

## SECTION H — ELECTRICITY

### H01 BASIC ELECTRIC ELEMENTS

#### H01M PROCESSES OR MEANS, e.g. BATTERIES, FOR THE DIRECT CONVERSION OF CHEMICAL ENERGY INTO ELECTRICAL ENERGY [2]

##### Note(s)

This subclass covers galvanic primary or secondary cells or batteries, fuel cells or stacks.

##### Subclass index

##### CELLS ACCORDING TO TYPE

Primary cells.....	6/00
Fuel cells.....	8/00
Secondary cells.....	10/00
Hybrid cells; electrochemical generators not provided for otherwise; combinations of different types of electrochemical generators.....	12/00, 14/00, 16/00

##### DETAILS COMMON TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF CELLS

Details, processes of manufacture of the non-active parts.....	2/00
Electrodes.....	4/00

#### 2/00 Constructional details, or processes of manufacture, of the non-active parts [2, 2006.01]

- 2/02 • Cases, jackets or wrappings [2, 2006.01]
- 2/04 • • Lids or covers [2, 2006.01]
- 2/06 • • Arrangements for introducing electric connectors into or through cases [2, 2006.01]
- 2/08 • • Sealing materials [2, 2006.01]
- 2/10 • Mountings; Suspension devices; Shock absorbers; Transport or carrying devices; Holders (structural combination of accumulators with charging apparatus H01M 10/46) [2, 2006.01]
- 2/12 • Vent plugs or other mechanical arrangements for facilitating escape of gases [2, 2006.01]
- 2/14 • Separators; Membranes; Diaphragms; Spacing elements [2, 2006.01]
- 2/16 • • characterised by the material [2, 2006.01]
- 2/18 • • characterised by the shape [2, 2006.01]
- 2/20 • Current-conducting connections for cells [2, 2006.01]
- 2/22 • • Fixed connections, i.e. not intended for disconnection [2, 2006.01]
- 2/24 • • • Intercell connections through partitions, e.g. in a battery case [2, 2006.01]
- 2/26 • • • Electrode connections [2, 2006.01]
- 2/28 • • • • for lead-acid accumulators [2, 2006.01]
- 2/30 • • Terminals [2, 2006.01]
- 2/32 • • Methods or arrangements for affording protection against corrosion; Selection of materials therefor [2, 2006.01]
- 2/34 • • with provision for preventing undesired use or discharge [2, 2006.01]
- 2/36 • Arrangements for filling, topping-up or emptying cases with or of liquid, e.g. for filling with electrolytes, for washing-out [2, 2006.01]
- 2/38 • Arrangements for moving electrolytes [2, 2006.01]

- 2/40 • • with external circulating path (H01M 8/04 takes precedence) [2, 2006.01]

#### 4/00 Electrodes [2, 2006.01]

##### Note(s) [2]

In classifying electrodes of hybrid cells, the individual half-cells of the hybrid cell are considered separately, e.g. an electrode in the primary half of a primary/fuel type hybrid cell is considered to be a primary-cell electrode covered by H01M 4/06.

- 4/02 • Electrodes composed of, or comprising, active material [2, 2006.01]
- 4/04 • • Processes of manufacture in general [2, 2006.01]
- 4/06 • • Electrodes for primary cells [2, 2006.01]
- 4/08 • • • Processes of manufacture [2, 2006.01]
- 4/10 • • • • of pressed electrodes with central core, i.e. dollies [2, 2006.01]
- 4/12 • • • • of consumable metal or alloy electrodes (use of alloy compositions as active materials H01M 4/38) [2, 2006.01]
- 4/13 • • Electrodes for accumulators with non-aqueous electrolyte, e.g. for lithium-accumulators; Processes of manufacture thereof [2010.01]

##### Note(s) [2010.01]

This group does not cover electrodes for accumulators working at high temperatures, e.g. molten sodium electrodes, which subject matter is classified in group H01M 10/39.

