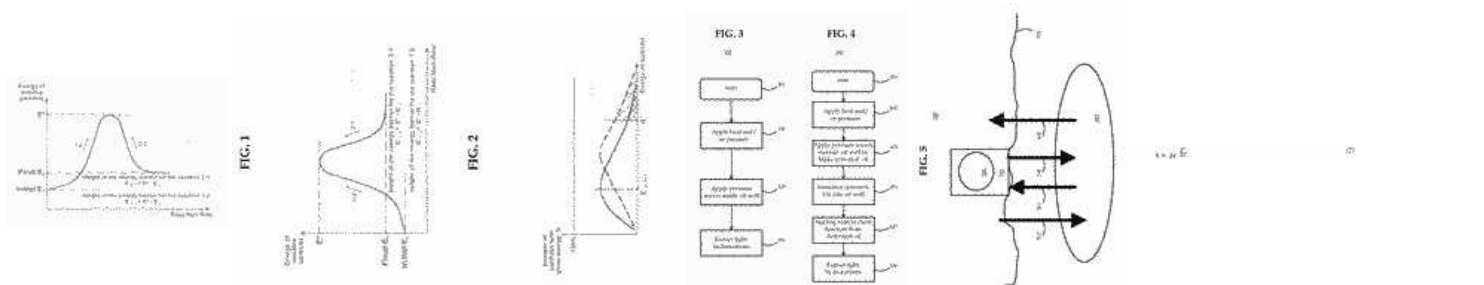
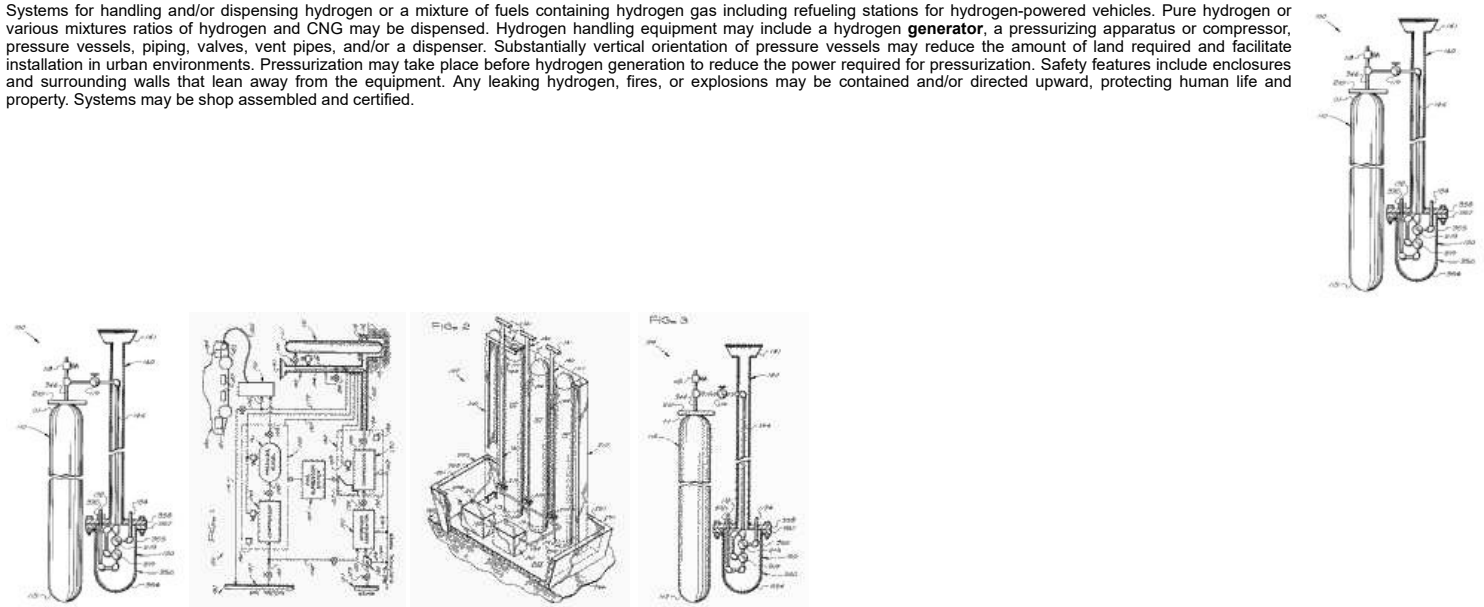
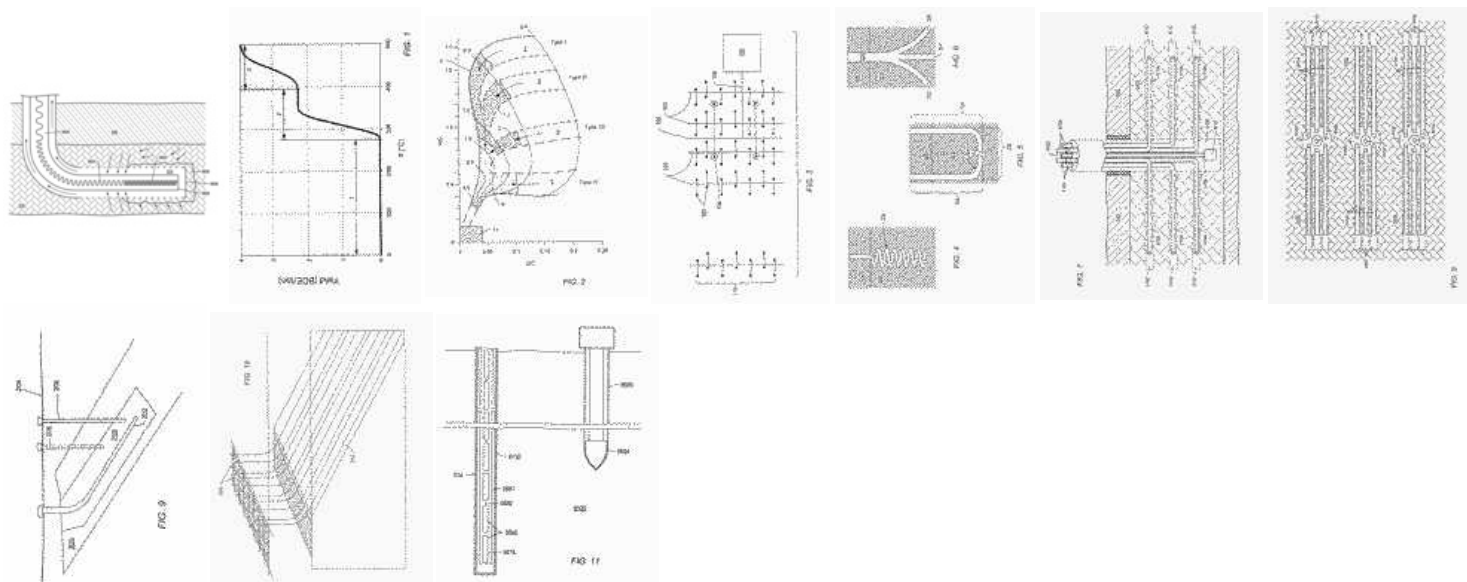


