

**CPC****COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION****H02J**

**CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENTS OR SYSTEMS FOR SUPPLYING OR DISTRIBUTING ELECTRIC POWER; SYSTEMS FOR STORING ELECTRIC ENERGY** (for digital computers [G06F 1/18](#); circuits or apparatus for the conversion of electric power, arrangements for control or regulation of such circuits or apparatus [H02M](#); interrelated control of several motors, control of a prime-mover/generator combination [H02P](#); control of high-frequency power [H03L](#); additional use of power line or power network for transmission of information [H04B](#))

**NOTES**

1. This subclass covers:
  - ac or dc mains or distribution networks;
  - circuit arrangements for battery supplies, including charging or control thereof, or co-ordinated supply from two or more sources of any kind;
  - systems for supplying or distributing electric power by electromagnetic waves.
2. This subclass does not cover:
  - control of a single motor, generator or dynamo-electric converter, of the types covered by subclass [H01F](#) or [H02K](#), which is covered by subclass [H02P](#);
  - control of a single motor or generator, of the types covered by subclass [H02N](#), which is covered by that subclass.

**WARNING**

The following IPC groups are not used in the CPC scheme. Subject matter covered by these groups is classified in the following CPC groups :

[H02J 7/10](#) covered by [H02J 7/0072](#)

**H02J 1/00****Circuit arrangements for dc mains or dc distribution networks**[H02J 2001/002](#)

- {Intermediate ac, e.g. dc supply with intermediated ac distribution}

[H02J 2001/004](#)

- {Distribution of power generated by fuel cells}

[H02J 2001/006](#)

- {Provisions for temporary connection of dc sources of essentially the same voltage, e.g. jumpstart cables}

[H02J 2001/008](#)

- {Plural dc voltage, e.g. dc supply voltage with at least two different dc voltage levels}

[H02J 1/02](#)

- Arrangements for reducing harmonics or ripples (in converters [H02M 1/14](#))

[H02J 1/04](#)

- Constant-current supply systems

[H02J 1/06](#)

- Two-wire systems

[H02J 1/08](#)

- Three-wire systems; Systems having more than three wires

[H02J 1/10](#)

- Parallel operation of dc sources (involving batteries [H02J 7/34](#))

[H02J 1/102](#)

- • {being switching converters ([H02J 1/108](#), [H02J 1/12](#) take precedence)}

[H02J 2001/104](#)

- • • {for synchronisation}

[H02J 2001/106](#)

- • • {for load balancing or load symmetrisation}

[H02J 1/108](#)

- • {using diodes blocking reverse current flow ([H02J 1/12](#) takes precedence)}

- H02J 1/12
  - . Parallel operation of dc generators with converters, e.g. with mercury-arc rectifier
- H02J 1/14
  - Balancing the load in a network ([by batteries H02J 7/34](#))
- H02J 1/16
  - . using dynamo-electric machines coupled to fly-wheels
- H02J 3/00**

