

SECTION G — PHYSICS

G21 NUCLEAR PHYSICS; NUCLEAR ENGINEERING

G21B FUSION REACTORS (uncontrolled fusion, applications thereof G21J)

Subclass index

THERMONUCLEAR FUSION REACTORS.....	1/00
LOW-TEMPERATURE NUCLEAR FUSION REACTORS.....	3/00

1/00 Thermonuclear fusion reactors [1, 2006.01]	1/19	• • Targets for producing thermonuclear fusion reactions [2006.01]
1/01 • Hybrid fission-fusion nuclear reactors [2006.01]		
1/03 • with inertial plasma confinement [2006.01]	1/21	• • Electric power supply systems, e.g. for magnet systems [2006.01]
1/05 • with magnetic or electric plasma confinement [2006.01]	1/23	• • Optical systems, e.g. for irradiating targets, for heating plasma or for plasma diagnostics [2006.01]
1/11 • Details [2006.01]		
1/13 • • First wall; Blanket; Divertor [2006.01]		
1/15 • • Particle injectors for producing thermonuclear fusion reactions, e.g. pellet injectors [2006.01]	1/25	• Maintenance, e.g. repair or remote inspection [2006.01]
1/17 • • Vacuum chambers; Vacuum systems [2006.01]	3/00	Low-temperature nuclear fusion reactors, e.g. alleged cold fusion reactors [2006.01]

G21C NUCLEAR REACTORS (analogue computers therefor G06G 7/54; fusion reactors, hybrid fission-fusion reactors G21B; nuclear explosives G21J)

Subclass index

REACTORS.....	1/00
REACTOR ELEMENTS	
Fuel; moderator; cooling; containment; shielding.....	3/00, 5/00, 15/00, 13/00, 11/00
Handling fuel and other materials.....	19/00
CONTROL; MONITORING, TESTING.....	7/00, 17/00
EMERGENCY PROTECTION.....	9/00
MANUFACTURE.....	21/00
ADAPTATIONS OF REACTORS FOR EXPERIMENTATION OR IRRADIATION.....	23/00

1/00 Reactors	1/09	• • • • Pressure regulating arrangements, i.e. pressurisers [5]
1/01 • General details not provided for in groups G21C 3/00-G21C 19/00 [3]	1/10	• • • • moderator and coolant being different or separated
1/02 • Fast fission reactors, i.e. reactors not using a moderator	1/12	• • • • • moderator being solid, e.g. Magnox reactor
1/03 • • cooled by a coolant not essentially pressurised, e.g. pool-type reactors [5]	1/14	• • • • moderator being substantially not pressurised, e.g. swimming-pool reactor (G21C 1/22 takes precedence)
1/04 • Thermal reactors	1/16	• • • • • moderator and coolant being different or separated, e.g. sodium-graphite reactor
1/06 • • Heterogeneous reactors, i.e. in which fuel and moderator are separated	1/18	• • • • • coolant being pressurised
1/07 • • • Pebble-bed reactors; Reactors with granular fuel [5]	1/20	• • • • • • moderator being liquid, e.g. pressure-tube reactor
1/08 • • • moderator being highly pressurised, e.g. boiling-water reactor, integral-superheat reactor, pressurised-water reactor (G21C 1/22 takes precedence)	1/22	• • • using liquid or gaseous fuel

- 1/24 • • Homogeneous reactors, i.e. in which fuel and moderator present an effectively homogeneous medium to the neutrons
- 1/26 • • • Single-region reactors
- 1/28 • • • Two-region reactors
- 1/30 • Subcritical reactors
- 1/32 • Integral reactors, i.e. reactors wherein parts functionally associated with the reactor but not essential to the reaction, e.g. heat exchangers, are disposed inside the enclosure with the core (G21C 1/02-G21C 1/30 take precedence) [3]

