

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

H ELECTRICITY

(NOTE omitted)

H01 ELECTRIC ELEMENTS

(NOTES omitted)

H01P WAVEGUIDES; RESONATORS, LINES, OR OTHER DEVICES OF THE WAVEGUIDE TYPE (operating at optical frequencies [G02B](#))

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.

WARNING

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 | Auxiliary devices (coupling devices of the waveguide type H01P 5/00) | 1/12 | . . by mechanical chopper |
| 1/005 | . {Diode mounting means} | 1/122 | . . . {Waveguide switches} |
| 1/02 | . Bends; Corners; Twists | 1/125 | . . . {Coaxial switches} |
| 1/022 | . . {in waveguides of polygonal cross-section (H01P 1/065 takes precedence)} | 1/127 | . . . {Strip line switches} |
| 1/025 | . . . {in the E-plane} | 1/14 | . . by electric discharge devices (discharge devices H01J 17/64) |
| 1/027 | . . . {in the H-plane} | 1/15 | . . by semiconductor devices |
| 1/04 | . Fixed joints | 1/16 | . for mode selection, e.g. mode suppression or mode promotion; for mode conversion |
| 1/042 | . . {Hollow waveguide joints} | 1/161 | . . sustaining two independent orthogonal modes, e.g. orthomode transducer {(combining or separating polarisations and frequencies H01P 1/2131)} |
| 1/045 | . . {Coaxial joints} | 1/162 | . . absorbing spurious or unwanted modes of propagation |
| 1/047 | . . {Strip line joints} | 1/163 | . . specifically adapted for selection or promotion of the TE ₀₁ circular-electric mode |
| 1/06 | . Movable joints, e.g. rotating joints | 1/165 | . for rotating the plane of polarisation |
| 1/061 | . . {the relative movement being a translation along an axis common to at least two rectilinear parts, e.g. expansion joints} | 1/17 | . . for producing a continuously rotating polarisation, e.g. circular polarisation |
| 1/062 | . . {the relative movement being a rotation} | 1/171 | . . . {using a corrugated or ridged waveguide section} |
| 1/063 | . . . {with a limited angle of rotation} | 1/172 | . . . {using a dielectric element} |
| 1/064 | {the axis of rotation being perpendicular to the transmission path, e.g. hinge joint} | 1/173 | . . . {using a conductive element} |
| 1/065 | {the axis of rotation being parallel to the transmission path, e.g. stepped twist} | 1/174 | . . . {using a magnetic element (H01P 1/175 takes precedence)} |
| 1/066 | {with an unlimited angle of rotation} | 1/175 | . . using Faraday rotators |
| 1/067 | {the energy being transmitted in only one line located on the axis of rotation} | 1/18 | . Phase-shifters (H01P 1/165 takes precedence) |
| 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)} | 1/181 | . . {using ferroelectric devices} |
| 1/069 | {the energy being transmitted in at least one ring-shaped transmission line located around an axial transmission line; Concentric coaxial systems} | 1/182 | . . {Waveguide phase-shifters (H01P 1/181 , H01P 1/185 , H01P 1/19 take precedence)} |
| 1/08 | . Dielectric windows | 1/183 | . . {Coaxial phase-shifters (H01P 1/181 , H01P 1/185 , H01P 1/19 take precedence)} |
| 1/10 | . for switching or interrupting {(in systems using reflection or reradiation of radio, acoustic or other waves G01S 7/034)} | 1/184 | . . {Strip line phase-shifters (H01P 1/181 , H01P 1/185 , H01P 1/19 take precedence)} |
| 1/11 | . . by ferromagnetic devices | 1/185 | . . using a diode or a gas filled discharge tube |
| | | 1/19 | . . using a ferromagnetic device |
| | | 1/195 | . . . having a toroidal shape |
| | | 1/20 | . Frequency-selective devices, e.g. filters |

- 1/2002 . . {Dielectric waveguide filters ([H01P 1/212](#), [H01P 1/213](#), [H01P 1/215](#), [H01P 1/219](#) take precedence)}
- 1/2005 . . {Electromagnetic photonic bandgaps [EPB], or photonic bandgaps [PBG]}
- 1/2007 . . {Filtering devices for biasing networks or DC returns}
- 1/201 . . Filters for transverse electromagnetic waves ([H01P 1/212](#), [H01P 1/213](#), [H01P 1/215](#), [H01P 1/219](#) take precedence)
- 1/2013 . . . {Coplanar line filters}
- 1/2016 . . . {Slot line filters; Fin line filters}
- 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 parallel 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
- 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
- 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 . . . {Microstriplines}
- 3/082 {Multilayer dielectric}
- 3/084 {Suspended microstriplines}
- 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
- 5/00 Coupling devices of the waveguide type**
- 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**
- 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**
- 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**
- 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}