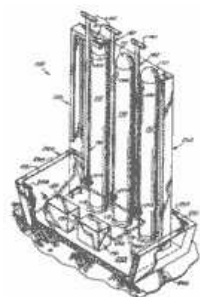
16 results for (generator and pressure waves and hydrocarbon chains)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/KEYW - Collection: FAMPAT

#	Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.	System and method for cold cracking with steam	US20130048538	2011-08-29	INNOVATIVE CRUDE TECHNOLOGIES INNOVATIVE CRUDE TECHNOLOGY*	2013-02-28	2013-02-28
Method to enhance the recovery of oil from an oil field, comprising: applying heat to a colloidal hydrocarbonic medium that comprises hydrocarbon chains; and applying pressure waves having a predetermined frequency and intensity to hydrocarbon chains, in order to crack hydrocarbon chains into relatively shorter hydrocarbon chains. Optionally: applying heat may comprise applying steam; the pressure waves may be applied directly or indirectly to hydrocarbon chains to be cracked; applying pressure waves may be performed within the oil field, by use of an Activator within or outside of the oil field; applying pressure waves may be performed within the oil field; applying pressure waves may be performed by use of a rotor situated in a housing pervaded by the colloidal hydrocarbonic medium.						
						
2.	Hydrogen handling or dispensing system	US20050000802	2003-07-03	ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE* PINNACLE WEST CAPITAL	2005-01-06	2005-01-06
Systems for handling and/or dispensing hydrogen or a mixture of fuels containing hydrogen gas including refueling stations for hydrogen-powered vehicles. Pure hydrogen or various mixtures ratios of hydrogen and CNG may be dispensed. Hydrogen handling equipment may include a hydrogen generator, a pressurizing apparatus or compressor, pressure vessels, piping, valves, vent pipes, and/or a dispenser. Substantially vertical orientation of pressure vessels may reduce the amount of land required and facilitate installation in urban environments. Pressurization may take place before hydrogen generation to reduce the power required for pressurization. Safety features include enclosures and surrounding walls that lean away from the equipment. Any leaking hydrogen, fires, or explosions may be contained and/or directed upward, protecting human life and property. Systems may be shop assembled and certified.						
						