- 3/00 Reactor fuel elements or their assemblies; Selection of substances for use as reactor fuel elements**
- 3/02 • Fuel elements
- 3/04 • • Constructional details
- 3/06 • • • Casings; Jackets
- 3/07 • • • • characterised by their material, e.g. alloys [5]
- 3/08 • • • • provided with external means to promote heat-transfer, e.g. fins, baffles, corrugations
- 3/10 • • • • End closures
- 3/12 • • • • Means forming part of the element for locating it within the reactor core; External spacers for this purpose
- 3/14 • • • • Means forming part of the element for inserting it into, or removing it from, the core; Means for coupling adjacent elements
- 3/16 • • • Details of the construction within the casing
- 3/17 • • • • Means for storage or immobilisation of gases in fuel elements [5]
- 3/18 • • • • Internal spacers or other non-active material within the casing, e.g. compensating for expansion of fuel rods or for compensating excess reactivity (interlayers G21C 3/20)
- 3/20 • • • • with coating on fuel or on inside of casing; with non-active interlayer between casing and active material
- 3/22 • • with fissile or breeder material in contact with coolant
- 3/24 • • with fissile or breeder material in fluid form within a non-active casing
- 3/26 • • with fissile or breeder material in powder form within a non-active casing
- 3/28 • • with fissile or breeder material in solid form within a non-active casing
- 3/30 • Assemblies of a number of fuel elements in the form of a rigid unit
- 3/32 • • Bundles of parallel pin-, rod-, or tube-shaped fuel elements
- 3/322 • • • Means to influence the coolant flow through or around the bundles [5]
- 3/324 • • • Coats or envelopes for the bundles [5]
- 3/326 • • • comprising fuel elements of different composition; Comprising, in addition to the fuel elements, other pin-, rod-, or tube-shaped elements, e.g. control rods, grid support rods, fertile rods, poison rods or dummy rods [5]
- 3/328 • • • • Relative disposition of the elements in the bundle lattice [5]
- 3/33 • • • Supporting or hanging of elements in the bundle (spacer grids G21C 3/34); Means forming part of the bundle for inserting it into, or removing it from, the core; Means for coupling adjacent bundles [5]
- 3/332 • • • • Supports for spacer grids [5]
- 3/334 • • • Assembling the bundles [5]

- 3/335 • • • Exchanging elements in irradiated bundles [5]
- 3/336 • • • Spacer elements for fuel rods in the bundle (spacer grids G21C 3/34) [5]
- 3/338 • • • • Helicoidal spacer elements [5]
- 3/34 • • • Spacer grids
- 3/344 • • • • formed of assembled tubular elements [5]
- 3/348 • • • • formed of assembled non-intersecting strips [5]
- 3/352 • • • • formed of assembled intersecting strips [5]
- 3/356 • • • • being provided with fuel element supporting members [5]
- 3/36 • • Assemblies of plate-shaped fuel elements or coaxial tubes
- 3/38 • Fuel units consisting of a single fuel element in a supporting sleeve
- 3/40 • Structural combination of fuel element with thermoelectric element for direct production of electric energy from fission heat (for temperature measurement G21C 17/10)
- 3/42 • Selection of substances for use as reactor fuel
- 3/44 • • Fluid or fluent reactor fuel
- 3/46 • • • Aqueous compositions
- 3/48 • • • • True or colloidal solutions of the active constituent
- 3/50 • • • • Suspensions of the active constituent; Slurries
- 3/52 • • • Liquid metal compositions
- 3/54 • • • Fused salt, oxide, or hydroxide compositions
- 3/56 • • • Gaseous compositions; Suspensions in a gaseous carrier
- 3/58 • • Solid reactor fuel
- 3/60 • • • Metallic fuel; Intermetallic dispersions
- 3/62 • • • Ceramic fuel
- 3/64 • • • • Ceramic dispersion fuel, e.g. cermet

- 5/00 Moderator or core structure; Selection of materials for use as moderator**
- 5/02 • Details
- 5/04 • • Spatial arrangements allowing for Wigner growth
- 5/06 • • Means for locating or supporting fuel elements
- 5/08 • • Means for preventing undesired asymmetric expansion of the complete structure
- 5/10 • • Means for supporting the complete structure
- 5/12 • characterised by composition, e.g. the moderator containing additional substances which ensure improved heat resistance of the moderator
- 5/14 • characterised by shape
- 5/16 • • Shape of its constituent parts
- 5/18 • characterised by the provision of more than one active zone
- 5/20 • • wherein one zone contains fissile material and another zone contains breeder material
- 5/22 • • wherein one zone is a superheating zone

