

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

H ELECTRICITY

(NOTE omitted)

H03 BASIC ELECTRONIC CIRCUITRY

H03G CONTROL OF AMPLIFICATION (impedance networks, e.g. attenuators, [H03H](#); control of transmission in lines [H04B 3/04](#))

NOTES

1. This subclass covers:
 - control of gain of amplifiers or frequency-changers,
 - control of frequency range of amplifiers,
 - limiting amplitude or rate of change of amplitude
2. Attention is drawn to the Note following the title of subclass [H03F](#).

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| <p>1/00 Details of arrangements for controlling amplification {(for arrangements combined with means for generating a controlling signal, or these means per se, see the other main groups of H03G)}</p> <p>1/0005 . {Circuits characterised by the type of controlling devices operated by a controlling current or voltage signal}</p> <p>1/0011 . . {the device being at least one of the amplifying tubes of the amplifier}</p> <p>1/0017 . . {the device being at least one of the amplifying solid state elements of the amplifier}</p> <p>1/0023 . . . {in emitter-coupled or cascode amplifiers (H03G 1/0029 takes precedence)}</p> <p>1/0029 . . . {using FETs}</p> <p>1/0035 . . {using continuously variable impedance elements}</p> <p>1/0041 . . . {using thermistors}</p> <p>1/0047 . . . {using photo-electric elements}</p> <p>1/0052 . . . {using diodes}</p> <p>1/0058 {PIN-diodes}</p> <p>1/0064 {Variable capacitance diodes}</p> <p>1/007 . . . {using FET type devices}</p> <p>1/0076 . . . {using galvanomagnetic elements}</p> <p>1/0082 . . . {using bipolar transistor-type devices}</p> <p>1/0088 . . {using discontinuously variable devices, e.g. switch-operated}</p> <p>1/0094 . . . {using switched capacitors}</p> <p>1/02 . Remote control of amplification, tone, or bandwidth (remote control in general G05, G08; combined with remote tuning or selection of resonant circuits H03J)</p> <p>1/04 . Modifications of control circuit to reduce distortion caused by control (modifications to reduce influence of variations of internal impedance of amplifying elements caused by control H03F 1/08)</p> <p>3/00 Gain control in amplifiers or frequency changers {without distortion of the input signal} (gated amplifiers H03F 3/72; peculiar to television receivers H04N)</p> <p>3/001 . {Digital control of analog signals}</p> <p>3/002 . {Control of digital or coded signals (H03G 3/3089 take precedence)}</p> <p>3/004 . {Control by varying the supply voltage}</p> | <p>3/005 . {Control by a pilot signal (H03G 3/001 takes precedence)}</p> <p>3/007 . {Control dependent on the supply voltage}</p> <p>3/008 . {Control by switched capacitors}</p> <p>3/02 . Manually-operated control {(H03G 3/001 and H03G 3/002 take precedence)}</p> <p>3/04 . . in untuned amplifiers</p> <p>3/06 . . . having discharge tubes</p> <p>3/08 incorporating negative feedback</p> <p>3/10 . . . having semiconductor devices</p> <p>3/12 incorporating negative feedback</p> <p>3/14 . . in frequency-selective amplifiers</p> <p>3/16 . . . having discharge tubes</p> <p>3/18 . . . having semiconductor devices</p> <p>3/20 . Automatic control {(H03G 3/005 takes precedence) ; combined with volume compression or expansion H03G 7/00}</p> <p>3/22 . . in amplifiers having discharge tubes</p> <p>3/225 . . . {controlling or controlled by the (local) oscillators of a (super)heterodyne receiver}</p> <p>3/24 . . . Control dependent upon ambient noise level or sound level</p> <p>3/26 . . . Muting amplifier when no signal is present {or when only weak signals are present, or caused by the presence of noise, e.g. squelch systems}</p> <p>3/28 in frequency-modulation receivers {; in angle-modulation receivers}</p> <p>3/30 . . in amplifiers having semiconductor devices</p> <p>3/3005 . . . {in amplifiers suitable for low-frequencies, e.g. audio amplifiers (H03G 3/32, H03G 3/34 take precedence)}</p> <p>3/301 {the gain being continuously variable}</p> <p>3/3015 {using diodes or transistors}</p> <p>3/3021 {by varying the duty cycle}</p> <p>3/3026 {the gain being discontinuously variable, e.g. controlled by switching}</p> <p>3/3031 {using switched capacitors}</p> <p>3/3036 . . . {in high-frequency amplifiers or in frequency-changers (H03G 3/3052, H03G 3/32, H03G 3/34 take precedence)}</p> |
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- 3/3042 {in modulators, frequency-changers, transmitters or power amplifiers (transmission power control in bidirectional transmission systems [H04W 52/04](#))}
- 3/3047 {for intermittent signals, e.g. burst signals}
- 3/3052 . . . {in bandpass amplifiers (H.F. or I.F.) or in frequency-changers used in a (super)heterodyne receiver ([H03G 3/32](#), [H03G 3/34](#) take precedence)}
- 3/3057 {using at least one diode as controlling device}