- 4/131 • • • Electrodes based on mixed oxides or hydroxides, or on mixtures of oxides or hydroxides, e.g. LiCoOx [2010.01]
- 4/1315 • • • • containing halogen atoms, e.g. LiCoOxFy [2010.01]

- 4/133 • • • Electrodes based on carbonaceous material, e.g. graphite-intercalation compounds or CF<sub>x</sub> [2010.01]
- 4/134 • • • Electrodes based on metals, Si or alloys [2010.01]
- 4/136 • • • Electrodes based on inorganic compounds other than oxides or hydroxides, e.g. sulfides, selenides, tellurides, halogenides or LiCoFy [2010.01]
- 4/137 • • • Electrodes based on electro-active polymers [2010.01]
- 4/139 • • • Processes of manufacture [2010.01]
- 4/1391 • • • • of electrodes based on mixed oxides or hydroxides, or on mixtures of oxides or hydroxides, e.g. LiCoOx [2010.01]
- 4/13915 • • • • containing halogen atoms, e.g. LiCoOxFy [2010.01]
- 4/1393 • • • • of electrodes based on carbonaceous material, e.g. graphite-intercalation compounds or CF<sub>x</sub> [2010.01]
- 4/1395 • • • • of electrodes based on metals, Si or alloys [2010.01]
- 4/1397 • • • • of electrodes based on inorganic compounds other than oxides or hydroxides, e.g. sulfides, selenides, tellurides, halogenides or LiCoFy [2010.01]
- 4/1399 • • • • of electrodes based on electro-active polymers [2010.01]
- 4/14 • • Electrodes for lead-acid accumulators [2, 2006.01]
- 4/16 • • • Processes of manufacture [2, 2006.01]
- 4/18 • • • • of Plante electrodes [2, 2006.01]
- 4/20 • • • • of pasted electrodes [2, 2006.01]
- 4/21 • • • • • Drying of pasted electrodes [2, 2006.01]
- 4/22 • • • • • Forming of electrodes [2, 2006.01]
- 4/23 • • • • • Drying or preserving electrodes after forming [2, 2006.01]
- 4/24 • • Electrodes for alkaline accumulators [2, 2006.01]
- 4/26 • • • Processes of manufacture [2, 2006.01]
- 4/28 • • • • Precipitating active material on the carrier [2, 2006.01]
- 4/29 • • • • • by electrochemical methods [2, 2006.01]
- 4/30 • • • • Pressing [2, 2006.01]
- 4/32 • • • Nickel oxide or hydroxide electrodes [2, 2006.01]
- 4/34 • • • Silver oxide or hydroxide electrodes [2, 2006.01]
- 4/36 • • Selection of substances as active materials, active masses, active liquids [2, 2006.01]
- 4/38 • • • of elements or alloys [2, 2006.01]
- 4/40 • • • • Alloys based on alkali metals [2, 2006.01]
- 4/42 • • • • Alloys based on zinc [2, 2006.01]
- 4/44 • • • • Alloys based on cadmium [2, 2006.01]
- 4/46 • • • • Alloys based on magnesium or aluminium [2, 2006.01]
- 4/48 • • • of inorganic oxides or hydroxides [2, 2006.01, 2010.01]
- 4/485 • • • • of mixed oxides or hydroxides for inserting or intercalating light metals, e.g. LiTi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> or LiTi<sub>2</sub>OxFy (H01M 4/505, H01M 4/525 take precedence) [2010.01]
- 4/50 • • • • of manganese [2, 2006.01, 2010.01]