- 7/00 Control of nuclear reaction**
- 7/02 • by using self-regulating properties of reactor materials (arrangements that involve temperature stability G21C 7/32)
- 7/04 • • of burnable poisons (burnable poisons in fuel rods G21C 3/326) [5]
- 7/06 • by application of neutron-absorbing material, i.e. material with absorption cross-section very much in excess of reflection cross-section
- 7/08 • • by displacement of solid control elements, e.g. control rods
- 7/10 • • • Construction of control elements

- 7/103 • • • • Control assemblies containing one or more absorbants as well as other elements, e.g. fuel or moderator elements [5]
- 7/107 • • • • Control elements adapted for pebble-bed reactors [5]
- 7/11 • • • • Deformable control elements, e.g. flexible, telescopic, articulated [5]
- 7/113 • • • • Control elements made of flat elements; Control elements having cruciform cross-section [5]
- 7/117 • • • • Clusters of control rods; Spider construction [5]
- 7/12 • • • • Means for moving control elements to desired position (dropping rods in an emergency G21C 9/02)
- 7/14 • • • • Mechanical drive arrangements
- 7/16 • • • • Hydraulic or pneumatic drive arrangements
- 7/18 • • • • Means for obtaining differential movement of control elements
- 7/20 • • • • Disposition of shock-absorbing devices (shock-absorbers in general F16F)
- 7/22 • • • • by displacement of a fluid or fluent neutron-absorbing material
- 7/24 • • • • Selection of substances for use as neutron-absorbing material
- 7/26 • • • • by displacement of the moderator or parts thereof
- 7/27 • • • • Spectral shift control [5]
- 7/28 • • • • by displacement of the reflector or parts thereof
- 7/30 • • • • by displacement of reactor fuel or fuel elements
- 7/32 • • • • by varying flow of coolant through the core
- 7/34 • • • • by utilisation of a primary neutron source
- 7/36 • • • • Control circuits
- 9/00 Emergency protection arrangements structurally associated with the reactor** (emergency cooling arrangements G21C 15/18)
 - 9/004 • • • • Pressure suppression [5]
 - 9/008 • • • • by rupture-discs or -diaphragms [5]
 - 9/012 • • • • by thermal accumulation or by steam condensation, e.g. ice condensers [5]
 - 9/016 • • • • Core catchers [5]
 - 9/02 • • • • Means for effecting very rapid reduction of the reactivity factor under fault conditions, e.g. reactor fuse
 - 9/027 • • • • by fast movement of a solid, e.g. pebbles [5]
 - 9/033 • • • • by an absorbent fluid [5]
 - 9/04 • • • • Means for suppressing fires
 - 9/06 • • • • Means for preventing accumulation of explosives gases, e.g. recombiners [5]
- 11/00 Shielding structurally associated with the reactor**
 - 11/02 • • • • Biological shielding (in general G21F)
 - 11/04 • • • • on waterborne craft
 - 11/06 • • • • Reflecting shields, i.e. for minimising loss of neutrons
 - 11/08 • • • • Thermal shields; Thermal linings, i.e. for dissipating heat from gamma radiation which would otherwise heat an outer biological shield
- 13/00 Pressure vessels; Containment vessels; Containment in general** (for chemical or physical processes B01J 3/00; pressure vessels in general F16J 12/00)
 - 13/02 • • • • Details
