

SECTION H — ELECTRICITY

H03 BASIC ELECTRONIC CIRCUITRY

H03C MODULATION (masers or lasers H01S; coding, decoding or code conversion H03M)

Note(s)

1. This subclass covers only modulation, keying, or interruption of sinusoidal oscillations or electromagnetic waves, the modulating signal having any desired waveform.
2. In this subclass, circuits usable both as modulator and demodulator are classified in the group dealing with the type of modulator involved.

1/00	Amplitude modulation (H03C 5/00, H03C 7/00 take precedence)	1/58	• • • • comprising diodes
1/02	• Details	1/60	• • with one sideband wholly or partially suppressed
1/04	• • Means in, or combined with, modulating stage for reducing angle modulation	1/62	• Modulators in which amplitude of carrier component in output is dependent upon strength of modulating signal, e.g. no carrier output when no modulating signal is present (H03C 1/28-H03C 1/34, H03C 1/46, H03C 1/48 take precedence)
1/06	• • Modifications of modulator to reduce distortion, e.g. by feedback, and clearly applicable to more than one type of modulator		
1/08	• by means of variable impedance element (H03C 1/28-H03C 1/34, H03C 1/46-H03C 1/52, H03C 1/62 take precedence)	3/00	Angle modulation (H03C 5/00, H03C 7/00 take precedence)
1/10	• • the element being a current-dependent inductor	3/02	• Details
1/12	• • the element being a voltage-dependent capacitor	3/04	• • Means in, or combined with, modulating stage for reducing amplitude modulation
1/14	• • the element being a diode	3/06	• • Means for changing frequency deviation
1/16	• by means of discharge device having at least three electrodes (H03C 1/28-H03C 1/34, H03C 1/50, H03C 1/52, H03C 1/62 take precedence)	3/08	• • Modifications of modulator to linearise modulation, e.g. by feedback, and clearly applicable to more than one type of modulator
1/18	• • carrier applied to control grid	3/09	• • Modifications of modulator for regulating the mean frequency [3]
1/20	• • • modulating signal applied to anode	3/10	• by means of variable impedance (H03C 3/30-H03C 3/38 take precedence)
1/22	• • • modulating signal applied to same grid	3/12	• • by means of a variable reactive element
1/24	• • • modulating signal applied to different grid	3/14	• • • simulated by circuit comprising active element with at least three electrodes, e.g. reactance-tube circuit
1/26	• • • modulating signal applied to cathode		
1/28	• by means of transit-time tube	3/16	• • • • in which the active element simultaneously serves as the active element of an oscillator
1/30	• • by means of a magnetron	3/18	• • • the element being a current-dependent inductor
1/32	• by deflection of electron beam in discharge tube	3/20	• • • the element being a voltage-dependent capacitor
1/34	• by means of light-sensitive element	3/22	• • • the element being a semiconductor diode, e.g. varicap diode
1/36	• by means of semiconductor device having at least three electrodes (H03C 1/34, H03C 1/50, H03C 1/52, H03C 1/62 take precedence)	3/24	• • by means of a variable resistive element, e.g. tube
1/38	• • carrier applied to base of a transistor	3/26	• • • comprising two elements controlled in push-pull by modulating signal
1/40	• • • modulating signal applied to collector	3/28	• • using variable impedance driven mechanically or acoustically
1/42	• • • modulating signal applied to base		
1/44	• • • modulating signal applied to emitter	3/30	• by means of transit-time tube
1/46	• Modulators with mechanically-driven or acoustically-driven parts	3/32	• • the tube being a magnetron
1/48	• by means of Hall-effect devices	3/34	• by deflection of electron beam in discharge tube
1/50	• by converting angle modulation to amplitude modulation (H03C 1/28-H03C 1/34, H03C 1/46, H03C 1/48 take precedence)	3/36	• by means of light-sensitive element
1/52	• Modulators in which carrier or one sideband is wholly or partially suppressed (H03C 1/28-H03C 1/34, H03C 1/46, H03C 1/48 take precedence)	3/38	• by converting amplitude modulation to angle modulation
1/54	• • Balanced modulators, e.g. bridge type, ring type or double balanced type	3/40	• • using two signal paths the outputs of which have a predetermined phase difference and at least one output being amplitude-modulated
1/56	• • • comprising variable two-pole elements only		

H03C

- 3/42 • by means of electromechanical devices (H03C 3/28 takes precedence) [3]
- 5/00 **Amplitude modulation and angle modulation produced simultaneously or at will by the same modulating signal** (H03C 7/00 takes precedence)
- 5/02 • by means of transit-time tube
- 5/04 • • the tube being a magnetron
- 5/06 • by deflection of electron beam in discharge tube

- 7/00 **Modulating electromagnetic waves** (devices or arrangements for the modulation of light G02F 1/00)
- 7/02 • in transmission line, waveguide, cavity resonator, or radiation field of aerial
- 7/04 • • Polarisation of transmitted wave being modulated
- 99/00 **Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass [2006.01]**