

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, 2006.01] | 1/50 | • by converting angle modulation to amplitude modulation (H03C 1/28-H03C 1/34, H03C 1/46, H03C 1/48 take precedence) [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/02 | • Details [1, 2006.01] | 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) [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/04 | • • Means in, or combined with, modulating stage for reducing angle modulation [1, 2006.01] | 1/54 | • • Balanced modulators, e.g. bridge type, ring type or double balanced type [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/06 | • • Modifications of modulator to reduce distortion, e.g. by feedback, and clearly applicable to more than one type of modulator [1, 2006.01] | 1/56 | • • • comprising variable two-pole elements only [1, 2006.01] |
| 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) [1, 2006.01] | 1/58 | • • • • comprising diodes [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/10 | • • the element being a current-dependent inductor [1, 2006.01] | 1/60 | • • with one sideband wholly or partially suppressed [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/12 | • • the element being a voltage-dependent capacitor [1, 2006.01] | 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, 2006.01] |
| 1/14 | • • the element being a diode [1, 2006.01] | | |
| 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) [1, 2006.01] | 3/00 | Angle modulation (H03C 5/00, H03C 7/00 take precedence) [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/18 | • • carrier applied to control grid [1, 2006.01] | 3/02 | • Details [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/20 | • • • modulating signal applied to anode [1, 2006.01] | 3/04 | • • Means in, or combined with, modulating stage for reducing amplitude modulation [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/22 | • • • modulating signal applied to same grid [1, 2006.01] | 3/06 | • • Means for changing frequency deviation [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/24 | • • • modulating signal applied to different grid [1, 2006.01] | 3/08 | • • Modifications of modulator to linearise modulation, e.g. by feedback, and clearly applicable to more than one type of modulator [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/26 | • • • modulating signal applied to cathode [1, 2006.01] | 3/09 | • • Modifications of modulator for regulating the mean frequency [3, 2006.01] |
| 1/28 | • by means of transit-time tube [1, 2006.01] | 3/10 | • by means of variable impedance (H03C 3/30-H03C 3/38 take precedence) [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/30 | • • by means of a magnetron [1, 2006.01] | 3/12 | • • by means of a variable reactive element [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/32 | • by deflection of electron beam in discharge tube [1, 2006.01] | 3/14 | • • • simulated by circuit comprising active element with at least three electrodes, e.g. reactance-tube circuit [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/34 | • by means of light-sensitive element [1, 2006.01] | 3/16 | • • • • in which the active element simultaneously serves as the active element of an oscillator [1, 2006.01] |
| 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) [1, 2006.01] | 3/18 | • • • the element being a current-dependent inductor [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/38 | • • carrier applied to base of a transistor [1, 2006.01] | 3/20 | • • • the element being a voltage-dependent capacitor [1, 2006.01] |
| 1/40 | • • • modulating signal applied to collector [1, 2006.01] | | |
| 1/42 | • • • modulating signal applied to base [1, 2006.01] | | |
| 1/44 | • • • modulating signal applied to emitter [1, 2006.01] | | |
| 1/46 | • Modulators with mechanically-driven or acoustically-driven parts [1, 2006.01] | | |
| 1/48 | • by means of Hall-effect devices [1, 2006.01] | | |

H03C

- 3/22 • • • the element being a semiconductor diode, e.g. varicap diode [1, 2006.01]
- 3/24 • • by means of a variable resistive element, e.g. tube [1, 2006.01]
- 3/26 • • • comprising two elements controlled in push-pull by modulating signal [1, 2006.01]
- 3/28 • • using variable impedance driven mechanically or acoustically [1, 2006.01]
- 3/30 • by means of transit-time tube [1, 2006.01]
- 3/32 • • the tube being a magnetron [1, 2006.01]
- 3/34 • by deflection of electron beam in discharge tube [1, 2006.01]
- 3/36 • by means of light-sensitive element [1, 2006.01]
- 3/38 • by converting amplitude modulation to angle modulation [1, 2006.01]
- 3/40 • • using two signal paths the outputs of which have a predetermined phase difference and at least one output being amplitude-modulated [1, 2006.01]
- 3/42 • by means of electromechanical devices (H03C 3/28 takes precedence) [3, 2006.01]

5/00 **Amplitude modulation and angle modulation produced simultaneously or at will by the same modulating signal** (H03C 7/00 takes precedence) [1, 2006.01]

- 5/02 • by means of transit-time tube [1, 2006.01]
- 5/04 • • the tube being a magnetron [1, 2006.01]
- 5/06 • by deflection of electron beam in discharge tube [1, 2006.01]

7/00 **Modulating electromagnetic waves** (devices or arrangements for the modulation of light G02F 1/00) [1, 2006.01]

- 7/02 • in transmission line, waveguide, cavity resonator, or radiation field of aerial [1, 2006.01]
- 7/04 • • Polarisation of transmitted wave being modulated [1, 2006.01]

99/00 **Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass** [2006.01]