 - 13/024 • • • • Supporting constructions for pressure vessels or containment vessels [5]
 - 13/028 • • • • Seals, e.g. for pressure vessels or containment vessels [5]
- 13/032 • • • • Joints between tubes and vessel walls, e.g. taking into account thermal stresses [5]
- 13/036 • • • • the tube passing through the vessel wall, i.e. continuing on both sides of the wall [5]
- 13/04 • • • • Arrangements for expansion and contraction
- 13/06 • • • • Sealing-plugs (for pressure vessels in general F16J 13/00)
- 13/067 • • • • for tubes, e.g. standpipes; Locking devices for plugs [5]
- 13/073 • • • • Closures for reactor-vessels, e.g. rotatable [5]
- 13/08 • • • • Vessels characterised by the material; Selection of materials for pressure vessels
- 13/087 • • • • Metallic vessels [5]
- 13/093 • • • • Concrete vessels [5]
- 13/10 • • • • Means for preventing contamination in event of leakage
- 15/00 Cooling arrangements within the pressure vessel containing the core; Selection of specific coolants**
 - 15/02 • • • • Arrangement or disposition of passages in which heat is transferred to the coolant, e.g. for coolant circulation through the supports of the fuel elements
 - 15/04 • • • • from fissile or breeder material
 - 15/06 • • • • in fuel elements
 - 15/08 • • • • from moderating material
 - 15/10 • • • • from reflector or thermal shield
 - 15/12 • • • • from pressure vessel; from containment vessel
 - 15/14 • • • • from ducts conducting a hot fluid; from ducts comprising auxiliary apparatus, e.g. pumps, cameras
 - 15/16 • • • • comprising means for separating liquid and steam (separating in general B01D; steam traps F16T)
 - 15/18 • • • • Emergency cooling arrangements; Removing shut-down heat
 - 15/20 • • • • Partitions or thermal insulation between fuel channel and moderator, e.g. in pressure tube reactors
 - 15/22 • • • • Structural association of coolant tubes with headers or other pipes, e.g. in pressure tube reactors (joints of tubes in general F16L) [4]
 - 15/24 • • • • Promoting flow of the coolant (electrodynamic pumps H02K 44/02)
 - 15/243 • • • • for liquids [5]
 - 15/247 • • • • for liquid metals [5]
 - 15/25 • • • • using jet pumps [5]
 - 15/253 • • • • for gases, e.g. blowers [5]
 - 15/257 • • • • using heat-pipes [5]
 - 15/26 • • • • by convection, e.g. using chimneys, using divergent channels
 - 15/28 • • • • Selection of specific coolants (if serving as the moderator G21C 5/12; heat-transfer or heat-exchange materials C09K 5/00)
- 17/00 Monitoring; Testing** (measuring in general G01)
 - 17/003 • • • • Remote inspection of vessels, e.g. pressure vessels [5]
 - 17/007 • • • • Inspection of the outer surfaces of vessels [5]
 - 17/01 • • • • Inspection of the inner surfaces of vessels [5]
 - 17/013 • • • • Inspection vehicles [5]
 - 17/017 • • • • Inspection or maintenance of pipe-lines or tubes in nuclear installations [5]
 - 17/02 • • • • Devices or arrangements for monitoring coolant or moderator
 - 17/022 • • • • for monitoring liquid coolants or moderators [5]
 - 17/025 • • • • for monitoring liquid metal coolants [5]
 - 17/028 • • • • for monitoring gaseous coolants [5]
 - 17/032 • • • • Reactor-coolant flow measuring or monitoring [5]