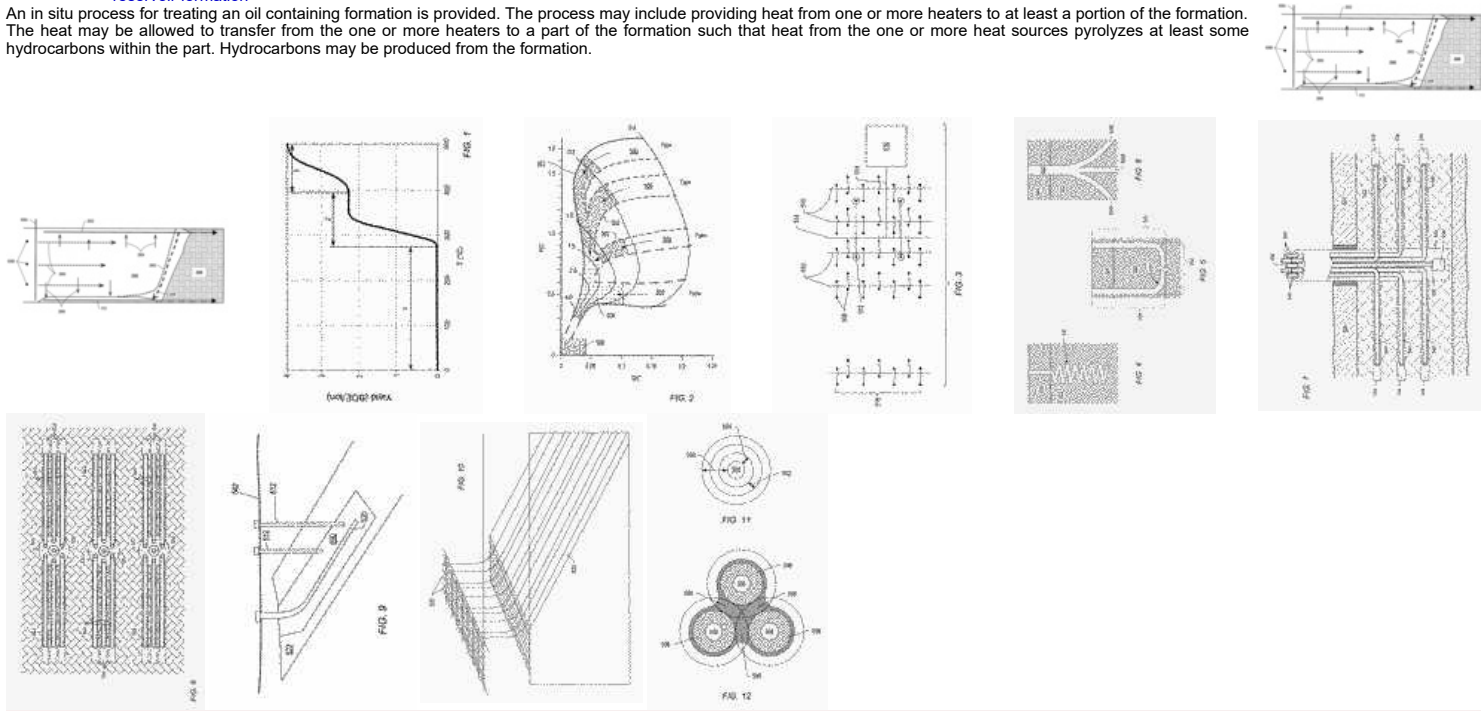
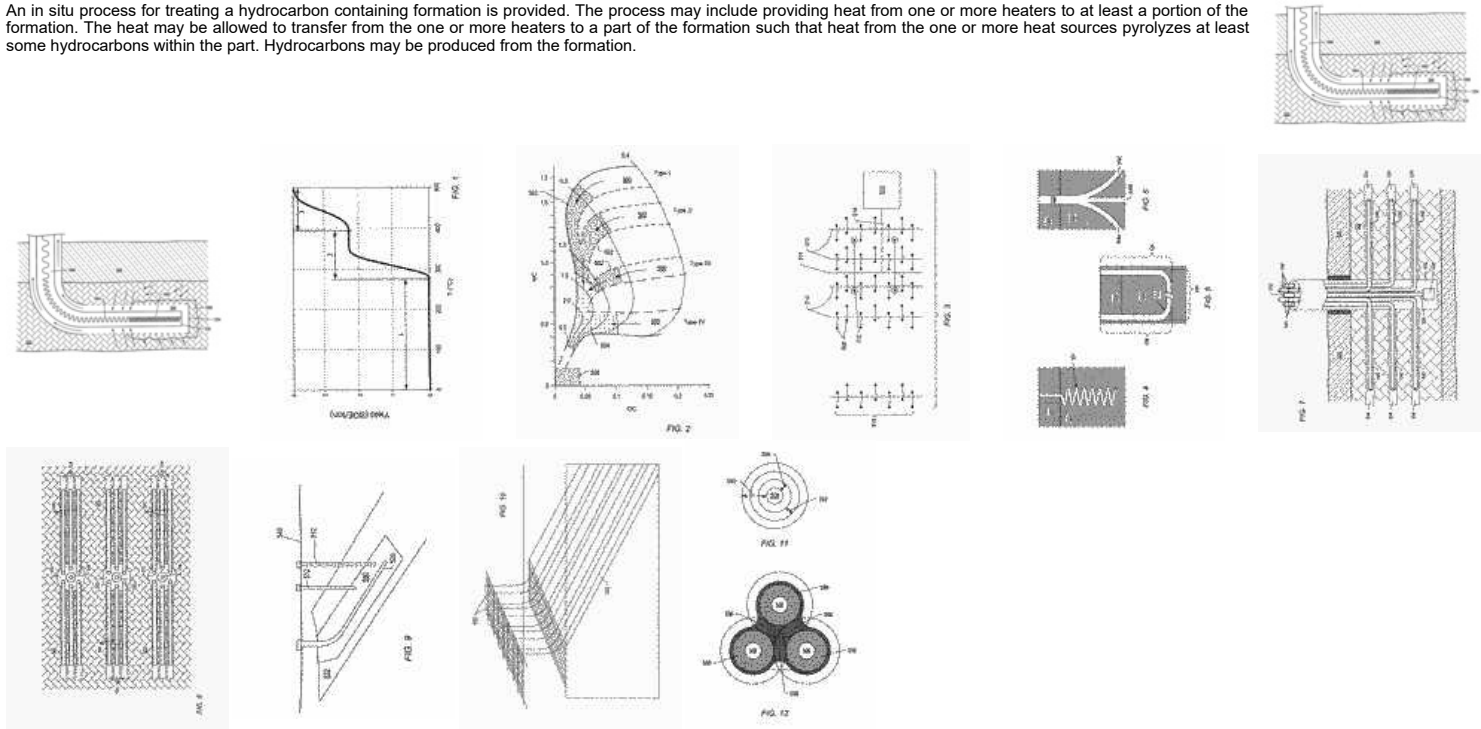


