

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

H01P WAVEGUIDES; RESONATORS, LINES, OR OTHER DEVICES OF THE WAVEGUIDE TYPE (operating at optical frequencies [G02B](#); aerials [H01Q](#); {modulating electromagnetic waves in transmission line, waveguide, cavity resonator or radiation field of aerial [H03C 7/02](#)}; networks comprising lumped impedance elements [H03H](#))

NOTE

In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated :

- "waveguide type" as applied to transmission lines includes only high-frequency coaxial cables or Lecher lines, and as applied to resonators, delay lines, or other devices includes all devices having distributed inductance and capacitance.

1/00	Auxiliary devices (coupling devices of the waveguide type H01P 5/00)	1/16	• for mode selection, e.g. mode suppression or mode promotion; for mode conversion (linking dissimilar lines or devices H01P 5/08)
1/005	• {Diode mounting means}	1/161	• • sustaining two independent orthogonal modes, e.g. orthomode transducer ({ combining or separating polarisations and frequencies H01P 1/2131 })
1/02	• Bends; Corners; Twists	1/162	• • absorbing spurious or unwanted modes of propagation
1/022	• • {in waveguides of polygonal cross-section (H01P 1/065 takes precedence)}	1/163	• • specifically adapted for selection or promotion of the TE ₀₁ circular-electric mode
1/025	• • • {in the E-plane}	1/165	• for rotating the plane of polarisation
1/027	• • • {in the H-plane}	1/17	• • for producing a continuously rotating polarisation, e.g. circular polarisation
1/04	• Fixed joints ({ pipe joints F16L }; line connectors H01R ; cable fittings H02G 15/00)	1/171	• • • {using a corrugated or ridged waveguide section}
1/042	• • {Hollow waveguide joints}	1/172	• • • {using a dielectric element}
1/045	• • {Coaxial joints}	1/173	• • • {using a conductive element}
1/047	• • {Strip line joints}	1/174	• • • {using a magnetic element (H01P 1/175 takes precedence)}
1/06	• Movable joints, e.g. rotating joints	1/175	• • using Faraday rotators
1/061	• • {the relative movement being a translation along an axis common to at least two rectilinear parts, e.g. expansion joints}	1/18	• Phase-shifters (H01P 1/165 takes precedence; coupling devices with variable coupling factor H01P 5/04)
1/062	• • {the relative movement being a rotation}	1/181	• • {using ferroelectric devices}
1/063	• • • {with a limited angle of rotation}	1/182	• • {Waveguide phase-shifters (H01P 1/181 , H01P 1/185 , H01P 1/19 take precedence)}
1/064	• • • • {the axis of rotation being perpendicular to the transmission path, e.g. hinge joint}	1/183	• • {Coaxial phase-shifters (H01P 1/181 , H01P 1/185 , H01P 1/19 take precedence)}
1/065	• • • • {the axis of rotation being parallel to the transmission path, e.g. stepped twist}	1/184	• • {Strip line phase-shifters (H01P 1/181 , H01P 1/185 , H01P 1/19 take precedence)}
1/066	• • • {with an unlimited angle of rotation}	1/185	• • using a diode or a gas filled discharge tube
1/067	• • • • {the energy being transmitted in only one line located on the axis of rotation}	1/19	• • using a ferromagnetic device
1/068	• • • • {the energy being transmitted in at least one ring-shaped transmission line located around the axis of rotation, e.g. "around the mast" rotary joint (H01P 1/069 takes precedence; coaxial line with solid inner conductor H01P 1/067)}	1/195	• • • having a toroidal shape
1/069	• • • • {the energy being transmitted in at least one ring-shaped transmission line located around an axial transmission line; Concentric coaxial systems}	1/20	• Frequency-selective devices, e.g. filters ({ variable impedance transformers, e.g. slug tuners or stub tuners H01P 5/04 }; resonators H01P 7/00)
1/08	• Dielectric windows (coupling devices for transit time tubes H01J 23/36)	1/2002	• • {Dielectric waveguide filters (H01P 1/212 , H01P 1/213 , H01P 1/215 , H01P 1/219 take precedence)}
1/10	• for switching or interrupting {(in systems using reflection or reradiation of radio, acoustic or other waves G01S 7/034)}	1/2005	• • {Electromagnetic photonic bandgaps [EPB], or photonic bandgaps [PBG]}
1/11	• • by ferromagnetic devices	1/2007	• • {Filtering devices for biasing networks or DC returns}
1/12	• • by mechanical chopper	1/201	• • Filters for transverse electromagnetic waves (H01P 1/212 , H01P 1/213 , H01P 1/215 , H01P 1/219 take precedence)
1/122	• • • {Waveguide switches}	1/2013	• • • {Coplanar line filters}
1/125	• • • {Coaxial switches}	1/2016	• • • {Slot line filters; Fin line filters}
1/127	• • • {Strip line switches}		
1/14	• • by electric discharge devices (discharge devices H01J 17/64)		
1/15	• • by semiconductor devices		