**Circuit arrangements for ac mains or ac distribution networks**
- H02J 2003/001
  - {Emergency control, e.g. method to deal with contingencies}
- H02J 2003/002
  - {Flicker reduction, e.g. compensation of flicker introduced by non linear load}
- H02J 2003/003
  - {Load forecast, e.g. method and systems for forecasting future load demand}
- H02J 3/005
  - {Arrangements for selectively connecting the load to one among a plurality of power lines or power sources ([for providing uninterruptable power supply H02J 9/00](#))}
- H02J 3/006
  - . {for providing alternative feeding paths between load and source when the main path fails, e.g. transformers, busbars}
- H02J 2003/007
  - {Simulating, e. g. planning, reliability check, modeling}
- H02J 3/008
  - {involving trading of energy or energy transmission rights}
- H02J 3/01
  - Arrangements for reducing harmonics or ripples ([in converters H02M 1/12](#))
- H02J 3/02
  - using a single network for simultaneous distribution of power at different frequencies; using a single network for simultaneous distribution of ac power and of dc power
- H02J 3/04
  - for connecting networks of the same frequency but supplied from different sources
- H02J 3/06
  - . Controlling transfer of power between connected networks; Controlling sharing of load between connected networks
- H02J 3/08
  - . Synchronising of networks
- H02J 3/10
  - Constant-current supply systems
- H02J 3/12
  - for adjusting voltage in ac networks by changing a characteristic of the network load
- H02J 3/14
  - . by switching loads on to, or off from, network, e.g. progressively balanced loading
- H02J 2003/143
  - . . {Household appliances management}
- H02J 2003/146
  - . . {Tariff based load management}
- H02J 3/16
  - . by adjustment of reactive power
- H02J 3/18
  - Arrangements for adjusting, eliminating, or compensating reactive power in networks ([for adjustment of voltage H02J 3/12](#); [use of Petersen coils H02H 9/08](#))
- H02J 3/1807
  - . {using series compensators}
- H02J 3/1814
  - . . {wherein at least one reactive element is actively controlled by a bridge converter, e.g. unified power flow controllers [UPFC]}
- H02J 3/1821
  - . {using shunt compensators ([H02J 3/1807](#), [H02J 3/1878](#) take precedence)}
- H02J 3/1828
  - . . {with stepwise control, the possibility of switching in or out the entire compensating arrangement not being considered as stepwise control}
- H02J 3/1835
  - . . {with stepless control}
- H02J 3/1842
  - . . . {wherein at least one reactive element is actively controlled by a bridge converter, e.g. active filters}

- H02J 3/185 . . . . . {wherein such reactive element is purely inductive, e.g. superconductive magnetic energy storage systems [SMES]}
- H02J 3/1857 . . . . . {wherein such bridge converter is a multilevel converter}
- H02J 3/1864 . . . . . {wherein the stepless control of reactive power is obtained by at least one reactive element connected in series with a semiconductor switch}
- H02J 3/1871 . . . {Methods for planning installation of shunt reactive power compensators}
- H02J 3/1878 . . {using tap changing or phase shifting transformers}
- H02J 3/1885 . . {using rotating means, e.g. synchronous generators}
- H02J 3/1892 . . {the arrangements being an integral part of the load, e.g. a motor, or of its control circuit}
- H02J 3/20 . . in long overhead lines
- H02J 3/22 . . in cables
- H02J 3/24 . Arrangements for preventing or reducing oscillations of power in networks (by control effected upon a single generator [H02P 9/00](#))
- H02J 3/26 . Arrangements for eliminating or reducing asymmetry in polyphase networks
- H02J 3/28 . Arrangements for balancing of the load in a network by storage of energy
- H02J 3/30 . . using dynamo-electric machines coupled to fly-wheels
- H02J 3/32 . . using batteries with converting means
- H02J 3/34 . Arrangements for transfer of electric power between networks of substantially different frequency ([frequency-convertors H02M](#))
- H02J 3/36 . Arrangements for transfer of electric power between ac networks via a high-tension dc link
- H02J 2003/365 . . {Reducing harmonics or oscillations in HVDC}
- H02J 3/38 . Arrangements for parallelly feeding a single network by two or more generators, converters or transformers
- H02J 3/381 . . {Dispersed generators}
- H02J 3/382 . . . {the generators exploiting renewable energy}
- H02J 3/383 . . . . {Solar energy, e.g. photovoltaic energy (generation of electric power by conversion of light [H02S](#))}
- H02J 3/385 . . . . . {Maximum power point tracking control for photovoltaic sources}
- H02J 3/386 . . . . . {Wind energy ([wind motors F03D](#))}
- H02J 3/387 . . . {using fuel cells ([fuel cells per se H01M 8/00](#))}
- H02J 2003/388 . . {Islanding, i.e. disconnection of local power supply from the network}
- H02J 3/40 . . Synchronising a generator for connection to a network or to another generator
- H02J 3/42 . . . with automatic parallel connection when synchronisation is achieved
- H02J 3/44 . . . with means for ensuring correct phase sequence
- H02J 3/46 . . Controlling of the sharing of output between the generators, converters, or transformers
- H02J 3/48 . . . Controlling the sharing of the in-phase component
- H02J 3/50 . . . Controlling the sharing of the out-of-phase component