- 4/505 • • • • • of mixed oxides or hydroxides containing manganese for inserting or intercalating light metals, e.g. LiMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> or LiMn<sub>2</sub>OxFy [2010.01]
- 4/52 • • • • of nickel, cobalt or iron [2, 2006.01, 2010.01]
- 4/525 • • • • • of mixed oxides or hydroxides containing iron, cobalt or nickel for inserting or intercalating light metals, e.g. LiNiO<sub>2</sub>, LiCoO<sub>2</sub> or LiCoOxFy [2010.01]
- 4/54 • • • • of silver [2, 2006.01]
- 4/56 • • • • of lead [2, 2006.01]
- 4/57 • • • • • of "grey lead", i.e. powders containing lead and lead oxide [2, 2006.01]
- 4/58 • • • of inorganic compounds other than oxides or hydroxides, e.g. sulfides, selenides, tellurides, halogenides or LiCoFy; of polyanionic structures, e.g. phosphates, silicates or borates [2, 2006.01, 2010.01]
- 4/583 • • • • Carbonaceous material, e.g. graphite-intercalation compounds or CF<sub>x</sub> [2010.01]
- 4/587 • • • • • for inserting or intercalating light metals [2010.01]
- 4/60 • • • of organic compounds [2, 2006.01]
- 4/62 • • Selection of inactive substances as ingredients for active masses, e.g. binders, fillers [2, 2006.01]
- 4/64 • • Carriers or collectors [2, 2006.01]
- 4/66 • • • Selection of materials [2, 2006.01]
- 4/68 • • • • for use in lead-acid accumulators [2, 2006.01]
- 4/70 • • • characterised by shape or form [2, 2006.01]
- 4/72 • • • • Grids [2, 2006.01]
- 4/73 • • • • • for lead-acid accumulators, e.g. frame plates [2, 2006.01]
- 4/74 • • • • • Meshes or woven material; Expanded metal [2, 2006.01]
- 4/75 • • • • Wires, rods, or strips [2, 2006.01]
- 4/76 • • • • Containers for holding the active material, e.g. tubes, capsules [2, 2006.01]
- 4/78 • • • • Shapes other than plane or cylindrical, e.g. helical [2, 2006.01]
- 4/80 • • • • Porous plates, e.g. sintered carriers [2, 2006.01]
- 4/82 • • • Multi-step processes for manufacturing carriers for lead-acid accumulators [2, 2006.01]
- 4/84 • • • • involving casting [2, 2006.01]
- 4/86 • • Inert electrodes with catalytic activity, e.g. for fuel cells [2, 2006.01]
- 4/88 • • Processes of manufacture [2, 2006.01]
- 4/90 • • Selection of catalytic material [2, 2006.01]
- 4/92 • • • Metals of platinum group (H01M 4/94 takes precedence) [2, 2006.01]
- 4/94 • • Non-porous diffusion electrodes, e.g. palladium membranes, ion exchange membranes [2, 2006.01]
- 4/96 • • Carbon-based electrodes [2, 2006.01]
- 4/98 • • Raney-type electrodes [2, 2006.01]
- 6/00 Primary cells; Manufacture thereof [2, 2006.01]**
- Note(s) [2]**
- In this group, primary cells are electrochemical generators in which the cell energy is present in chemical form and is not regenerated.
- 6/02 • Details (of non-active parts H01M 2/00, of electrodes H01M 4/00) [2, 2006.01]
- 6/04 • Cells with aqueous electrolyte [2, 2006.01]
- 6/06 • • Dry cells, i.e. cells wherein the electrolyte is rendered non-fluid [2, 2006.01]
- 6/08 • • • with cup-shaped electrodes [2, 2006.01]