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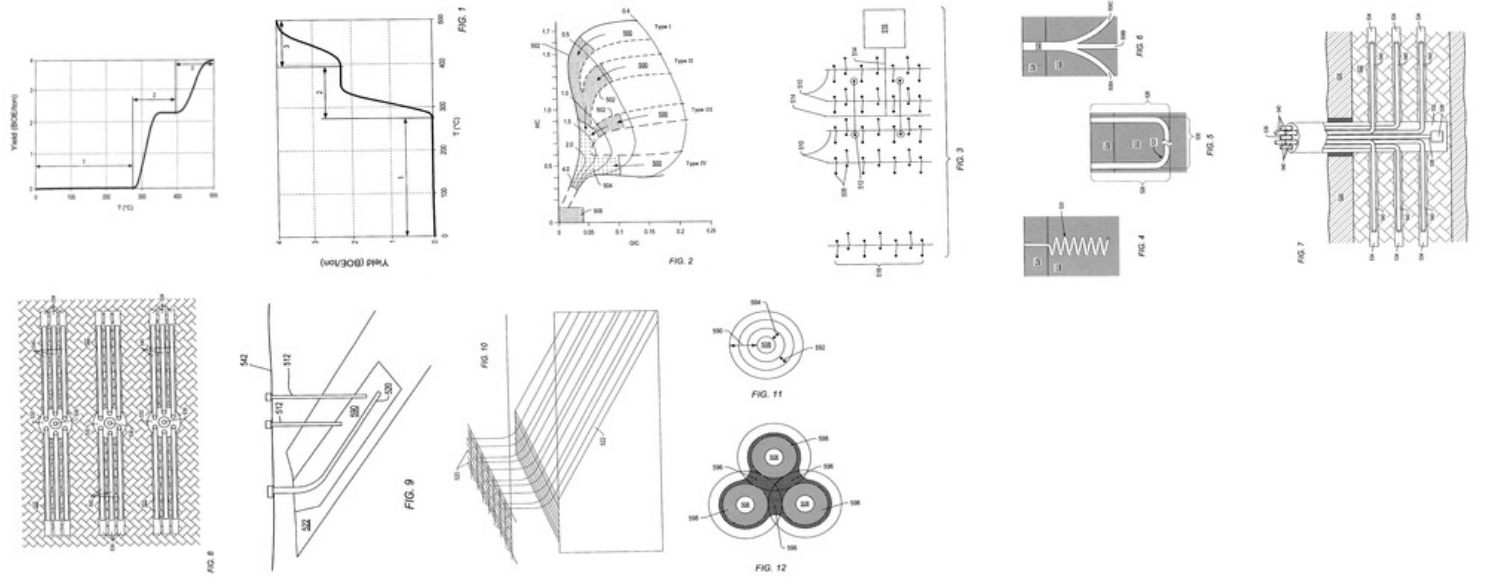
This diagram shows an exploded view of a mechanical assembly. It includes a base plate (1) with mounting holes, two vertical support pillars (2), a central shaft (3), and a top cap (4). Various fasteners like screws (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100) and pins (101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200) are shown in their respective positions relative to the main components.



