

SECTION H — ELECTRICITY

H02 GENERATION, CONVERSION, OR DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC POWER

H02J CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENTS OR SYSTEMS FOR SUPPLYING OR DISTRIBUTING ELECTRIC POWER; SYSTEMS FOR STORING ELECTRIC ENERGY (power supply circuits for apparatus for measuring X-radiation, gamma radiation, corpuscular radiation or cosmic radiation G01T 1/175; electric power supply circuits specially adapted for use in electronic time-pieces with no moving parts G04G 19/00; for digital computers G06F 1/18; for discharge tubes H01J 37/248; circuits or apparatus for the conversion of electric power, arrangements for control or regulation of such circuits or apparatus H02M; interrelated control of several motors, control of a prime-mover/generator combination H02P; control of high-frequency power H03L; additional use of power line or power network for transmission of information H04B)

Note(s)

1. This subclass covers:
 - ac or dc mains or distribution networks;
 - circuit arrangements for battery supplies, including charging or control thereof, or co-ordinated supply from two or more sources of any kind;
 - systems for supplying or distributing electric power by electromagnetic waves.
2. This subclass does not cover:
 - control of a single motor, generator or dynamo-electric converter, of the types covered by subclass H01F or H02K, which is covered by subclass H02P;
 - control of a single motor or generator, of the types covered by subclass H02N, which is covered by that subclass.

Subclass index

CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENTS

For distribution networks:

direct current; alternative current.....1/00, 3/00
 combined; not specified.....5/00, 4/00

For batteries.....7/00

For emergency or stand-by power supply.....9/00

For power supply to auxiliaries of stations.....11/00

For providing remote indication of network conditions.....13/00

SYSTEMS FOR STORING ELECTRICAL ENERGY.....15/00

SYSTEMS FOR POWER DISTRIBUTION BY ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES.....17/00

| | | | |
|-------------|--|------|--|
| 1/00 | Circuit arrangements for dc mains or dc distribution networks | 3/02 | • using a single network for simultaneous distribution of power at different frequencies; using a single network for simultaneous distribution of ac power and of dc power |
| 1/02 | • Arrangements for reducing harmonics or ripples (in converters H02M 1/14) | | |
| 1/04 | • Constant-current supply systems | 3/04 | • for connecting networks of the same frequency but supplied from different sources |
| 1/06 | • Two-wire systems | | |
| 1/08 | • Three-wire systems; Systems having more than three wires | 3/06 | • • Controlling transfer of power between connected networks; Controlling sharing of load between connected networks |
| 1/10 | • Parallel operation of dc sources (involving batteries H02J 7/34) | 3/08 | • • Synchronising of networks |
| 1/12 | • • Parallel operation of dc generators with converters, e.g. with mercury-arc rectifier | 3/10 | • Constant-current supply systems |
| 1/14 | • Balancing the load in a network (by batteries H02J 7/34) | 3/12 | • for adjusting voltage in ac networks by changing a characteristic of the network load |
| 1/16 | • • using dynamo-electric machines coupled to flywheels | 3/14 | • • by switching loads on to, or off from, network, e.g. progressively balanced loading |
| 3/00 | Circuit arrangements for ac mains or ac distribution networks | 3/16 | • • by adjustment of reactive power |
| 3/01 | • Arrangements for reducing harmonics or ripples (in converters H02M 1/12) [3] | 3/18 | • Arrangements for adjusting, eliminating, or compensating reactive power in networks (for adjustment of voltage H02J 3/12; use of Petersen coils H02H 9/08) |
| | | 3/20 | • • in long overhead lines |

H02J

- 3/22 • • in cables
- 3/24 • Arrangements for preventing or reducing oscillations of power in networks (by control effected upon a single generator H02P 9/00)
- 3/26 • Arrangements for eliminating or reducing asymmetry in polyphase networks
- 3/28 • Arrangements for balancing the load in a network by storage of energy
- 3/30 • • using dynamo-electric machines coupled to flywheels
- 3/32 • • using batteries with converting means
- 3/34 • Arrangements for transfer of electric power between networks of substantially different frequency (frequency converters H02M)
- 3/36 • Arrangements for transfer of electric power between ac networks *via* a high-tension dc link
- 3/38 • Arrangements for parallely feeding a single network by two or more generators, converters, or transformers
- 3/40 • • Synchronising a generator for connection to a network or to another generator
- 3/42 • • • with automatic parallel connection when synchronism is achieved
- 3/44 • • • with means for ensuring correct phase sequence
- 3/46 • • Controlling the sharing of output between the generators, converters, or transformers
- 3/48 • • • Controlling the sharing of the in-phase component
- 3/50 • • • Controlling the sharing of the out-of-phase component
- 4/00 Circuit arrangements for mains or distribution networks not specified as ac or dc [2]**
- 5/00 Circuit arrangements for transfer of electric power between ac networks and dc networks (H02J 3/36 takes precedence)**
- 7/00 Circuit arrangements for charging or depolarising batteries or for supplying loads from batteries**
 - 7/02 • for charging batteries from ac mains by converters
 - 7/04 • • Regulation of the charging current or voltage
 - 7/06 • • • using discharge tubes or semiconductor devices
 - 7/08 • • • • using discharge tubes only
 - 7/10 • • • • using semiconductor devices only
 - 7/12 • • • using magnetic devices having controllable degree of saturation, i.e. transducers
 - 7/14 • for charging batteries from dynamo-electric generators driven at varying speed, e.g. on vehicle
 - 7/16 • • Regulation of the charging current or voltage by variation of field
- 7/18 • • • due to variation of ohmic resistance in field circuit, using resistance switching in or out of circuit step by step
- 7/20 • • • due to variation of continuously-variable ohmic resistor
- 7/22 • • • due to variation of make-to-break ratio of intermittently-operating contacts, e.g. using Tirrill regulator
- 7/24 • • • using discharge tubes or semiconductor devices
- 7/26 • • • using magnetic devices with controllable degree of saturation
- 7/28 • • • using magnetic devices with controllable degree of saturation in combination with controlled discharge tube or controlled semiconductor device
- 7/30 • • • using armature-reaction-excited machines
- 7/32 • for charging batteries from a charging set comprising a non-electric prime mover
- 7/34 • Parallel operation in networks using both storage and other dc sources, e.g. providing buffering (H02J 7/14 takes precedence) [4]
- 7/35 • • with light sensitive cells [4]
- 7/36 • Arrangements using end-cell switching
- 9/00 Circuit arrangements for emergency or stand-by power supply, e.g. for emergency lighting (with provision for charging standby battery H02J 7/00)**
 - 9/02 • in which an auxiliary distribution system and its associated lamps are brought into service
 - 9/04 • in which the distribution system is disconnected from the normal source and connected to a standby source
 - 9/06 • • with automatic change-over
 - 9/08 • • • requiring starting of a prime-mover
- 11/00 Circuit arrangements for providing service supply to auxiliaries of stations in which electric power is generated, distributed, or converted (emergency or standby arrangements H02J 9/00)**
- 13/00 Circuit arrangements for providing remote indication of network conditions, e.g. an instantaneous record of the open or closed condition of each circuitbreaker in the network; Circuit arrangements for providing remote control of switching means in a power distribution network, e.g. switching in and out of current consumers by using a pulse code signal carried by the network**
- 15/00 Systems for storing electric energy (mechanical systems therefor F01-F04; in chemical form H01M) [2]**
- 17/00 Systems for supplying or distributing electric power by electromagnetic waves [3]**