6/10	• • • with wound or folded electrodes [2, 2006.01]		
6/12	• • • with flat electrodes [2, 2006.01]		
6/14	• Cells with non-aqueous electrolyte [2, 2006.01]		
6/16	• • with organic electrolyte (H01M 6/18 takes precedence) [2, 2006.01]		
6/18	• • with solid electrolyte [2, 2006.01]		
6/20	• • • working at high temperature (deferred-action thermal cells H01M 6/36) [2, 2006.01]		
6/22	• Immobilising of electrolyte [2, 2006.01]		
6/24	• Cells comprising two different electrolytes [2, 2006.01]		
6/26	• Cells without oxidising active material, e.g. Volta cells [2, 2006.01]		
6/28	• Standard cells, e.g. Weston cells [2, 2006.01]		
6/30	• Deferred-action cells [2, 2006.01]		
6/32	• • activated through external addition of electrolyte or of electrolyte components [2, 2006.01]		
6/34	• • • Immersion cells, e.g. sea-water cells [2, 2006.01]		
6/36	• • containing electrolyte and made operational by physical means, e.g. thermal cells [2, 2006.01]		
6/38	• • • by mechanical means [2, 2006.01]		
6/40	• Printed batteries [2, 2006.01]		
6/42	• Grouping of primary cells into batteries (H01M 6/40 takes precedence) [2, 2006.01]		
6/44	• • of tubular or cup-shaped cells [2, 2006.01]		
6/46	• • of flat cells [2, 2006.01]		
6/48	• • • with bipolar electrodes [2, 2006.01]		
6/50	• Methods or arrangements for servicing or maintenance, e.g. maintaining operating temperature [2, 2006.01]		
6/52	• Reclaiming serviceable parts of waste cells or batteries [2, 2006.01]		
<b>8/00</b>	<b>Fuel cells; Manufacture thereof [2, 2006.01]</b>		
	<b>Note(s) [2]</b>		
	In this group, fuel cells are electrochemical generators wherein the reactants are supplied from outside.		
8/02	• Details (of non-active parts H01M 2/00, of electrodes H01M 4/00) [2, 2006.01]		
8/04	• Auxiliary arrangements or processes, e.g. for control of pressure, for circulation of fluids [2, 2006.01]		
8/06	• Combination of fuel cell with means for production of reactants or for treatment of residues (regenerative fuel cells H01M 8/18) [2, 2006.01]		
8/08	• Fuel cells with aqueous electrolytes [2, 2006.01]		
8/10	• Fuel cells with solid electrolytes [2, 2006.01]		
8/12	• • operating at high temperature, e.g. with stabilised ZrO <sub>2</sub> electrolyte [2, 2006.01]		
8/14	• Fuel cells with fused electrolytes [2, 2006.01]		
8/16	• Biochemical fuel cells, i.e. cells in which micro-organisms function as catalysts [2, 2006.01]		
8/18	• Regenerative fuel cells, e.g. redox flow batteries or secondary fuel cells [2, 2006.01]		
8/20	• Indirect fuel cells, e.g. fuel cells with redox couple being irreversible (H01M 8/18 takes precedence) [2, 2006.01]		
8/22	• Fuel cells in which the fuel is based on materials comprising carbon or oxygen or hydrogen and other elements; Fuel cells in which the fuel is based on materials comprising only elements other than carbon, oxygen, or hydrogen [2, 2006.01]		
8/24	• Grouping of fuel cells into batteries, e.g. modules [2, 2006.01]		
<b>10/00</b>	<b>Secondary cells; Manufacture thereof [2, 2006.01]</b>		
	<b>Note(s) [2]</b>		
	In this group, secondary cells are accumulators receiving and supplying electrical energy by means of reversible electrochemical reactions.		
10/02	• Details (of non-active parts H01M 2/00, of electrodes H01M 4/00) [2, 2006.01]		
10/04	• Construction or manufacture in general (H01M 10/058, H01M 10/12, H01M 10/28, H01M 10/38 take precedence) [2, 2006.01]		
10/05	• Accumulators with non-aqueous electrolyte (H01M 10/39 takes precedence) [2010.01]		
10/052	• • Li-accumulators [2010.01]		
10/0525	• • • Rocking-chair batteries, i.e. batteries with lithium insertion or intercalation in both electrodes; Lithium-ion batteries [2010.01]		
10/054	• • Accumulators with insertion or intercalation of metals other than lithium, e.g. with magnesium or aluminium [2010.01]		
10/056	• • characterised by the materials used as electrolytes, e.g. mixed inorganic/organic electrolytes [2010.01]		
10/0561	• • • the electrolyte being constituted of inorganic materials only [2010.01]		
10/0562	• • • Solid materials [2010.01]		
10/0563	• • • Liquid materials, e.g. for Li-SOCl <sub>2</sub> cells [2010.01]		
10/0564	• • • the electrolyte being constituted of organic materials only [2010.01]		
10/0565	• • • Polymeric materials, e.g. gel-type or solid-type [2010.01]		
10/0566	• • • Liquid materials [2010.01]		
10/0567	• • • characterised by the additives [2010.01]		
10/0568	• • • characterised by the solutes [2010.01]		
10/0569	• • • characterised by the solvents [2010.01]		
10/058	• • Construction or manufacture [2010.01]		
10/0583	• • • of accumulators with folded construction elements except wound ones, i.e. folded positive or negative electrodes or separators, e.g. with "Z"-shaped electrodes or separators [2010.01]		
10/0585	• • • of accumulators having only flat construction elements, i.e. flat positive electrodes, flat negative electrodes and flat separators [2010.01]		
10/0587	• • • of accumulators having only wound construction elements, i.e. wound positive electrodes, wound negative electrodes and wound separators [2010.01]		
10/06	• Lead-acid accumulators (semi-lead accumulators H01M 10/20) [2, 2006.01]		
10/08	• • Selection of materials as electrolytes [2, 2006.01]		
10/10	• • Immobilising of electrolyte [2, 2006.01]		
10/12	• • Construction or manufacture [2, 2006.01]		
10/14	• • Assembling a group of electrodes or separators [2, 2006.01]		
10/16	• • Suspending or supporting electrodes or groups of electrodes in the case [2, 2006.01]		
10/18	• • with bipolar electrodes [2, 2006.01]		
10/20	• Semi-lead accumulators, i.e. accumulators in which only one electrode contains lead [2, 2006.01]		
10/22	• • Selection of materials as electrolytes [2, 2006.01]		
10/24	• Alkaline accumulators [2, 2006.01]		
10/26	• • Selection of materials as electrolytes [2, 2006.01]		
10/28	• • Construction or manufacture [2, 2006.01]		
10/30	• • Nickel accumulators (H01M 10/34 takes precedence) [2, 2006.01]		