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- 17/035 • • Moderator- or coolant-level detecting devices [5]
- 17/038 • • Boiling detection in moderator or coolant [5]
- 17/04 • • Detecting burst slugs
- 17/06 • Devices or arrangements for monitoring or testing fuel or fuel elements outside the reactor core, e.g. for burn-up, for contamination (G21C 17/08, G21C 17/10 take precedence; detecting leaking fuel elements during reactor operation G21C 17/04)
- 17/07 • • Leak testing [5]
- 17/08 • Structural combination of reactor core or moderator structure with viewing means, e.g. with television camera, periscope, window
- 17/10 • Structural combination of fuel element, control rod, reactor core, or moderator structure with sensitive instruments, e.g. for measuring radioactivity, strain
- 17/104 • • Measuring reactivity [5]
- 17/108 • • Measuring reactor flux [5]
- 17/112 • • Measuring temperature [5]
- 17/116 • • Passages or insulators, e.g. for electric cables [5]
- 17/12 • • Sensitive element forming part of control element
- 17/14 • Period meters
- 19/00 Arrangements for treating, for handling, or for facilitating the handling of, fuel or other materials which are used within the reactor, e.g. within its pressure vessel [2]**
- 19/02 • Details of handling arrangements
- 19/04 • • Means for controlling flow of coolant over objects being handled; Means for controlling flow of coolant through channel being serviced
- 19/06 • • Means for supporting or storing fuel elements or control elements [4]
- 19/07 • • • Storage racks; Storage pools [5]
- 19/08 • • Means for heating fuel elements before introduction into the core; Means for heating or cooling fuel elements after removal from the core
- 19/10 • • Lifting devices or pulling devices adapted for co-operation with fuel elements or with control elements (manipulators B25J)
- 19/105 • • • with grasping or spreading coupling elements [5]
- 19/11 • • • with revolving coupling elements, e.g. socket coupling [5]
- 19/115 • • • with latching devices and ball couplings [5]
- 19/12 • • Arrangements for exerting direct hydraulic or pneumatic force on fuel element or on control element
- 19/14 • characterised by their adaptation for use with horizontal channels in the reactor core
- 19/16 • Articulated or telescopic chutes or tubes for connection to channels in the reactor core
- 19/18 • Apparatus for bringing fuel elements to the reactor charge area, e.g. from a storage place
- 19/19 • Reactor parts specifically adapted to facilitate handling, e.g. to facilitate charging or discharging of fuel elements [3]
- 19/20 • Arrangements for introducing objects into the pressure vessel; Arrangements for handling objects within the pressure vessel; Arrangements for removing objects from the pressure vessel
- 19/22 • • Arrangements for obtaining access to the interior of a pressure vessel whilst the reactor is operating
- 19/24 • • • by using an auxiliary vessel which is temporarily sealed to the pressure vessel
- 19/26 • Arrangements for removing jammed or damaged fuel elements or control elements; Arrangements for moving broken parts thereof
- 19/28 • Arrangements for introducing fluent material into the reactor core; Arrangements for removing fluent material from the reactor core (pumping coolant G21D)
- 19/30 • • with continuous purification of circulating fluent material, e.g. by extraction of fission products
- 19/303 • • • specially adapted for gases (decontamination of gases G21F 9/02) [5]
- 19/307 • • • specially adapted for liquids (decontamination of liquids G21F 9/04) [5]
- 19/31 • • • • for molten metals [5]
- 19/313 • • • • using cold traps [5]
- 19/317 • • • Recombination devices for radiolytic dissociation products [5]
- 19/32 • Apparatus for removing radioactive objects or materials from the reactor discharge area, e.g. to a storage place; Apparatus for handling radioactive objects or materials within a storage place or removing them therefrom (disposal of waste material G21F 9/00)
- 19/33 • Apparatus or processes for dismantling strings of spent fuel elements (G21C 19/34 takes precedence) [2]
- 19/34 • Apparatus or processes for dismantling nuclear fuel, e.g. before reprocessing (shielded cells G21F 7/00) [5]
- 19/36 • • Mechanical means only
- 19/365 • • • Removing cannings or casings from fuel [5]
- 19/37 • • • • by separating into pieces both the casing or the casing and the fuel element, e.g. by cutting or shearing [5]
- 19/375 • • • Compacting devices, e.g. for fuel assemblies [5]
- 19/38 • • Chemical means only
- 19/40 • Arrangements for preventing occurrence of critical conditions, e.g. during storage
- 19/42 • Reprocessing of irradiated fuel
- 19/44 • • of irradiated solid fuel
- 19/46 • • • Aqueous processes
- 19/48 • • • Non-aqueous processes
- 19/50 • • of irradiated fluid fuel
- 21/00 Apparatus or processes specially adapted to the manufacture of reactors or parts thereof (in general, section B, e.g. B23)**
- 21/02 • Manufacture of fuel elements or breeder elements contained in non-active casings
- 21/04 • • by vibrational compaction or tamping
- 21/06 • • by swaging
- 21/08 • • by a slip-fit cladding process
- 21/10 • • by extrusion, drawing, or stretching
- 21/12 • • by hydrostatic or thermo-pneumatic canning
- 21/14 • • by plating in a fluid
- 21/16 • • by casting or dipping techniques
- 21/18 • Manufacture of control elements covered by group G21C 7/00
- 23/00 Adaptations of reactors to facilitate experimentation or irradiation [3]**