- 1/202 . . . Coaxial filters ([cascaded coaxial cavities H01P 1/205](#))
- 1/203 . . . Strip line filters
- 1/20309 {with dielectric resonator}
- 1/20318 {with dielectric resonators as non-metallised opposite openings in the metallised surfaces of a substrate}
- 1/20327 {Electromagnetic interstage coupling}
- 1/20336 {Comb or interdigital filters}
- 1/20345 {Multilayer filters}
- 1/20354 {Non-comb or non-interdigital filters}
- 1/20363 {Linear resonators}
- 1/20372 {Hairpin resonators}
- 1/20381 {Special shape resonators}
- 1/2039 {Galvanic coupling between Input/Output}
- 1/205 . . . Comb or interdigital filters; Cascaded coaxial cavities ([H01P 1/203 takes precedence](#))
- 1/2053 {the coaxial cavity resonators being disposed parall to each other}
- 1/2056 {Comb filters or interdigital filters with metallised resonator holes in a dielectric block}
- 1/207 . . Hollow waveguide filters ([H01P 1/212, H01P 1/213, H01P 1/215, H01P 1/219 take precedence](#))
- 1/208 . . . Cascaded cavities; Cascaded resonators inside a hollow waveguide structure ([H01P 1/205 takes precedence](#))
- 1/2082 {with multimode resonators ([H01P 1/2086 takes precedence](#))}
- 1/2084 {with dielectric resonators}
- 1/2086 {multimode}
- 1/2088 {Integrated in a substrate}
- 1/209 . . . comprising one or more branching arms or cavities wholly outside the main waveguide
- 1/211 . . . Waffle-iron filters; Corrugated structures
- 1/212 . . suppressing or attenuating harmonic frequencies ([H01P 1/215 takes precedence](#))
- 1/213 . . combining or separating two or more different frequencies ([H01P 1/215 takes precedence](#))
- 1/2131 . . . {with combining or separating polarisations}
- 1/2133 . . . {using coaxial filters ([H01P 1/2131, H01P 1/2136 take precedence](#))}
- 1/2135 . . . {using strip line filters ([H01P 1/2131 takes precedence](#))}
- 1/2136 . . . {using comb or interdigital filters; using cascaded coaxial cavities ([H01P 1/2131, H01P 1/2135 take precedence](#))}
- 1/2138 . . . {using hollow waveguide filters ([H01P 1/2131 takes precedence](#))}
- 1/215 . . using ferromagnetic material
- 1/217 . . . the ferromagnetic material acting as a tuning element in resonators
- 1/218 . . . the ferromagnetic material acting as a frequency selective coupling element, e.g. YIG-filters
- 1/219 . . Evanescent mode filters
- 1/22 . . Attenuating devices ([dissipative terminating devices H01P 1/26](#))
- 1/222 . . {Waveguide attenuators ([H01P 1/23 takes precedence](#))}