## H01M

- 10/32 • • Silver accumulators (H01M 10/34 takes precedence) [2, 2006.01]
- 10/34 • Gastight accumulators [2, 2006.01]
- 10/36 • Accumulators not provided for in groups H01M 10/05-H01M 10/34 [2, 2006.01, 2010.01]
- 10/38 • • Construction or manufacture [2, 2006.01]
- 10/39 • • working at high temperature [2, 2006.01]
- 10/42 • Methods or arrangements for servicing or maintenance of secondary cells or secondary half-cells (H01M 10/60 takes precedence) [2, 2006.01]
- 10/44 • • Methods for charging or discharging (circuits for charging H02J 7/00) [2, 2006.01]
- 10/46 • • Accumulators structurally combined with charging apparatus (circuits for charging H02J 7/00) [2, 2006.01]
- 10/48 • • Accumulators combined with arrangements for measuring, testing or indicating condition, e.g. level or density of the electrolyte [2, 2006.01]
- 10/52 • • Removing gases inside the secondary cell, e.g. by absorption (vent plugs or other mechanical arrangements for facilitating escape of gases H01M 2/12) [2, 2006.01]
- 10/54 • Reclaiming serviceable parts of waste accumulators [2, 2006.01]
- 10/60 • Heating or cooling; Temperature control [2014.01]
- 10/61 • • Types of temperature control [2014.01]
- 10/613 • • • Cooling or keeping cold [2014.01]
- 10/615 • • • Heating or keeping warm [2014.01]
- 10/617 • • • for achieving uniformity or desired distribution of temperature [2014.01]
- 10/62 • • specially adapted for specific applications [2014.01]
- 10/623 • • • Portable devices, e.g. mobile telephones, cameras or pacemakers [2014.01]
- 10/6235 • • • • Power tools [2014.01]
- 10/625 • • • • Vehicles [2014.01]
- 10/627 • • • • Stationary installations, e.g. power plant buffering or backup power supplies [2014.01]
- 10/63 • • Control systems (measurement of temperature H01M 10/48; charging or discharging in response to temperature H01M 10/44) [2014.01]
- 10/633 • • • characterised by algorithms, flow charts, software details or the like [2014.01]
- 10/635 • • • based on ambient temperature [2014.01]
- 10/637 • • • characterised by the use of reversible temperature-sensitive devices, e.g. NTC, PTC or bimetal devices; characterised by control of the internal current flowing through the cells, e.g. by switching (H01M 2/34 takes precedence) [2014.01]
- 10/64 • • characterised by the shape of the cells [2014.01]
- 10/643 • • • Cylindrical cells [2014.01]
- 10/647 • • • Prismatic or flat cells, e.g. pouch cells [2014.01]
- 10/65 • • Means for temperature control structurally associated with the cells [2014.01]
- 10/651 • • • characterised by parameters specified by a numeric value or mathematical formula, e.g. ratios, sizes or concentrations [2014.01]
- 10/652 • • • • characterised by gradients (for achieving a desired temperature gradient H01M 10/617) [2014.01]
- 10/653 • • • characterised by electrically insulating or thermally conductive materials [2014.01]
- 10/654 • • • located inside the innermost case of the cells, e.g. mandrels, electrodes or electrolytes [2014.01]
- 10/655 • • • Solid structures for heat exchange or heat conduction [2014.01]
- 10/6551 • • • • Surfaces specially adapted for heat dissipation or radiation, e.g. fins or coatings [2014.01]
- 10/6552 • • • • Closed pipes transferring heat by thermal conductivity or phase transition, e.g. heat pipes [2014.01]
- 10/6553 • • • • Terminals or leads [2014.01]
- 10/6554 • • • • Rods or plates [2014.01]
- 10/6555 • • • • arranged between the cells [2014.01]
- 10/6556 • • • • Solid parts with flow channel passages or pipes for heat exchange (closed pipes H01M 10/6552) [2014.01]
- 10/6557 • • • • • arranged between the cells [2014.01]
- 10/656 • • • characterised by the type of heat-exchange fluid [2014.01]
- 10/6561 • • • • Gases [2014.01]
- 10/6562 • • • • • with free flow by convection only [2014.01]
- 10/6563 • • • • • with forced flow, e.g. by blowers [2014.01]
- 10/6564 • • • • • • using compressed gas [2014.01]
- 10/6565 • • • • • • with recirculation or U-turn in the flow path, i.e. back and forth [2014.01]
- 10/6566 • • • • • Means within the gas flow to guide the flow around one or more cells, e.g. manifolds, baffles or other barriers (H01M 10/6565 takes precedence) [2014.01]
- 10/6567 • • • • • Liquids [2014.01]
- 10/6568 • • • • • characterised by flow circuits, e.g. loops, located externally to the cells or cell casings [2014.01]
- 10/6569 • • • • Fluids undergoing a liquid-gas phase change or transition, e.g. evaporation or condensation (heat pipes H01M 10/6552) [2014.01]
- 10/657 • • • • by electric or electromagnetic means [2014.01]
- 10/6571 • • • • Resistive heaters (arrangements for heating the battery by its resistance to the internal current H01M 10/637) [2014.01]
- 10/6572 • • • • Peltier elements or thermoelectric devices [2014.01]
- 10/658 • • • • by thermal insulation or shielding [2014.01]
- 10/659 • • • • by heat storage or buffering, e.g. heat capacity or liquid-solid phase changes or transition [2014.01]
- 10/6595 • • • • by chemical reactions other than electrochemical reactions of the cells, e.g. catalytic heaters or burners [2014.01]
- 10/66 • • Heat-exchange relationships between the cells and other systems, e.g. central heating systems or fuel cells [2014.01]
- 10/663 • • • the system being an air-conditioner or an engine [2014.01]
- 10/667 • • • the system being an electronic component, e.g. a CPU, an inverter or a capacitor [2014.01]
- 12/00 **Hybrid cells; Manufacture thereof** (hybrid capacitors H01G 11/00) [2, 2006.01]  
Note(s) [2, 2015.01]  
1. This group does not cover hybrid cells comprising capacitor electrodes and battery electrodes, which are covered by group H01G 11/00.

