

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G PHYSICS (NOTES omitted)

NUCLEONICS

G21 NUCLEAR PHYSICS; NUCLEAR ENGINEERING

G21K TECHNIQUES FOR HANDLING PARTICLES OR IONISING RADIATION NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR; IRRADIATION DEVICES; GAMMA RAY OR X-RAY MICROSCOPES

NOTE

In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
"particle" means a molecular, atomic or subatomic particle

WARNINGS

- The following IPC groups are not in the CPC scheme. The subject matter for these IPC groups is classified in the following CPC groups:
[G21K 3/00](#) covered by [G21K 1/10](#)
- In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

1/00	Arrangements for handling particles or ionising radiation, e.g. focusing or moderating (production or acceleration of neutrons, electrically-charged particles, neutral molecular beams or neutral atomic beams H05H 3/00 - H05H 15/00)	1/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deviation, concentration or focusing of the beam by electric or magnetic means (electron-optical arrangements in electric discharge tubes H01J 29/46; {details, e.g. electric or magnetic deviating means for direct voltage accelerators or in accelerators using single pulses H05H 5/02; arrangements for injecting particles into orbits H05H 7/08; arrangements for ejecting particles from orbits H05H 7/10})
1/003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> {Manipulation of charged particles by using radiation pressure, e.g. optical levitation (acceleration of charged particles H05H 5/00, H05H 7/00, H05H 9/00, H05H 11/00, H05H 13/00)} 	1/087	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by electrical means
1/006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> {Manipulation of neutral particles by using radiation pressure, e.g. optical levitation (production or acceleration of neutral particles H05H 3/00)} 	1/093	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by magnetic means
1/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using diaphragms, collimators 	1/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scattering devices; Absorbing devices; Ionising radiation filters
1/025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> {using multiple collimators, e.g. Bucky screens; other devices for eliminating undesired or dispersed radiation} 	1/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resonant absorbers or driving arrangements therefor, e.g. for Moessbauer-effect devices {(motors with reciprocating, oscillating or vibrating magnet, armature or coil system in general H02K 33/00)}
1/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using variable diaphragms, shutters, choppers 	1/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using charge exchange devices, e.g. for neutralising or changing the sign of the electrical charges of beams (producing or accelerating neutral particle beams H05H 3/00)
1/043	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> {changing time structure of beams by mechanical means, e.g. choppers, spinning filter wheels} 	1/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using polarising devices, e.g. for obtaining a polarised beam {(ion sources, ion guns H01J 27/02; polarised targets for producing nuclear reactions H05H 6/005)}
1/046	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> {varying the contour of the field, e.g. multileaf collimators} 	4/00	Conversion screens for the conversion of the spatial distribution of X-rays or particle radiation into visible images, e.g. fluoroscopic screens (photographic processes using X-ray intensifiers G03C 5/17 ; discharge tubes comprising luminescent screens H01J 1/62 ; cathode ray tubes for X-ray conversion with optical output H01J 31/50)
1/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using diffraction, refraction or reflection, e.g. monochromators (G21K 1/10, G21K 7/00 take precedence) 	2004/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> {characterised by the external panel structure}
1/062	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> {Devices having a multilayer structure} 	2004/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> {with an intermediate layer}
1/065	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> {using refraction, e.g. Tomie lenses} 	2004/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> {with a phosphor layer}
1/067	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> {using surface reflection, e.g. grazing incidence mirrors, gratings (multilayer mirrors G21K 1/062; crystal optics G21K 1/06)} 		

- 2004/08 . {with a binder in the phosphor layer}
- 2004/10 . {with a protective film}
- 2004/12 . {with a support}

5/00 **Irradiation devices** (discharge tubes for irradiating [H01J 37/00](#))

- 5/02 . having no beam-forming means
- 5/04 . with beam-forming means
- 5/08 . Holders for targets or for other objects to be irradiated
- 5/10 . with provision for relative movement of beam source and object to be irradiated

7/00 **Gamma- or X-ray microscopes**

2201/00 **Arrangements for handling radiation or particles**

- 2201/06 . using diffractive, refractive or reflecting elements
- 2201/061 . . characterised by a multilayer structure
- 2201/062 . . the element being a crystal
- 2201/064 . . having a curved surface
- 2201/065 . . provided with cooling means
- 2201/067 . . Construction details
- 2201/068 . . specially adapted for particle beams

2207/00 **Particular details of imaging devices or methods using ionizing electromagnetic radiation such as X-rays or gamma rays**

- 2207/005 . Methods and devices obtaining contrast from non-absorbing interaction of the radiation with matter, e.g. phase contrast