- 1/225 . . {Coaxial attenuators ([H01P 1/23 takes precedence](#))}
- 1/227 . . {Strip line attenuators ([H01P 1/23 takes precedence](#))}
- 1/23 . . using ferromagnetic material
- 1/24 . Terminating devices
- 1/26 . . Dissipative terminations
- 1/262 . . . {the dissipative medium being a liquid or being cooled by a liquid}
- 1/264 . . . {Waveguide terminations ([H01P 1/262 takes precedence](#))}
- 1/266 . . . {Coaxial terminations ([H01P 1/262 takes precedence](#))}
- 1/268 . . . {Strip line terminations ([H01P 1/262 takes precedence](#))}
- 1/28 . . Short-circuiting plungers ([coupling devices with variable coupling factor H01P 5/04](#))
- 1/30 . for compensation of, or protection against, temperature or moisture effects; {for improving power handling capability ([H01P 1/04, H01P 1/08 take precedence](#))}
- 1/32 . Non-reciprocal transmission devices ([H01P 1/02 - H01P 1/30 take precedence](#))
- 1/36 . . Isolators
- 1/362 . . . {Edge-guided mode devices}
- 1/365 . . . Resonance absorption isolators
- 1/37 . . . Field displacement isolators
- 1/375 . . . using Faraday rotators
- 1/38 . . Circulators
- 1/383 . . . Junction circulators, e.g. Y-circulators
- 1/387 Strip line circulators
- 1/39 Hollow waveguide circulators
- 1/393 . . . using Faraday rotators
- 1/397 . . . using non- reciprocal phase shifters ([H01P 1/393 takes precedence](#))
- 3/00 Waveguides; Transmission lines of the waveguide type**
- 3/003 . . {Coplanar lines}
- 3/006 . . {Conductor backed coplanar waveguides}
- 3/02 . with two longitudinal conductors
- 3/023 . . {Fin lines; Slot lines}
- 3/026 . . {Coplanar striplines [CPS]}
- 3/04 . . Lines formed as Lecher wire pairs
- 3/06 . . Coaxial lines ([not suitable for handling frequencies considerably beyond the audio range, \(coaxial cables in general\) H01B 11/18](#))
- NOTE**
- This subgroup is only used for documents disclosing typical HF-features of coaxial cables, e.g. propagation of non-TEM-modes, multimoding, oversized coaxial cables, particular cross-section adapted for HF-propagation
- 3/08 . . Microstrips; Strip lines
- 3/081 . . . {Micro-striplines}
- 3/082 {Multilayer dielectric}
- 3/084 {Suspended micro-striplines}
- 3/085 . . . {Triplate lines}
- 3/087 {Suspended triplate lines}
- 3/088 . . . {Stacked transmission lines}
- 3/10 . Wire waveguides, i.e. with a single solid longitudinal conductor
- 3/12 . Hollow waveguides ([H01P 3/20 takes precedence](#))