- 3/3063 {using at least one transistor as controlling device, the transistor being used as a variable impedance device}
- 3/3068 {Circuits generating control signals for both R.F. and I.F. stages}
- 3/3073 {Circuits generating control signals when no carrier is present, or in SSB, CW or pulse receivers}
- 3/3078 {Circuits generating control signals for digitally modulated signals}
- 3/3084 . . . {in receivers or transmitters for electromagnetic waves other than radiowaves, e.g. lightwaves ([H03G 3/32](#), [H03G 3/34](#) take precedence)}
- 3/3089 . . . {Control of digital or coded signals}
- 3/3094 . . . {in parametric amplifiers ([H03G 3/32](#), [H03G 3/34](#) take precedence)}
- 3/32 . . . the control being dependent upon ambient noise level or sound level
- 3/34 . . . Muting amplifier when no signal is present {or when only weak signals are present, or caused by the presence of noise signals, e.g. squelch systems}
- 3/341 {Muting when no signals or only weak signals are present ([H03G 3/344](#), [H03G 3/345](#) take precedence)}
- 3/342 {Muting when some special characteristic of the signal is sensed which distinguishes it from noise, e.g. using speech detector ([H03G 3/344](#), [H03G 3/345](#) take precedence)}
- 3/344 {Muting responsive to the amount of noise (noise squelch) ([H03G 3/345](#) takes precedence)}
- 3/345 {Muting during a short period of time when noise pulses are detected, i.e. blanking ([H03G 3/348](#) takes precedence)}
- 3/347 {dependent on the rate of noise pulses}
- 3/348 {Muting in response to a mechanical action or to power supply variations, e.g. during tuning; Click removal circuits}
- 5/00** **Tone control or bandwidth control in amplifiers**
- 5/005 . {of digital signals ([see provisionally also H03G 5/00](#))}
- 5/02 . Manually-operated control (variable bandpass or bandstop filters [H03H 7/12](#))
- 5/025 . . {Equalizers; Volume or gain control in limited frequency bands}
- 5/04 . . in untuned amplifiers
- 5/06 . . . having discharge tubes
- 5/08 incorporating negative feedback
- 5/10 . . . having semiconductor devices
- 5/12 incorporating negative feedback
- 5/14 . . in frequency-selective amplifiers
- 5/16 . Automatic control
- 5/165 . . {Equalizers; Volume or gain control in limited frequency bands}
- 5/18 . . in untuned amplifiers
- 5/20 . . . having discharge tubes
- 5/22 . . . having semiconductor devices
- 5/24 . . in frequency-selective amplifiers
- 5/26 . . . having discharge tubes
- 5/28 . . . having semiconductor devices
- 7/00** **Volume compression or expansion in amplifiers {(frequency dependent [H03G 9/00](#))}**
- 7/001 . {without controlling loop ([H03G 7/007](#), [H03G 7/02](#), [H03G 7/06](#) take precedence)}
- 7/002 . {in untuned or low-frequency amplifiers, e.g. audio amplifiers ([H03G 7/007](#), [H03G 7/001](#), [H03G 7/008](#), [H03G 7/02](#), [H03G 7/06](#) take precedence)}
- 7/004 . . {using continuously variable impedance devices}
- 7/005 . . {using discontinuously variable devices, e.g. switch-operated}
- 7/007 . {of digital or coded signals ([see provis. also H03G 7/00](#))}
- 7/008 . {Control by a pilot signal ([H03G 7/007](#), [H03G 7/02](#), [H03G 7/06](#) take precedence)}
- 7/02 . having discharge tubes
- 7/04 . . incorporating negative feedback
- 7/06 . having semiconductor devices
- 7/08 . . incorporating negative feedback
- 9/00** **Combinations of two or more types of control, e.g. gain control and tone control**
- 9/005 . {of digital or coded signals}
- 9/02 . in untuned amplifiers (combined tone controls for low and high frequencies [H03G 5/00](#) {; compression or expansion combined with volume control [H03G 7/00](#)})
- 9/025 . . {frequency-dependent volume compression or expansion, e.g. multiple-band systems ([H03G 9/10](#), [H03G 9/18](#) take precedence)}
- 9/04 . . having discharge tubes
- 9/06 . . . for gain control and tone control
- 9/08 incorporating negative feedback
- 9/10 . . . for tone control and volume expansion or compression
- 9/12 . . having semiconductor devices
- 9/14 . . . for gain control and tone control
- 9/16 incorporating negative feedback
- 9/18 . . . for tone control and volume expansion or compression
- 9/20 . in frequency-selective amplifiers
- 9/22 . . having discharge tubes
- 9/24 . . having semiconductor devices
- 9/26 . in untuned amplifying stages as well as in frequency-selective amplifying stages (gain control in both stages [H03G 3/00](#); tone control or bandwidth control [H03G 5/00](#) {; compression or expansion combined with volume control [H03G 7/00](#)})
- 9/28 . . all amplifying stages having discharge tubes
- 9/30 . . all amplifying stages having semiconductor devices
- 11/00** **Limiting amplitude; Limiting rate of change of amplitude {; Clipping in general}**