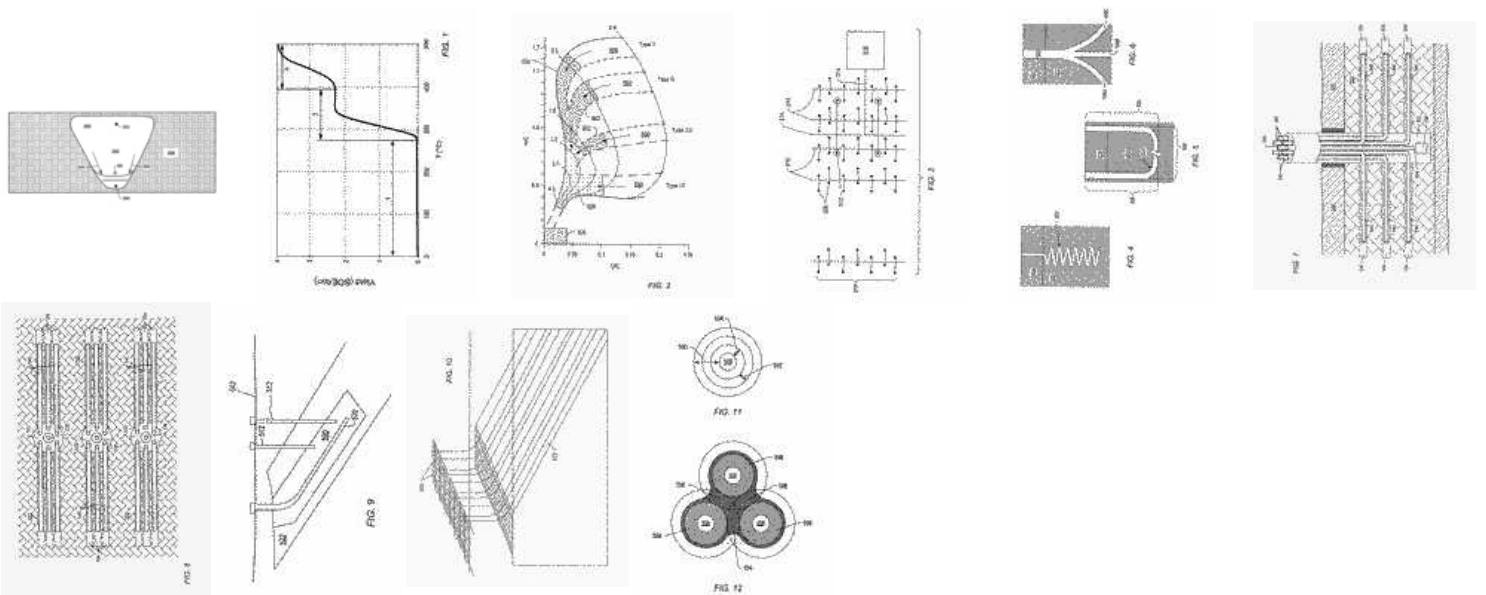
An in situ process for treating a hydrocarbon containing formation is provided. The process may include providing heat from one or more heaters to at least a portion of the formation. The heat may be allowed to transfer from the one or more heaters to a part of the formation such that heat from the one or more heat sources pyrolyzes at least some hydrocarbons within the part. Hydrocarbons may be produced from the formation.