- 3/121 . . {integrated in a substrate}
- 3/122 . . {Dielectric loaded (not air)}
- 3/123 . . with a complex or stepped cross-section, e.g. ridged or grooved waveguides ([H01P 3/14 takes precedence](#))
- 3/127 . . with a circular, elliptic, or parabolic cross-section
- 3/13 . . specially adapted for transmission of the TE₀₁ circular-electric mode ({[selection, promotion H01P 1/163](#)})
- 3/14 . . flexible
- 3/16 . Dielectric waveguides, i.e. without a longitudinal conductor
- 3/165 . . {Non-radiating dielectric waveguides}
- 3/18 . built-up from several layers to increase operating surface, i.e. alternately conductive and dielectric layers
- 3/20 . Quasi-optical arrangements for guiding a wave, e.g. focusing by dielectric lenses ([quasi-optical devices in general H01Q 15/00](#))
- 5/00 Coupling devices of the waveguide type (non-reciprocal devices [H01P 1/32](#); for introducing or removing wave energy to or from the discharge in transit-time tubes [H01J 23/36](#))**
- 5/02 . with invariable factor of coupling ([H01P 5/12 takes precedence](#) {choke joints [H01P 1/04](#), [H01P 1/06](#)})
- 5/022 . . {Transitions between lines of the same kind and shape, but with different dimensions}
- 5/024 . . . {between hollow waveguides}
- 5/026 . . . {between coaxial lines}
- 5/028 . . . {between strip lines}
- 5/04 . with variable factor of coupling
- 5/08 . for linking dissimilar lines or devices ([H01P 1/16](#), [H01P 5/04 take precedence](#); linking lines of the same kind but with different dimensions [H01P 5/02](#))
- 5/082 . . {Transitions between hollow waveguides of different shape, e.g. between a rectangular and a circular waveguide}
- 5/085 . . {Coaxial-line/strip-line transitions}
- 5/087 . . {Transitions to a dielectric waveguide}
- 5/10 . . for coupling balanced with unbalanced lines or devices
- 5/1007 . . . {Microstrip transitions to Slotline or finline}
- 5/1015 . . . {Coplanar line transitions to Slotline or finline}
- 5/1022 . . . {Transitions to dielectric waveguide}
- 5/103 . . . Hollow-waveguide/coaxial-line transitions
- 5/107 . . . Hollow-waveguide/strip-line transitions
- 5/12 . Coupling devices having more than two ports ([H01P 5/04 takes precedence](#))
- 5/16 . . Conjugate devices, i.e. devices having at least one port decoupled from one other port
- 5/18 . . . consisting of two coupled guides, e.g. directional couplers
- 5/181 {the guides being hollow waveguides}
- 5/182 {the waveguides being arranged in parallel}
- 5/183 {at least one of the guides being a coaxial line}
- 5/184 {the guides being strip lines or microstrips}
- 5/185 {Edge coupled lines}
- 5/186 {Lange couplers}
- 5/187 {Broadside coupled lines}
- 5/188 {the guides being dielectric waveguides}
- 5/19 . . . of the junction type
- 5/20 Magic-T junctions
- 5/22 Hybrid ring junctions
- 5/222 {180° rat race hybrid rings}
- 5/225 {180° reversed phase hybrid rings}
- 5/227 {90° branch line couplers}
- 7/00 Resonators of the waveguide type ({variable impedance transformers [H01P 5/04](#)}; structurally associated with transit-time tubes and interacting with the discharge therein [H01J 23/18](#); {generators of electronic oscillations using resonators of this type [H03B 5/18](#), [H03B 7/14](#), [H03B 9/14](#); electronic amplifiers using resonators of this type [H03F 3/54](#); microwave heating devices [H05B 6/64](#))**
- 7/005 . . {Helical resonators; Spiral resonators}
- 7/02 . Lecher resonators
- 7/04 . Coaxial resonators
- 7/06 . Cavity resonators
- 7/065 . . {integrated in a substrate}
- 7/08 . Strip line resonators
- 7/082 . . {Microstripline resonators ([H01P 7/088 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/084 . . {Triplate line resonators ([H01P 7/088 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/086 . . {Coplanar waveguide resonators ([H01P 7/088 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/088 . . {Tunable resonators}
- 7/10 . Dielectric resonators
- 7/105 . . {Multimode resonators}
- 9/00 Delay lines of the waveguide type (structurally associated with transit-time tubes and interacting with the discharge therein [H01J 23/24](#))**
- 9/003 . . {Delay equalizers}
- 9/006 . . {Meander lines}
- 9/02 . Helical lines
- 9/04 . Interdigital lines
- 11/00 Apparatus or processes specially adapted for manufacturing waveguides or resonators, lines, or other devices of the waveguide type (manufacture of coaxial cables [H01B 13/00](#))**
- 11/001 . . {Manufacturing waveguides or transmission lines of the waveguide type}
- 11/002 . . {Manufacturing hollow waveguides}
- 11/003 . . {Manufacturing lines with conductors on a substrate, e.g. strip lines, slot lines}
- 11/005 . . {Manufacturing coaxial lines}
- 11/006 . . {Manufacturing dielectric waveguides}
- 11/007 . . {Manufacturing frequency-selective devices (resonators [H01P 11/008](#))}
- 11/008 . . {Manufacturing resonators}