G21D NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

- 1/00 Details of nuclear power plant** (control G21D 3/00)
- 1/02 • Arrangements of auxiliary equipment
- 1/04 • Pumping arrangements (by means within the reactor pressure vessel G21C 15/24)
- 3/00 Control of nuclear power plant** (control of nuclear reaction G21C 7/00)
- 3/02 • Manual control
- 3/04 • Safety arrangements (emergency protection of reactor G21C 9/00)
- 3/06 • • responsive to faults within the plant (in the reactor G21C 9/02)
- 3/08 • Regulation of any parameters in the plant
- 3/10 • • by a combination of a variable derived from neutron flux with other controlling variables, e.g. derived from temperature, cooling flow, pressure
- 3/12 • • by adjustment of the reactor in response only to changes in engine demand
- 3/14 • • • Varying flow of coolant
- 3/16 • • • Varying reactivity
- 3/18 • • by adjustment of plant external to the reactor only in response to change in reactivity
- 5/00 Arrangements of reactor and engine in which reactor-produced heat is converted into mechanical energy**
- 5/02 • Reactor and engine structurally combined, e.g. portable
- 5/04 • Reactor and engine not structurally combined
- 5/06 • • with engine working medium circulating through reactor core
- 5/08 • • with engine working medium heated in a heat exchanger by the reactor coolant
- 5/10 • • • Liquid working medium partially heated by reactor and vaporised by heat source external to the core, e.g. with oil heating
- 5/12 • • • Liquid working medium vaporised by reactor coolant
- 5/14 • • • • and also superheated by reactor coolant
- 5/16 • • • • superheated by separate heat source
- 7/00 Arrangements for direct production of electric energy from fusion or fission reactions** (obtaining electric energy from radioactive sources G21H 1/00)
- 7/02 • using magneto-hydrodynamic generators
- 7/04 • using thermoelectric elements (structural combination of fuel element with thermoelectric element G21C 3/40)
- 9/00 Arrangements to provide heat for purposes other than conversion into power, e.g. for heating buildings**

G21F PROTECTION AGAINST X-RADIATION, GAMMA RADIATION, CORPUSCULAR RADIATION OR PARTICLE BOMBARDMENT; TREATING RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED MATERIAL; DECONTAMINATION ARRANGEMENTS THEREFOR (radiation protection by pharmaceutical means A61K 8/00, A61Q 17/04; in cosmonautic vehicles B64G 1/54; combined with a reactor G21C 11/00; combined with X-ray tubes H01J 35/16; combined with X-ray apparatus H05G 1/02)

- 1/00 Shielding characterised by the composition of the material**
- 1/02 • Selection of uniform shielding materials
- 1/04 • • Concretes; Other hydraulic hardening materials
- 1/06 • • Ceramics; Glasses; Refractories (cermets G21F 1/08)
- 1/08 • • Metals; Alloys; Cermets, i.e. sintered mixtures of ceramics and metals
- 1/10 • • Organic substances; Dispersions in organic carriers
- 1/12 • Laminated shielding materials
- 3/00 Shielding characterised by its physical form, e.g. granules, or shape of the material**
- 3/02 • Clothing
- 3/025 • • Clothing completely surrounding the wearer [5]
- 3/03 • • Aprons [5]
- 3/035 • • Gloves (mounting means on glove boxes G21F 7/053) [5]
- 3/04 • Bricks; Shields made up therefrom
- 5/00 Transportable or portable shielded containers**
- 5/002 • Containers for fluid radioactive wastes [5]
- 5/005 • Containers for solid radioactive wastes, e.g. for ultimate disposal [5]
- 5/008 • • Containers for fuel elements [5]
- 5/012 • • • Fuel element racks in the containers [5]
- 5/015 • for storing radioactive sources, e.g. source carriers for irradiation units; Radioisotope containers [5]
- 5/018 • • Syringe shields or holders (syringe shielding for applying radioactive material to the body A61M 36/08) [5]
- 5/02 • with provision for restricted exposure of a radiation source within the container
- 5/04 • • Means for controlling exposure, e.g. time, size of aperture (controlling exposure to X-radiation H05G 1/30)
- 5/06 • Details of, or accessories to, the containers [5]
- 5/08 • • Shock-absorbers, e.g. impact buffers for containers [5]
- 5/10 • • Heat-removal systems, e.g. using circulating fluid or cooling fins [5]
- 5/12 • • Closures for containers; Sealing arrangements [5]
- 5/14 • • Devices for handling containers or shipping-casks, e.g. transporting devices [5]
- 7/00 Shielded cells or rooms**
- 7/005 • Shielded passages through walls; Locks; Transferring devices between rooms (between glove-boxes G21F 7/047) [5]
- 7/01 • • Transferring by fluidic means [5]
- 7/015 • Room atmosphere, temperature or pressure control devices [5]
- 7/02 • Observation devices permitting vision but shielding the observer
- 7/03 • • Windows, e.g. shielded [5]