<b>H02J 4/00</b>	<b>Circuit arrangements for mains of distribution networks not specified as ac or dc</b>
<b>H02J 5/00</b>	<b>Circuit arrangements for transfer of electric power between ac networks and dc networks (<a href="#">H02J 3/36</a> takes precedence)</b>
H02J 5/005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {with inductive power transfer (for charging <a href="#">H02J 7/025</a>)}</li> </ul>
<b>H02J 7/00</b>	<b>Circuit arrangements for charging or depolarising batteries or for supplying loads from batteries</b>
H02J 2007/0001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {Authentication, i.e. circuits for checking compatibility between one component, e.g. a battery or a battery charger, and another component , e.g. a power source}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {with provision for charging different types of batteries}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {with data exchange between battery and charger (<a href="#">H02J 7/0011</a> takes precedence)}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {using passive battery identification means, e.g. resistors, capacitors (<a href="#">H02J 7/0011</a> takes precedence; identification by mechanical connections <a href="#">H02J 7/0045</a>)}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • • {in response to measured battery parameters, e.g. voltage, current, temperature profile}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • • {using switches, contacts or markings, e.g. optical, magnetic, barcode}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {with charge circuits contained within battery unit}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {for charging several batteries simultaneously or sequentially (<a href="#">H02J 7/1423</a> takes precedence)}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {Circuits for equalisation of charge between batteries}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • • {using shunting, discharge or bypass circuits}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • • {using separate charge circuits}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • • {using switched or multiplexed charge circuits}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {Monitoring or indicating circuits (<a href="#">H02J 7/0026</a> takes precedence)}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {Management of charging with batteries permanently connected to charge circuit (<a href="#">H02J 7/0014</a> takes precedence)}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {Parallel/serial switching of connection of batteries to charge or load circuit}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {using safety or protection circuits, e.g. overcharge/discharge disconnection}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {Stations for charging mobile units, e.g. of electric vehicles, of mobile telephones (<a href="#">H02J 7/0021</a>, <a href="#">H02J 7/0026</a> take precedence)}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {with safety devices (<a href="#">H02J 7/0026</a> takes precedence)}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0031	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {using battery or load disconnect circuits (<a href="#">H02J 9/002</a> takes precedence)}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • • {disconnection of loads if battery is not under charge, e.g. in vehicle if engine is not running}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {using reverse polarity correcting or protecting circuits (mechanical means of polarity protection <a href="#">H02J 7/0045</a>)}</li> </ul>
H02J 7/0036	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {using connection detecting circuits (<a href="#">H02J 7/0034</a> takes precedence)}</li> </ul>
H02J 2007/0037	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {Overcharge protection}</li> </ul>
H02J 2007/0039	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• • {Overcurrent protection}</li> </ul>

