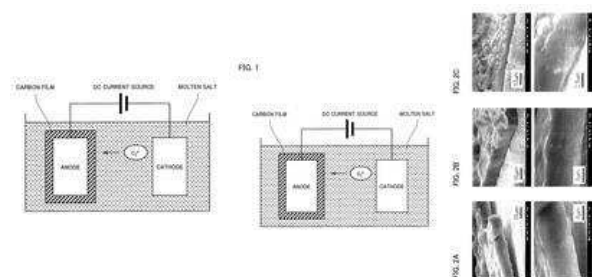
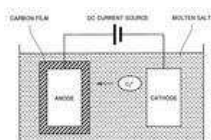
2.	Method for preparing carbide derived carbon by fused salt electrolysis method	CN103436904	2013-07-29	UNIVERSITY YANSHAN*	2013-12-11	2013-12-11
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The invention discloses a method for preparing carbide derived carbon by a fused salt electrolysis method. The method mainly comprises the steps that metal carbide serves as a raw material, and is subjected to die pressing sintering to form a metal carbide sheet to serve as an anode; by taking fused salt as an electrolyte, and a high-purity and high-density graphite rod as a cathode, fused salt electrolysis is performed in an electrolysis furnace in an argon atmosphere with the electrolysis temperature of 400-1300 DEG C, the electrolysis voltage of 1.8-3.2V, and the electrolysis time of 2-60h; after the electrolysis, an anode product is taken out, and subjected to water washing, ultrasonic-assisted pickling, water washing and drying treatment; and the carbide derived carbon is prepared. According to the method, the low-cost metal carbide can serve as the raw material for preparing the carbide derived carbon by the fused salt electrolysis method, so that a preparation technology is simplified; the cost is lowered; and the prepared carbide derived carbon serves as an electrode material of a supercapacitor, and has high specific capacity and good cycling stability.

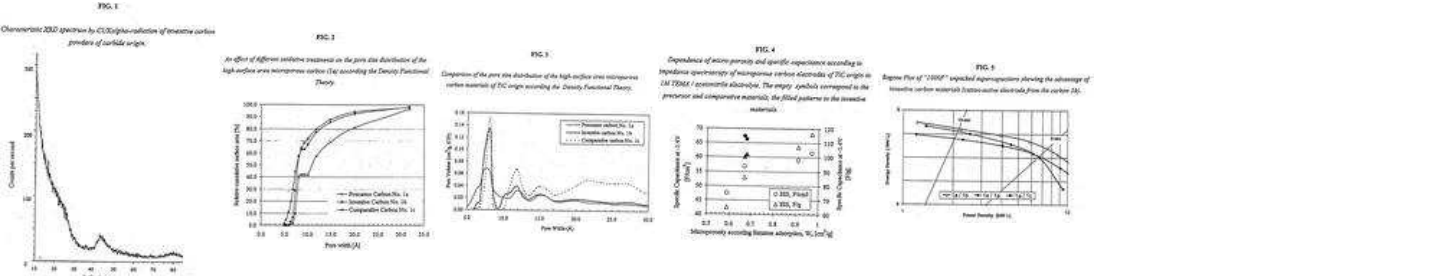


3.	Method for electrochemically depositing carbon film on a substrate	US20110290655	2010-05-28	DOSHISHA* I MSEP* SEC CARBON* TOYOTA BOSHOKU*	2011-12-01	2011-12-01
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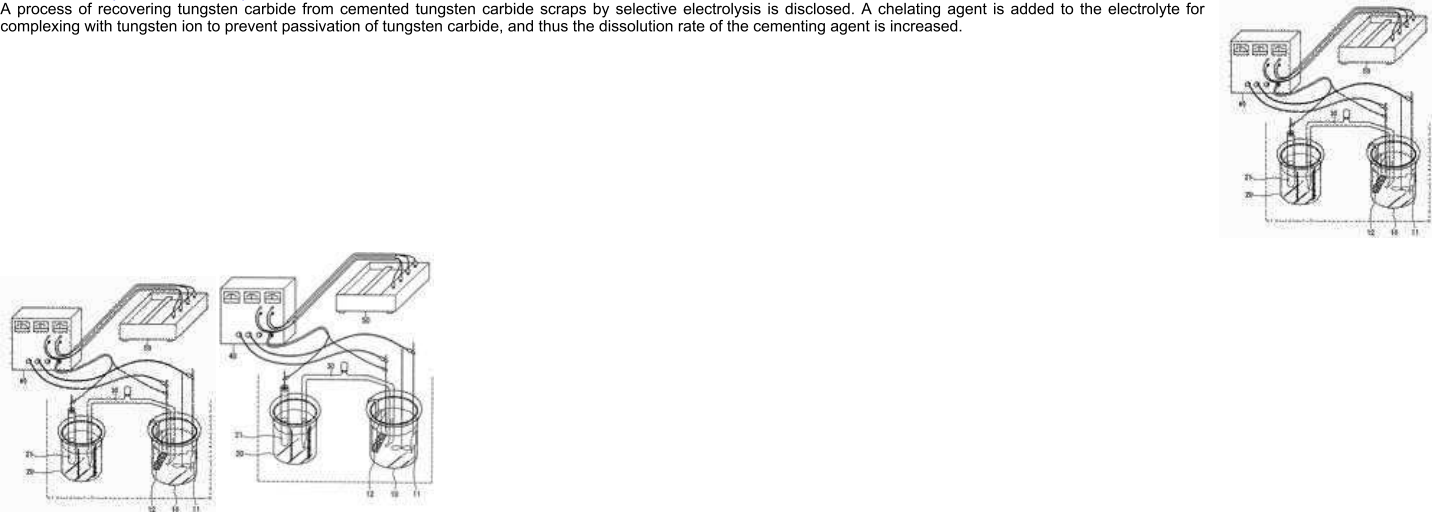
Dense carbon films are deposited on a conductive substrate by placing the substrate acting as anode in a molten salt electrolyte bath containing a source of carbide ion and applying DC current across the substrate and a counter electrode acting as cathode also placed in the molten salt electrolyte bath. The carbide ions are electrochemically oxidized to deposit a carbon film on the surface of the substrate.



A method to selectively increase in high-density porous carbon materials the pore size of such pores that are too small to be accessible for certain molecules. The method applies to porous carbon materials with a density of at least 0.6 g/cm³, with a microporosity of at least 0.45 cm³/g as measured by benzene absorption and with pore size distribution where at least 20 % of the micropores are of size below 10Å. Specific surface of the precursor carbon material is typically >800 m²/g. The method further employs the use of such liquid oxidants for which the precursor material will function as a molecular sieve, water being a preferred such oxidant.



A process of recovering tungsten carbide from cemented tungsten carbide scraps by selective electrolysis is disclosed. A chelating agent is added to the electrolyte for complexing with tungsten ion to prevent passivation of tungsten carbide, and thus the dissolution rate of the cementing agent is increased.



1. THE METHOD OF OBTAINING OF CARBONIC MATERIAL, vkluchakidiy the heat treatment of carbide of calcium by metal chloride with the subsequent washing of product by hydrochloric acid and the water, otlichayushchiys I fact that, for the purpose of povsheniya of the specific surface area of material and possibility of vshcheleniya of tin metal or lead as the by-product, the treatment of carbide of calcium is accomplished by tin chloride (I) or lead (THE II). 2. Method on p. 1, which is characterized by the fact that mass sootS the carrying of carbide of calcium and chloride (L of tin (THE II) or of lead (THE II) is 1:

No abstract available