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- 7/04 • Shielded glove-boxes
- 7/047 • • Shielded passages; Closing or transferring means between glove-boxes [5]
- 7/053 • • Glove mounting means [5]
- 7/06 • Structural combination with remotely-controlled apparatus, e.g. with manipulators
- 9/00 Treating radioactively contaminated material; Decontamination arrangements therefor [2, 5]**
- 9/02 • Treating gases [2]
- 9/04 • Treating liquids [2]
- 9/06 • • Processing
- 9/08 • • • by evaporation; by distillation
- 9/10 • • • by flocculation
- 9/12 • • • by absorption; by adsorption; by ion-exchange
- 9/14 • • • by incineration; by calcination, e.g. desiccation
- 9/16 • • • by fixation in stable solid media
- 9/18 • • • by biological processes
- 9/20 • • Disposal of liquid waste
- 9/22 • • • by storage in a tank or other container
- 9/24 • • • by storage in the ground; by storage under water, e.g. in ocean
- 9/26 • • • by dilution in water, e.g. in ocean, in stream
- 9/28 • Treating solids [2]
- 9/30 • • Processing
- 9/32 • • • by incineration
- 9/34 • • Disposal of solid waste
- 9/36 • • • by packaging; by baling

G21G CONVERSION OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS; RADIOACTIVE SOURCES [2]

- 1/00 Arrangements for converting chemical elements by electromagnetic radiation, corpuscular radiation, or particle bombardment, e.g. producing radioactive isotopes** (by thermonuclear reactions in nuclear reactors G21B; conversion of nuclear fuel in nuclear reactors G21C) [2]
- 1/02 • in nuclear reactors
- 1/04 • outside of nuclear reactors or particle accelerators [2]
- 1/06 • • by neutron irradiation [2]
- 1/08 • • • accompanied by nuclear fission [2]
- 1/10 • • by bombardment with electrically-charged particles (irradiation devices G21K 5/00) [2]
- 1/12 • • by electromagnetic irradiation, e.g. with gamma or X-rays (irradiation devices G21K 5/00) [2]
- 4/00 Radioactive sources [2]**
- 4/02 • Neutron sources [2]
- 4/04 • Radioactive sources other than neutron sources (radioactive dressings A61M 36/14) [2]
- 4/06 • • characterised by constructional features [2]
- 4/08 • • • specially adapted for medical applications (radiation therapy using radioactive sources A61N 5/10) [2]
- 4/10 • • with radium emanation [2]
- 5/00 Alleged conversion of chemical elements by chemical reaction**
- 7/00 Conversion of chemical elements not provided for in other groups of this subclass [2009.01]**

G21H OBTAINING ENERGY FROM RADIOACTIVE SOURCES; APPLICATIONS OF RADIATION FROM RADIOACTIVE SOURCES; UTILISING COSMIC RADIATION (fusion reactors G21B; nuclear reactors G21C)