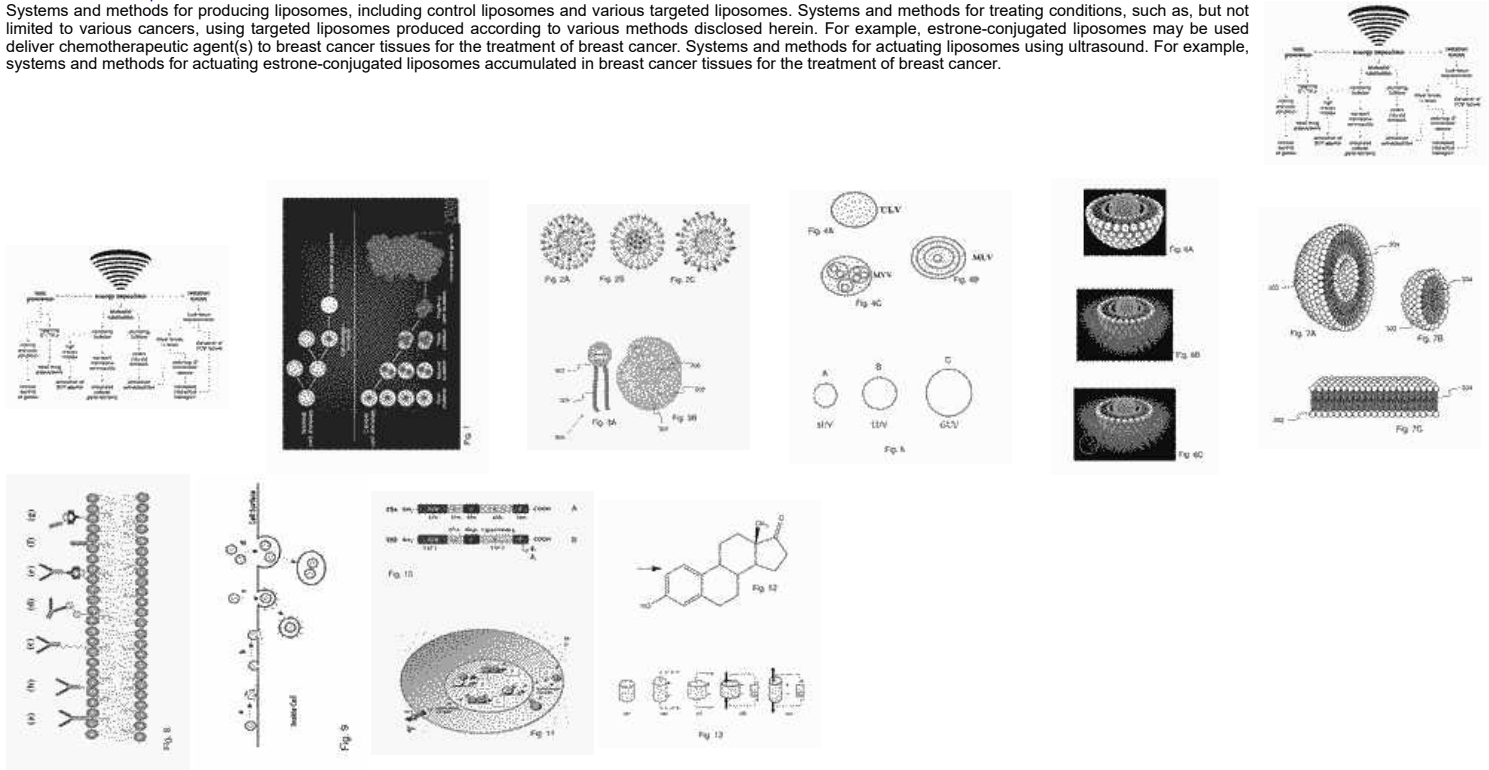
In an embodiment, a method of treating a kerogen and liquid hydrocarbon containing formation in situ may include providing heat from one or more heat sources to at least a portion of the formation. Heat may be allowed to transfer from the one or more heat sources to a part of the formation. In some embodiments, at least a portion of liquid hydrocarbons in the part may be mobilized. At least a portion of kerogen in the part may be pyrolyzed. In certain embodiments, a pressure within at least a part of the formation may be controlled. The pressure may be controlled to be at least about 2.0 bars absolute. A mixture may be produced from the formation.



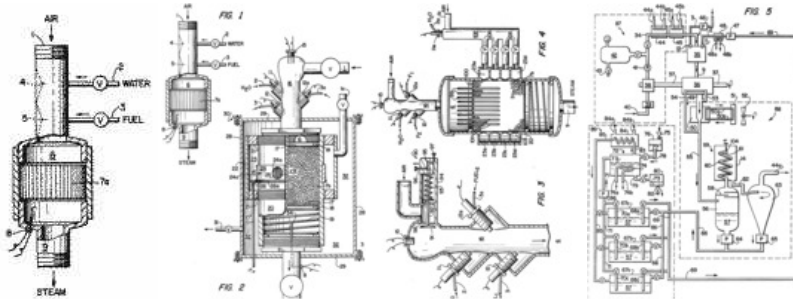
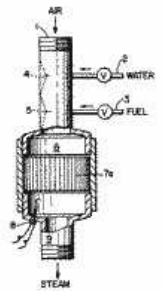
A method for treating a coal formation to alter properties of coal in the formation is provided. In one embodiment, heat from one or more heaters may be provided to at least a portion of the formation. Heat may be allowed to transfer from the one or more heaters to a part of the formation. In certain embodiments, the heat from the one or more heaters may pyrolyze at least some hydrocarbons within the part of the formation. The method may include producing a fluid from the formation. In some embodiments, the produced fluid may include at least some pyrolyzed hydrocarbons from the formation. In an embodiment, after at least some coal has been treated at least a portion of such coal may be produced from the formation.



Systems and methods for producing liposomes, including control liposomes and various targeted liposomes. Systems and methods for treating conditions, such as, but not limited to various cancers, using targeted liposomes produced according to various methods disclosed herein. For example, estrone-conjugated liposomes may be used deliver chemotherapeutic agent(s) to breast cancer tissues for the treatment of breast cancer. Systems and methods for actuating liposomes using ultrasound. For example, systems and methods for actuating estrone-conjugated liposomes accumulated in breast cancer tissues for the treatment of breast cancer.



