

G21 NUCLEAR PHYSICS; NUCLEAR ENGINEERING

G21G CONVERSION OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS; RADIOACTIVE SOURCES (applications of radiation in general G21H 5/00; handling particles, e.g. neutrons, or electromagnetic radiation not otherwise provided for G21K) [2]

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| <p>1/00 Arrangements for converting chemical elements by electromagnetic radiation, corpuscular radiation, or particle bombardment, e.g. producing radioactive isotopes (separation of different isotopes of the same element B01D 59/00; by thermonuclear reactions in nuclear reactors G21B; conversion of nuclear fuel in nuclear reactors G21C) [2]</p> <p>1/02 . in nuclear reactors</p> <p>1/04 . outside of nuclear reactors or particle accelerators [2]</p> <p>1/06 . . by neutron irradiation [2]</p> <p>1/08 . . . accompanied by nuclear fission [2]</p> <p>1/10 . . by bombardment with electrically-charged particles (irradiation devices G21K 5/00) [2]</p> <p>1/12 . . by electromagnetic irradiation, e.g. with gamma or X-rays (applications of radiation G21H 5/00; irradiation devices G21K 5/00) [2]</p> | <p>4/00 Radioactive sources (producing neutrons or other subatomic particles, X- or gamma rays, in fusion reactors G21B, in nuclear reactors G21C, by cosmic radiation G21H 7/00, in accelerators H05H; X-ray tubes H01J 35/00; gamma masers H01S 4/00) [2]</p> <p>4/02 . Neutron sources [2]</p> <p>4/04 . Radioactive sources other than neutron sources (radioactive dressings A61M 36/14) [2]</p> <p>4/06 . . characterised by constructional features [2]</p> <p>4/08 . . . specially adapted for medical applications (radiation therapy using radioactive sources A61N 5/10) [2]</p> <p>4/10 . . with radium emanation [2]</p> <p>5/00 Alleged conversion of chemical elements by chemical reaction</p> |
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