2. *In this group, hybrid cells are electrochemical generators having two different types of half-cells, the half-cell being an electrode-electrolyte combination of either a primary, a secondary or a fuel cell.*
- 12/02 • Details (of non-active parts H01M 2/00, of electrodes H01M 4/00) [2, 2006.01]
- 12/04 • composed of a half-cell of the fuel-cell type and of a half-cell of the primary-cell type [2, 2006.01]
- 12/06 • • with one metallic and one gaseous electrode [2, 2006.01]
- 12/08 • composed of a half-cell of a fuel-cell type and a half-cell of the secondary-cell type [2, 2006.01]
- 14/00 Electrochemical current or voltage generators not provided for in groups H01M 6/00-H01M 12/00; Manufacture thereof [2, 2006.01]**
- Note(s) [2015.01]**
- This group does not cover solar cells, photocells, photoelectrochemical cells or photovoltaic cells, which are covered by the following groups:*
- semiconductor devices sensitive to light and adapted for the conversion of the energy of such radiation into electrical energy are covered by group H01L 31/00;
  - solid-state devices using organic materials as active part specially adapted for sensing light and adapted for the conversion of the energy of such radiation into electrical energy are covered by group H01L 51/42;
  - electrolytic light-sensitive devices, e.g. dye-sensitised solar cells, are covered by group H01G 9/20;
  - photovoltaic modules structurally associated with energy storage means, e.g. batteries, are covered by group H02S 40/38.
- 16/00 Structural combinations of different types of electrochemical generators [2, 2006.01]**