

# 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.

<b>1/00</b>	<b>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 <a href="#">H05H 3/00</a> - <a href="#">H05H 15/00</a>)</b>	<b>1/08</b>	• Deviation, concentration or focusing of the beam by electric or magnetic means ( <a href="#">electron-optical arrangements in electric discharge tubes <a href="#">H01J 29/46</a></a> ; {details, e.g. electric or magnetic deviating means for direct voltage accelerators or in accelerators using single pulses <a href="#">H05H 5/02</a> ; arrangements for injecting particles into orbits <a href="#">H05H 7/08</a> ; arrangements for ejecting particles from orbits <a href="#">H05H 7/10</a> })
<b>1/003</b>	• {Manipulation of charged particles by using radiation pressure, e.g. optical levitation (acceleration of charged particles <a href="#">H05H 5/00</a> , <a href="#">H05H 7/00</a> , <a href="#">H05H 9/00</a> , <a href="#">H05H 11/00</a> , <a href="#">H05H 13/00</a> )}	<b>1/087</b>	• • by electrical means
<b>1/006</b>	• {Manipulation of neutral particles by using radiation pressure, e.g. optical levitation (production or acceleration of neutral particles <a href="#">H05H 3/00</a> )}	<b>1/093</b>	• • by magnetic means
<b>1/02</b>	• using diaphragms, collimators	<b>1/10</b>	• Scattering devices; Absorbing devices; Ionising radiation filters
<b>1/025</b>	• • {using multiple collimators, e.g. Bucky screens; other devices for eliminating undesired or dispersed radiation}	<b>1/12</b>	• • 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 <a href="#">H02K 33/00</a> )}
<b>1/04</b>	• • using variable diaphragms, shutters, choppers	<b>1/14</b>	• using charge exchange devices, e.g. for neutralising or changing the sign of the electrical charges of beams (producing or accelerating neutral particle beams <a href="#">H05H 3/00</a> )
<b>1/043</b>	• • • {changing time structure of beams by mechanical means, e.g. choppers, spinning filter wheels}	<b>1/16</b>	• using polarising devices, e.g. for obtaining a polarised beam {(ion sources, ion guns <a href="#">H01J 27/02</a> ; polarised targets for producing nuclear reactions <a href="#">H05H 6/005</a> )}
<b>1/046</b>	• • • {varying the contour of the field, e.g. multileaf collimators}	<b>4/00</b>	<b>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 <a href="#">G03C 5/17</a>; discharge tubes comprising luminescent screens <a href="#">H01J 1/62</a>; cathode ray tubes for X-ray conversion with optical output <a href="#">H01J 31/50</a>)</b>
<b>1/06</b>	• using diffraction, refraction or reflection, e.g. monochromators ( <a href="#">G21K 1/10</a> , <a href="#">G21K 7/00</a> take precedence)	<b>2004/02</b>	• {characterised by the external panel structure}
<b>1/062</b>	• • {Devices having a multilayer structure}	<b>2004/04</b>	• {with an intermediate layer}
<b>1/065</b>	• • {using refraction, e.g. Tomie lenses}	<b>2004/06</b>	• {with a phosphor layer}
<b>1/067</b>	• • {using surface reflection, e.g. grazing incidence mirrors, gratings (multilayer mirrors <a href="#">G21K 1/062</a> ; crystal optics <a href="#">G21K 1/06</a> )}		

- 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