A mixture of fuel and air is introduced onto a catalytic combustion surface, preferably an inert, refractory substrate coated with trace amounts of a catalyst. Combustion is normally initiated by an ignition device, and proceeds spontaneously once the minimum temperature has been reached. Water is introduced directly onto the heated combustion surface, in metered quantities to prevent cooling below the desired minimum combustion temperature, thus generating a continuous flow of steam at a pressure equal to the inlet pressure of the air, fuel and water. The quantities of air, fuel and water may be varied proportionately to produce rapid variation in the volume, temperature and pressure of the steam generated, a function that may be greatly facilitated by the choice of a combustion element having a low thermal mass. Both the catalytic combustion of fuel and the vaporization of inert working fluids can occur over a wide range of temperature and pressure conditions.



12. New and improved system for processing various chemicals and materials WO2014153570

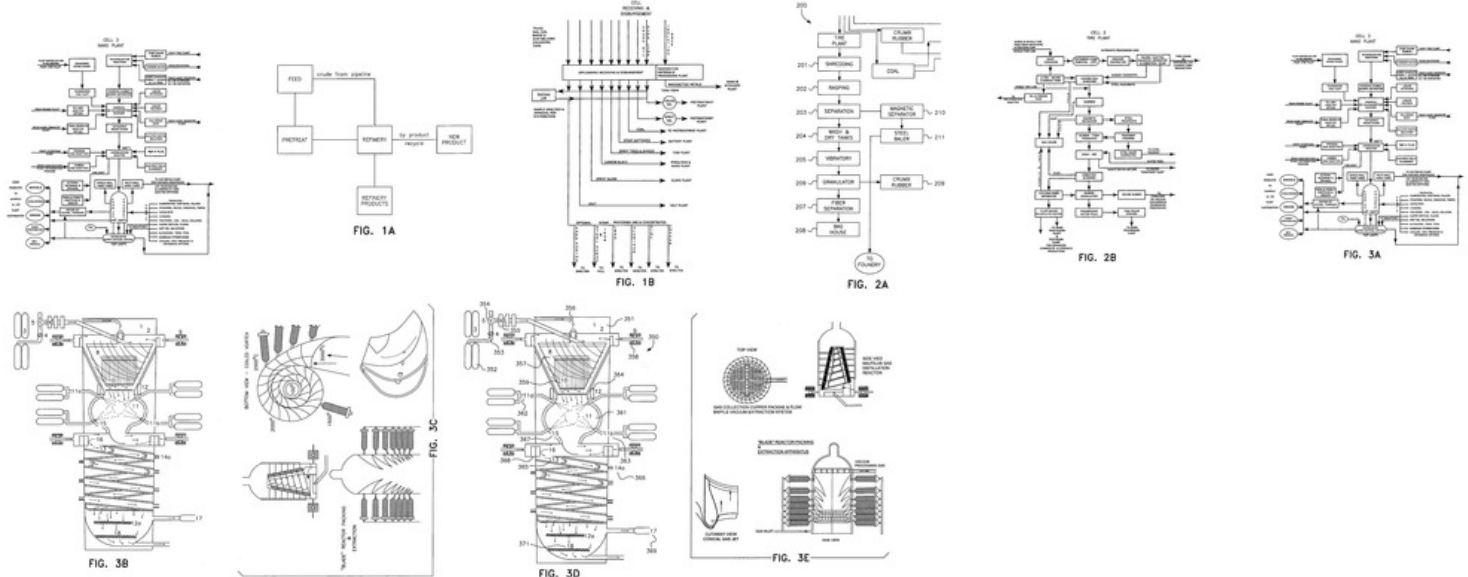
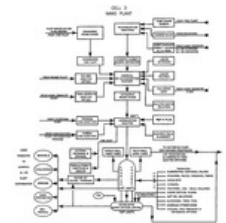
2014-05-15

TRANSTAR*

2014-09-25

2014-09-25

Eco-friendly systems, methods and processes/processing (EFSMP) or an integrated Matrix encompasses stand-alone and/or interconnected modules for completely self-sustained, closed-loop, emission-free processing of multiple source feedstock that can include pretreatment, with poisoning materials isolated during pretreatment being further recycled to provide useful materials such as, for example, separated metals, carbon and fullerenes for production of nano materials, sulfur, water, sulfuric acid, gas, heat and carbon dioxide for energy production, and production of refined petroleum, at a highly-reduced cost over the best state-of-the-art refining methods/systems that meets new emissions standards as well as optimizes production output with new ultra-speed cycle times. By-products from the petroleum refining process which were previously discarded also now are recycled as renewable sources of energy (water, waste oil and rubber/coal derived pyrolytic (pyro lysis) oil, carbon gases and process gases), or recyclable resources, such as metals and precious metals, oxides, minerals, etc., can be obtained.