- H02J 2007/004
  - • {Overdischarge protection}
- H02J 7/0042
  - {characterised by the mechanical construction ([H02J 7/355](#) takes precedence)}
- H02J 7/0044
  - • {specially adapted for holding portable devices containing batteries ([H02J 7/0045](#) takes precedence)}
- H02J 7/0045
  - • {concerning the insertion or the connection of the batteries (charging from ac mains using non-contact coupling [H02J 7/025](#))}
- H02J 7/0047
  - {with indicating devices ([H02J 7/0021](#) takes precedence)}
- H02J 2007/0049
  - • {Detection of fully charged condition}
- H02J 2007/005
  - • {Detection of remaining charge capacity}
- H02J 7/0052
  - {Charge circuits only ([H02J 7/0003](#), [H02J 7/0013](#), [H02J 7/007](#) take precedence)}
- H02J 7/0054
  - • {Battery to battery charging (with circuits for polarity protection [H02J 7/0034](#))}
- H02J 7/0055
  - • {adapted for charging from various sources, e.g. AC, DC, multivoltage}
- H02J 7/0057
  - • {adapted for charge maintenance or battery rejuvenation ([H02J 7/0075](#) takes precedence)}
- H02J 2007/0059
  - • {characterised by the converter}
- H02J 2007/006
  - • {Charge provided using dc bus or data bus of a computer}
- H02J 2007/0062
  - • {Charge provided using USB port connectors}
- H02J 7/0063
  - {Circuits adapted for supplying loads only}
- H02J 7/0065
  - • {using converters specially adapted for use with a battery}
- H02J 2007/0067
  - • {Discharge management, i.e. discharge current reduction at low state of charge, sequential battery discharge in systems with a plurality of battery}
- H02J 7/0068
  - {Battery or charger load switching, e.g. concurrent charging and load supply ([H02J 7/0013](#) takes precedence)}
- H02J 7/007
  - {Regulation of charging current or voltage}
- H02J 7/0072
  - • {using semiconductor devices only}
- H02J 7/0073
  - • • {with a programmable charge schedule ([H02J 7/0093](#) takes precedence)}
- H02J 7/0075
  - • • • {for charge maintenance, battery initiation or rejuvenation}
- H02J 7/0077
  - • • {the charge cycle being terminated in response to electric parameters ([H02J 7/0093](#) takes precedence)}
- H02J 7/0078
  - • • • {in response to discharge current, e.g. using a coulometer, pilot cell}
- H02J 7/008
  - • • • {with the battery connected to the charge circuit}
- H02J 7/0081
  - • • • • {and in response to battery voltage gradient}
- H02J 7/0083
  - • • • • {and in response to charge current gradient}
- H02J 7/0085
  - • • • • {with the battery disconnected from the charge circuit}
- H02J 7/0086
  - • • • • {and in response to battery voltage}
- H02J 7/0088
  - • • {the charge cycle being terminated in response to non-electric parameters ([H02J 7/0093](#) takes precedence)}
- H02J 7/009
  - • • • {in response to degree of gas development in the battery}
- H02J 7/0091
  - • • • {in response to temperature of the battery}
- H02J 7/0093
  - • • {with introduction of pulses during the charging process}

H02J 2007/0095	• {Control circuit supply, e.g. means for supplying power to the control circuit}
H02J 2007/0096	• {Charger exchanging data with an electronic device, i.e. telephone, whose internal battery is under charge}
H02J 2007/0098	• {Smart battery, e.g. battery with means for data exchanging with charger}
H02J 7/02	• for charging batteries from ac mains by converters
H02J 7/022	• • {characterised by the type of converter}
H02J 7/025	• • • {using non-contact coupling, e.g. inductive, capacitive}
H02J 7/027	• • {with safety or indicating device}
H02J 7/04	• • Regulation of charging current or voltage
H02J 7/041	• • • {with a programmable charge schedule}
H02J 7/042	• • • {the charge cycle being controlled in response to a measured parameter}
H02J 7/044	• • • • {in response to integrated charge or discharge current}
H02J 7/045	• • • • {in response to voltage or current}
H02J 7/047	• • • • {in response to temperature}
H02J 7/048	• • • • {in response to degree of gas development in the battery}
H02J 7/06	• • • using discharge tubes or semiconductor devices
H02J 7/08	• • • • using discharge tubes only
H02J 7/082	• • • • • {with a programmable charge schedule}
H02J 7/085	• • • • • {the charge cycle being terminated in response to electric parameters}
H02J 7/087	• • • • • {the charge cycle being terminated in response to non-electric parameters}
H02J 2007/10	• • • • {using semiconductor devices only}
H02J 2007/105	• • • • • {with introduction of pulses during the charging process}
H02J 7/12	• • • using magnetic devices having controllable degree of saturation, i.e. transducers
H02J 7/125	• • • • {in combination with discharge tubes or semiconductor devices}
H02J 7/14	• for charging batteries from dynamo-electric generators driven at varying speed, e.g. on vehicle
H02J 7/1407	• • {on vehicles not being driven by a motor, e.g. bicycles}
H02J 7/1415	• • {with a generator driven by a prime mover other than the motor of a vehicle}
H02J 7/1423	• • {with multiple batteries or generators}
H02J 2007/143	• • • {Multiple generators}
H02J 7/1438	• • {in combination with power supplies for loads other than batteries}
H02J 7/1446	• • {in response to parameters of a vehicle}
H02J 7/1453	• • {with temperature compensation}
H02J 7/1461	• • {with safety or indicating devices}
H02J 7/1469	• • {Regulation of the charging current or voltage otherwise than by variation of field}
H02J 7/1476	• • • {by mechanical action on the generator}
H02J 7/1484	• • • {by commutation of the output windings of the generator}