- 1/00 Arrangements for obtaining electrical energy from radioactive sources, e.g. from radioactive isotopes**
- 1/02 • Cells charged directly by beta radiation
- 1/04 • Cells using secondary emission induced by alpha radiation, beta radiation, or gamma radiation
- 1/06 • Cells wherein radiation is applied to the junction of different semiconductor materials
- 1/08 • Cells in which radiation ionises a gas in the presence of a junction of two dissimilar metals, i.e. contact potential-difference cells
- 1/10 • Cells in which radiation heats a thermoelectric junction or a thermionic converter [2]
- 1/12 • Cells using conversion of the radiation into light combined with subsequent photoelectric conversion into electric energy
- 3/00 Arrangements for direct conversion of radiation energy from radioactive sources into forms of energy other than electric energy, e.g. light**
- 3/02 • in which material is excited to luminesce by the radiation (lamps in which a gas filling or screen or coating is excited to luminesce by radioactive material structurally associated with the lamp H01J 65/00)
- 5/00 Applications of radiation from radioactive sources or arrangements therefor** (producing mutation in plants A01H 1/06; preservation of dairy products A23C 3/07; preservation of foodstuffs A23L 3/26; for therapeutic purposes A61N 5/10; in chemical, physical or physicochemical processes in general B01J 19/08; in electrostatic separation B03C 3/38; for after-treatment of coatings applied as liquids or other fluent materials B05D 3/06; for action between electric vehicles and tracked apparatus B61L 1/10, B61L 3/06; for preparation of organic chemical compounds C07, C08F 2/46; for treating macromolecular substances or articles made therefrom B29C 71/04, C08J 3/28, C08J 7/18; for cracking of hydrocarbon oils C10G 15/10, C10G 32/04; for reforming naphtha C10G 35/16; preservation or ageing of products obtained from fermentation processes C12H 1/06, C12H 1/16; for bleaching fibres D06L 3/04; measuring G01T; irradiation devices, gamma- or X-ray microscopes G21K; in discharge tubes H01J; apparatus for generating ions to be introduced into non-enclosed gases, e.g. into the atmosphere, H01T 23/00; for carrying-off electrostatic charges H05F 3/06)
- 5/02 • as tracers
- 7/00 Use of effects of cosmic radiation**

G21J NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVES; APPLICATIONS THEREOF

Note(s)

This subclass covers uncontrollable fission or fusion reactions.

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|------|---|------|--|
| 1/00 | Nuclear explosive devices | 3/02 | • for excavation |
| 3/00 | Peaceful applications of nuclear explosive devices | 5/00 | Detection arrangements for nuclear explosions |

G21K TECHNIQUES FOR HANDLING PARTICLES OR ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR; IRRADIATION DEVICES; GAMMA- OR X-RAY MICROSCOPES (X-ray technique H05G; plasma technique H05H) [2]

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|-------|---|------|--|
| 1/00 | Arrangements for handling radiation or particles, e.g. focusing, moderating (radiation filters G21K 3/00) [2] | 1/16 | • using polarising devices, e.g. for obtaining a polarised ion beam [3] |
| 1/02 | • using diaphragms, collimators [2] | 3/00 | Radiation filters, e.g. X-ray filters [2] |
| 1/04 | • • using variable diaphragms, shutters, choppers [2] | 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) [3] |
| 1/06 | • using diffraction, refraction, or reflection, e.g. monochromators (G21K 1/10, G21K 7/00 take precedence) [2] | 5/00 | Irradiation devices (adaptations of reactors to facilitate irradiation G21C 23/00; discharge tubes for irradiating H01J 33/00, H01J 37/00) [2] |
| 1/08 | • Deviation, concentration, or focusing of the beam by electric or magnetic means (electron-optical arrangements in electric discharge tubes H01J 29/46) [2] | 5/02 | • having no beam-forming means [2] |
| 1/087 | • • by electrical means [4] | 5/04 | • with beam-forming means [2] |
| 1/093 | • • by magnetic means [4] | 5/08 | • Holders for targets or for objects to be irradiated [2] |
| 1/10 | • Scattering devices; Absorbing devices [2] | 5/10 | • with provision for relative movement of beam source and object to be irradiated [3] |
| 1/12 | • • Resonant absorbers or driving arrangements therefor, e.g. for Mössbauer-effect devices [3] | 7/00 | Gamma- or X-ray microscopes [2] |
| 1/14 | • 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) [3] | | |