13. A fluid treatment unit comprising an ultrasound source

WO2009121371

2009-04-02

GRUNDFOS*

2009-10-08

2009-10-08

The present invention relates to a unit and a method for exposing fluid, typically being a liquid, to treatment. The invention relates in particular to a fluid treatment unit with a flow passage through which fluid may flow while being exposed to radiation emitted from an ultrasound source. The fluid treatment unit further comprises one or more total pressure increasing means for increasing the total pressure of fluid at least locally in the fluid treatment unit and a casing which encapsulates the flow passage and the one or more total pressure increasing means.

14. Compositions and methods for treating pests CA2898204

2014-01-28

NOVOZYMES BIO AG*

2014-07-31

2014-07-31

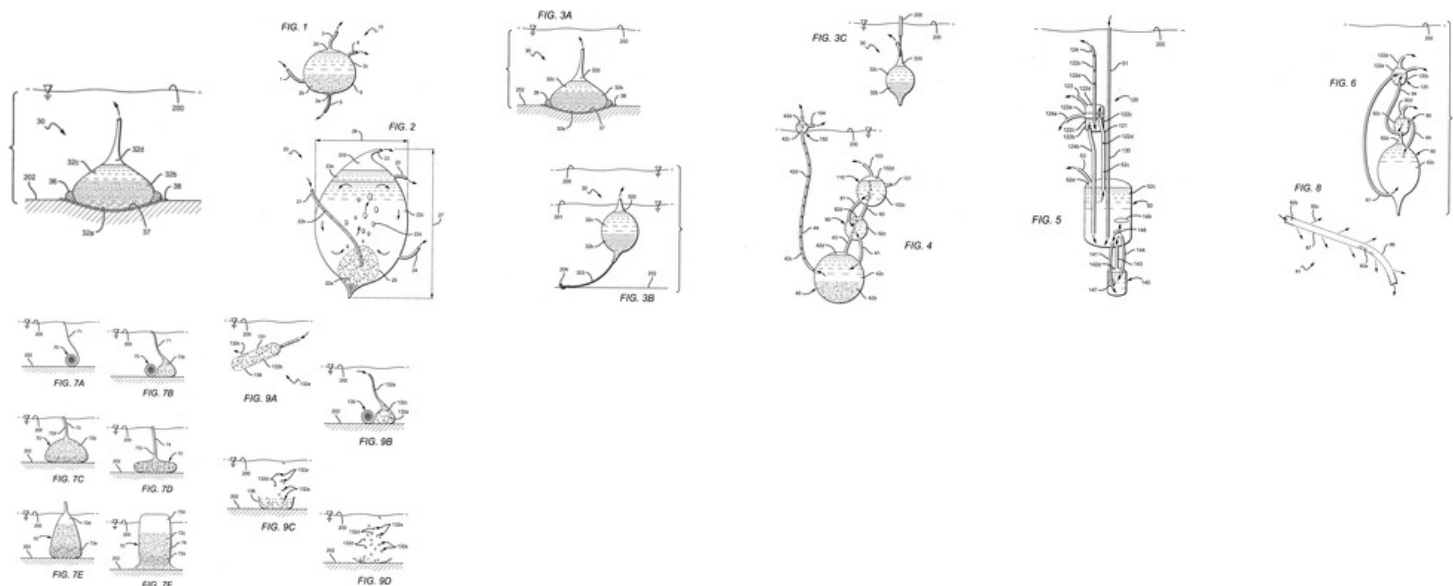
Disclosed herein are pest controlling compositions comprising entomopathogenic fungi which are horizontally transmissible across pest populations and control target pests at various life stages. Further disclosed are methods of using such compositions for controlling pests, including, bed bugs and other invasive parasitic pests.

Tomadol® 91-2.5, Tomadol® 23-1, Tomadol® 23-3, Tomadol® 9-11, Tomadol® 23-7, Tomadol® 91-6, Tween® 20, Tween® 21, Tween® 40, Tween® 60, Tween® 80,

Tomadol® 9-11, Tomadol® 23-7, Tomadol® 91-6, Tween® 20, Tween® 21, Tween® 40, Tween® 60, Tween® 80,

ENTOSTAT® NightWatch®

The present invention is directed to aquatic systems and methods for off-shore energy production, and particularly to systems and methods for generating large amounts of methane via anaerobic digestion, purifying the methane produced, and sequestering environmentally deleterious by-products such as carbon dioxide. The energy production systems contain one or more flexible, inflatable containers supported by water, at least one of which is an anaerobic digester containing bacteria which can produce energy sources such as methane or hydrogen from aquatic plants or animals. The containers of the present invention can be large enough to provide adequate amounts of energy to support off-shore activities yet are relatively easy to manufacture and ship to remote production sites. The systems can also be readily adapted to sequester carbon dioxide or recycle nutrients for growing feedstocks on site.



A method of mass spectrometry or ion mobility spectrometry is disclosed comprising: providing an analyte 201; supplying a matrix 204 compound to said analyte 201 such that said analyte 201 dissolves in said matrix 204; forming first droplets of the dissolved analyte 205; and colliding said first droplets 205 with a collision surface 209. The use of matrix improves the analyte ion signal.