- H02J 7/1492
  - . . . {by means of controlling devices between the generator output and the battery}
- H02J 7/16
  - . . Regulation of the charging current or voltage by variation of field
- H02J 7/163
  - . . . {with special means for initiating or limiting the excitation current}
- H02J 7/166
  - . . . {with safety or indicating devices}
- H02J 7/18
  - . . . due to variation of ohmic resistance in field circuit, using resistance switching in or out of circuit step by step
- H02J 7/20
  - . . . due to variation of continuously variable ohmic resistor
- H02J 7/22
  - . . . due to variation of make-to-break ratio of intermittently-operating contacts, e.g. using Tirrill regulator
- H02J 7/225
  - . . . . {characterised by the mechanical construction}
- H02J 7/24
  - . . . using discharge tubes or semiconductor devices
- H02J 7/241
  - . . . . {using discharge tubes only}
- H02J 7/242
  - . . . . {using semiconductor devices as final control devices}
- H02J 7/244
  - . . . . . {with on/off action}
- H02J 7/245
  - . . . . . {with pulse modulation}
- H02J 7/247
  - . . . . . {using thyristors or triacs as final control devices}
- H02J 7/248
  - . . . . . {characterised by the mechanical construction}
- H02J 7/26
  - . . . using magnetic devices with controllable degree of saturation
- H02J 7/28
  - . . . using magnetic devices with controllable degree of saturation in combination with controlled discharge tube or controlled semiconductor device
- H02J 7/30
  - . . . using armature-reaction-excited machines
- H02J 7/32
  - . for charging batteries from a charging set comprising a non-electric prime mover {rotating at constant speed}
- H02J 7/322
  - . . {by variation of field, using discharge tubes}
- H02J 7/324
  - . . {by variation of field, using semiconductor devices}
- H02J 7/326
  - . . {by variation of field, using armature-reaction-excited machines}
- H02J 7/328
  - . . {by variation of field, using magnetic devices having controllable degree of saturation}
- H02J 7/34
  - . Parallel operation in networks using both storage and other dc sources, e.g. providing buffering ([H02J 7/14 takes precedence](#))
- H02J 7/345
  - . . {using capacitors as storage or buffering devices}
- H02J 7/35
  - . . with light sensitive cells
- H02J 7/355
  - . . . {characterised by the mechanical construction}
- H02J 7/36
  - . Arrangements using end-cell switching
- H02J 9/00**

**Circuit arrangement for emergency or standby power supply, e.g. for emergency lighting ([with provision for charging standby battery H02J 7/00](#))**
- H02J 9/002
  - . {in which a reserve is maintained in an energy source by disconnecting non-critical loads, e.g. maintaining a reserve of charge in a vehicle battery for starting an engine}
- H02J 9/005
  - . {using a power saving mode ([for copiers G03G 15/5004](#))}