H03G

- 11/002 . {without controlling loop ([H03G 11/004](#), [H03G 11/006](#), [H03G 11/008](#), [H03G 11/02](#), [H03G 11/04](#), [H03G 11/06](#), [H03G 11/08](#) take precedence; see provisional also [H03G 11/00](#))}
- 11/004 . {using discharge tubes ([H03G 11/008](#) takes precedence)}
- 11/006 . {in circuits having distributed constants ([H03G 11/008](#) takes precedence)}
- 11/008 . {of digital or coded signals (see provis. also [H03G 11/00](#), [H03G 11/02](#))}
- 11/02 . by means of diodes ({[H03G 11/008](#), } [H03G 11/04](#), [H03G 11/06](#), [H03G 11/08](#) take precedence)
- 11/025 . . {in circuits having distributed constants}
- 11/04 . Limiting level dependent on strength of signal; Limiting level dependent on strength of carrier on which signal is modulated {([H03G 11/008](#) takes precedence)}
- 11/06 . {Limiters of angle-modulated signals}; such limiters combined with discriminators ([H03G 11/00](#) takes precedence; discriminators having an inherent limiting action [H03D 3/00](#))
- 11/08 . Limiting rate of change of amplitude {([H03G 11/008](#) takes precedence)}

99/00 Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass

2201/00 Indexing scheme relating to subclass [H03G](#)

- 2201/10 . Gain control characterised by the type of controlled element
- 2201/103 . . being an amplifying element
- 2201/106 . . being attenuating element
- 2201/20 . Gain control characterized by the position of the detection
- 2201/202 . . being in baseband
- 2201/204 . . being in intermediate frequency
- 2201/206 . . being in radio frequency
- 2201/208 . . being in power supply of the amplifier
- 2201/30 . Gain control characterized by the type of controlled signal
- 2201/302 . . being baseband signal
- 2201/305 . . being intermediate frequency signal
- 2201/307 . . being radio frequency signal
- 2201/40 . Combined gain and bias control
- 2201/50 . Gain control characterized by the means of gain control
- 2201/502 . . by switching impedance in feedback loop
- 2201/504 . . by summing selected parallel amplifying paths, i.e. more amplifying/attenuating paths summed together
- 2201/506 . . by selecting one parallel amplifying path
- 2201/508 . . by using look-up tables
- 2201/60 . Gain control characterized by varying time constants in control loop
- 2201/603 . . time constant being continuous
- 2201/606 . . time constant being discrete
- 2201/70 . Gain control characterized by the gain control parameter
- 2201/702 . . being frequency, e.g. frequency deviations
- 2201/704 . . being number of multiplexed channels
- 2201/706 . . being quality indicator, e.g. BER,C/I
- 2201/708 . . being temperature