Summary (should be non-detailed as summary only. Something that larger audience could understand)

**A new and unique method for the production of fully optimized spatial and wideband frequency resonation in arbitrary shaped objects of metal or other hard materials i.e. glass, ceramics, polymers, composites, including solid objects containing or in contact with liquids. The method employs a “special metal based resonator” which is custom designed specifically for one particular arbitrary shaped object. When mechanically joined then the resulting “resonator/object” item acquires a new overall and optimized natural resonant frequency, including associated frequency harmonics that present natural resonant modes of the resulting “resonator/object” item under vibrations. In addition, MMM, see “EP 1 238 715 A1, Multi-frequency ultrasonic structural actuator”, introduces the necessary spectral complexity to enable an ultrasonic driving (or carrier) signal, which will induce vibration spatially in every possible mode within the resonator/body item.**

**The method enables a vast overall improvement on all current (ultrasound-based) techniques for stress relief, pipe & equipment cleaning, heat exchangers preventive and inline (real-time) cleaning, sonochemistry, liquids processing, cavitation/capillary based extraction, pharmaceutic liquids processing, liquid metals processing and many other industrial ultrasonic based applications.**

**Claims:**

1. The creation of fully optimized spatial and wideband frequency resonation in arbitrary shaped objects of hard materials such as glass, ceramics, polymers and composites.
2. The creation of the resonance according to claim 1. is characterized in that: an ultrasonic metal resonator is mechanically coupled to the arbitrarily shaped object and vibrations are transferred homogeneously throughout the arbitrary object.
3. The transfer of vibrations according to claim 2. Is characterized in that: the metal resonator is mechanically coupled to the arbitrarily shaped object via welding, bolting or clamping methods.
4. The transfer of vibrations according to claim 2. Is characterized in that: the metal resonator is custom designed according to the specific arbitrarily shaped object.
5. The custom design according to claim 4. Is characterized in that: FEA design analysis or similar methods / approaches are used to ………
6. The method combines a “special and customized mechanical resonator design” being an external **vibrating mode transformer**, which enables the object’s natural resonance frequency and the added-resonator’s natural resonance frequency to be combined into a new and unique overall natural resonance frequency. Mentioned combination of an external custom-designed resonator (or vibrating-mode transformer) and object, which should be ultrasonically treated, can be realized through mechanical fixation of externally fixed ultrasonic converter, directly on the customized resonator, by Welding and/or Bolting, and bespoke Clamping Systems. This way, we can introduce, facilitate and realize efficient resonant vibrating regimes in almost any solid body, or bodies containing fluids.
7. Practically, it is necessary to select one segment of certain solid object where it will be possible and relatively easy to create conditions for realizing strong, distinctive (localized) and well-isolated partial resonance on desired carrier frequency. To facilitate such objective, it is necessary to attach (to selected segment of a bigger object) certain specifically designed external-resonator and ultrasonic converter. When vibrating mentioned attached resonator, we will start producing strong ultrasonic vibrations on certain carrier frequency. Since added resonator is already coupled or rigidly connected with a bigger solid body, locally produced vibrations will penetrate towards bigger body. Because bigger and arbitrary shaped solid body usually has number of natural resonant frequency modes and harmonics, we can apply specific signal modulations on the carrier frequency ultrasonic signal (coming from ultrasonic power supply or generator towards ultrasonic converter), and this way excite mentioned number of associated, natural resonant modes. This way doing, big solid body will vibrate synchronously on number of ways. Such specific signal modulation, which will enrich produced acoustic spectrum, is known as MMM.
8. For instance, in cases of solid reservoirs and tubes containing liquids with raw materials to be under ultrasonic processing (practically for extracting minerals and some chemical content from organic and inorganic masses), extractions are facilitated and accelerated in cases when we vibrate mentioned solid reservoirs. The extracting agents in such cases are ultrasonic cavitation and ultrasonic capillary effects, combined with mechanical agitation and fluid streaming.
9. The improved and novel ultrasound based method is further improved by the use of a power ultrasound generator based on producing customized waveform driving with Multifrequency, Multimode, Modulated Sonic & Ultrasonic Vibrations, also known as MMM (see reference: “EP 1 238 715 A1, Multifrequency ultrasonic structural actuator”). In cases of ultrasonic driving of arbitrary shaped solid objects, we usually deal with number of mutually coupled resonant modes. Even if we create specific conditions that only one segment of such body will locally resonate with a single, isolated frequency mode, for efficient driving of the whole object it is optimal to be able to excite (synchronously) number of other natural resonant frequency modes. By applying proper signal modulations (like frequency, amplitude, phase and different PWM modulations), we can create specific MMM signal shapes with rich frequency-spectrum content. We will still have a stable frequency carrier signal (for driving locally isolated, desired resonant mode) enriched by signal modulation with mentioned wideband frequency content, this way being able to agitate number of natural resonant frequency modes of the arbitrary shaped solid object. This is the meaning of MMM ultrasonic technology (see reference: “EP 1 238 715 A1, Multifrequency ultrasonic structural actuator”).

Traditional and usual method for ultrasonic driving of solid objects is to design all elements or parts of such objects to have the same, natural resonant frequency. This is possible only for simple geometry objects. Such mutually frequency-tuned resonating objects in ultrasonic engineering usually have names as: ultrasonic converters, boosters, and sonotrodes. Arbitrary shaped solid objects (that already exist as being parts of different technological equipment) usually have number of natural resonant frequency modes, and we do not have a chance to transform such object into something what will have certain, desired, single, isolated, well defined resonant frequency mode (because we cannot change the object shape). Even in such cases, we can successfully introduce efficient ultrasonic vibrations (into almost any arbitrary shaped solid body) if we properly select only one specific and convenient segment of that body, and fix there necessary external-resonator parts, and make this spatially localized body-segment susceptible to resonate only on a desired resonant frequency of attached ultrasonic converter. This way, we will create partial and resonant mode in one part of the arbitrary shaped solid body, and since this spatial segment is rigidly (mechanically and acoustically) coupled with mentioned solid body (belongs to it), we will be able to transfer part of ultrasonic energy towards the total body under treatment. Using specific optimization methods (based on Finite Elements Analysis), we can optimize and maximize energy coupling and transfer from ultrasonically resonating segment towards the complete solid body. In all such cases, we are usually creating resonant mode transformation. For instance, specifically created resonating segment (or localized source of vibrations) is dominantly oscillating radially, and because of its solid acoustic coupling geometry and other elastic and mechanical conditions, we will be able to inject axial, bending, or torsional vibrations into remaining part of the big body. Practically, such externally added resonator is locally creating (or transforming) part of the (arbitrary shaped) body to be convenient for accepting certain desired, single resonant frequency mode, and because of strong mechanical and acoustic coupling (between local resonator and big body), ultrasonic vibrations will continue propagating into a big body. This way we can ultrasonically vibrate almost any arbitrary shaped solid body or fluids’ reservoirs. Added, external resonators and ultrasonic transducer should be specifically designed and optimized, based on the geometry of the big solid object. We need to find specific, best place where to make described, locally isolated, resonant (or carrier) frequency ultrasonic conditions. Number of specific design options and geometry (of externally added resonator parts) are imaginable to realize mentioned acoustic conditions and coupling, such as by bolting, welding, clamping etc. Patent claims’ items, here, could also be related to geometry and design of externally attached resonating parts.