- H02J 2009/007 . . {Detection of the absence of a load}
- H02J 9/02 . in which an auxiliary distribution system and its associated lamps are brought into service
- H02J 9/04 . in which the distribution system is disconnected from the normal source and connected to a standby source
- H02J 9/06 . . with automatic change-over
- H02J 9/061 . . . {characterised by the use of electronic means ([H02J 9/062](#) and [H02J 9/065](#) take precedence)}
- H02J 9/062 . . . {involving non rotating DC/AC converters}
- H02J 2009/063 . . . . {Common neutral, e.g. ac input neutral line connected to ac output neutral line and dc middle point}
- H02J 9/065 . . . . {for lighting purposes}
- H02J 9/066 . . . {characterised by the use of dynamo-electric machines ([H02J 9/08](#) takes precedence)}
- H02J 2009/067 . . . {using multi-primary transformers, e.g. transformer having one primary for each ac energy source and a secondary for the loads}
- H02J 2009/068 . . . {Electronic means for switching from one power supply to another power supply , e.g. to avoid parallel connection}
- H02J 9/08 . . . requiring starting of a prime-mover
  
- H02J 11/00** **Circuit arrangements for providing service supply to auxiliaries of stations in which electric power is generated, distributed, or converted** ([emergency or standby arrangements H02J 9/00](#))
  
- H02J 13/00** **Circuit arrangements for providing remote indication of network conditions, e.g. an instantaneous record of the open or closed condition of each circuit-breaker in the network; Circuit arrangements for providing remote control of switching means in a power distribution network, e.g. switching in and out of current consumers by using a pulse code signal carried by the network** {(circuits for indication of single switches [H01H 9/167](#); circuits specially adapted for remote switching of lighting via the power line [H05B 37/0263](#))}
- H02J 13/0003 . {for DC networks}
- H02J 13/0006 . {for single frequency AC networks}
- H02J 13/001 . . {characterised by the display, e.g. of data or controls}
- H02J 13/0013 . . {characterised by transmission structure between the control or monitoring unit and the controlled or monitored unit}
- H02J 13/0017 . . . {with direct transmission between the control or monitoring unit and the controlled or monitored unit}
- H02J 13/002 . . . . {using the power network as support for the transmission}
- H02J 13/0024 . . . . . {using pulsed signals}
- H02J 13/0027 . . . . . {Details of signals treatment means}
- H02J 13/0031 . . . . . {using static semiconductor means}
- H02J 13/0034 . . . . . {Transmitters}
- H02J 13/0037 . . . . . {Receivers}
- H02J 13/0041 . . . . . {using lamps or electromechanical means}
- H02J 13/0044 . . . . . {using DC signal superposition}



H02J 13/0048	. . . . . {using modification of a parameter of the network power signal}
H02J 13/0051	. . . . . {Zero-crossing time}
H02J 13/0055	. . . . {using an auxiliary transmission line}
H02J 13/0058	. . . . . {carrying signals having the network frequency or DC signals}
H02J 13/0062	. . . . {using a data transmission bus}
H02J 13/0065	. . . . {using optical means}
H02J 13/0068	. . . . {using ultrasonic means}
H02J 13/0072	. . . . {using phone lines}
H02J 13/0075	. . . . {using radio means}
H02J 13/0079	. . . {with transmission using an intermediate treatment level between the control or monitoring unit and the controlled or monitored unit}
H02J 13/0082	. . . . {using the power network as transmission support}
H02J 13/0086	. . . {with transmission using plurality of intermediate treatment level between the control or monitoring unit and the controlled or monitored unit}
H02J 13/0089	. . . . {using the power network as transmission support}
H02J 13/0093	. {for AC networks with plurality frequencies}
H02J 13/0096	. {for networks combining AC and DC power}
<b>H02J 15/00</b>	<b>Systems for storing electric energy</b> (mechanical systems therefor <a href="#">F01</a> to <a href="#">F04</a> ; in chemical form <a href="#">H01M</a> )
H02J 15/003	. {in the form of hydraulic energy}
H02J 15/006	. {in the form of pneumatic energy (accumulators for supplying fluid under pressure <a href="#">F15B 1/04</a> )}
<b>H02J 17/00</b>	<b>Systems for supplying or distributing electric power by electromagnetic waves</b>