

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

H01Q **AERIALS** (microwave radiators for near-field therapeutic treatment [A61N 5/04](#); apparatus for testing aerials or for measuring aerial characteristics [G01R](#); waveguides [H01P](#); radiators or aerials for microwave heating [H05B 6/72](#))

NOTES

1. This subclass covers:
 - in addition to the primary active radiating elements,
 - a. secondary devices for absorbing or for modifying the direction or polarisation of waves radiated from aerials, and
 - b. combinations with auxiliary devices such as earthing switches, lead-in devices, and lightning protectors;
 - both transmitting and receiving aerials
2. This subclass does not cover devices of the waveguide type, such as resonators or lines, not designed as radiating elements, which are covered by subclass [H01P](#).
3. In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:
 - "active radiating element" covers corresponding parts of a receiving aerial.

1/00	Details of, or arrangements associated with, aerials (arrangements for varying orientation of directional pattern H01Q 3/00)	1/085	. . {Flexible aerials; Whip aerials with a resilient base}
		1/087	. . . {Extensible roll- up aerials}
		1/088	. . {Quick-releasable antenna elements}
		1/10	. . Telescopic elements
		1/103	. . . {Latching means; ensuring extension or retraction thereof}
		1/106	. . . {Means for locking or protecting against unauthorized extraction}
		1/12	. Supports; Mounting means ({for the purpose of scanning H01Q 3/00 ; mounting structure for reflecting surfaces H01Q 15/14 ; Towers, masts, or poles E04H 12/00 }; supporting conductors in general H02G 7/00)
1/002	. {Protection against seismic waves, thermal radiation or other disturbances, e.g. nuclear explosion; Arrangements for improving the power handling capability of an aerial (cooling H01Q 1/02)}	1/1207	. . {for fastening a rigid aerial element}
		1/1214	. . . {through a wall}
		1/1221	. . . {onto a wall}
1/005	. {Damping of vibrations; Means for reducing wind-induced forces (damping of vibrations in general F16F)}	1/1228	. . . {on a boom (coupling of tubular pipes F16B 7/04)}
		1/1235	. . {Collapsible supports; Means for erecting a rigid antenna}
1/007	. {specially adapted for indoor communication}	1/1242	. . {Rigid masts specially adapted for supporting an aerial}
1/02	. Arrangements for de-icing; Arrangements for drying-out; {Arrangements for cooling; Arrangements for preventing corrosion (radomes H01Q 1/42)}	1/125	. . {Means for positioning (stabilising H01Q 1/18 ; remotely controlled positioning H01Q 3/005)}
		1/1257	. . . {using the received signal strength (direction finding G01S 3/38 ; diversity H04B 7/10)}
1/04	. Adaptation for subterranean or subaqueous use	1/1264	. . . {Adjusting different parts or elements of an aerial unit}
1/06	. Means for the lighting or illuminating of aerials, e.g. for purpose of warning	1/1271	. . {for mounting on windscreens}
1/08	. Means for collapsing aerials or parts thereof; {Collapsible aerials} ({collapsible supports H01Q 1/1235 }; collapsible loop aerials H01Q 7/02 ; collapsible helical aerials H01Q 11/086 ; collapsible reflecting surfaces H01Q 15/161 , H01Q 15/20 }; collapsible H-aerials or Yagi aerials H01Q 19/04)	1/1278	. . . {in association with heating wires or layers}
		1/1285	. . . {with capacitive feeding through the windscreen}
		1/1292	. . {for mounting on balloons}
1/081	. . {Inflatable antennas}	1/14	. . for wire or other non-rigid radiating elements
1/082	. . . {Balloon antennas (balloon supported antennas H01Q 1/1292)}	1/16	. . . Strainers, spreaders, or spacers
		1/18	. . Means for stabilising aerials on an unstable platform ({reducing wind-induced forces H01Q 1/005)}
1/084	. . {Pivotable antennas (mechanical movement of aerial or aerial system for changing or varying the orientation or the shape of the directional pattern H01Q 3/02 ; adjustment of angle between two radiating elements H01Q 9/12)}	1/185	. . . {by electronic means (electronic scanning H01Q 3/26)}
		1/20	. . Resilient mountings
		1/22	. . by structural association with other equipment or articles ({portable transceivers H04B 1/3827)}

- 1/2208 . . . {associated with components used in interrogation type services, i.e. in systems for information exchange between an interrogator/reader and a tag/transponder, e.g. in Radio Frequency Identification [RFID] systems ([G06K 7/00](#) and [G06K 19/00](#) take precedence)}
- 1/2216 {used in interrogator/reader equipment}
- 1/2225 {used in active tags, i.e. provided with its own power source or in passive tags, i.e. deriving power from RF signal}
- 1/2233 {used in consumption-meter devices, e.g. electricity, gas or water meters (remote reading of utility meters [G01D 4/002](#); transmission of measured values using a radio link in general [G08C 17/02](#))}
- 1/2241 {used in or for vehicle tyres (tyres in general [B60C 3/04](#))}
- 1/225 . . . {used in level-measurement devices, e.g. for level gauge measurement (level measuring with electromagnetic waves in general [G01F 23/284](#))}
- 1/2258 . . . {used with computer equipment}
- 1/2266 {disposed inside the computer}
- 1/2275 {associated to expansion card or bus, e.g. in PCMCIA, PC cards, Wireless USB}
- 1/2283 . . . {mounted in or on the surface of a semiconductor substrate as a chip-type antenna or integrated with other components into an IC package (chip carriers for flat cards [H01L 23/49855](#))}
- 1/2291 . . . {used in bluetooth or WI-FI devices of Wireless Local Area Networks [WLAN] ([H01Q 1/241](#) takes precedence; WLAN in general [H04W](#))}
- 1/24 . . . with receiving set
- 1/241 {used in mobile communications, e.g. GSM ([H01Q 1/247](#), [H01Q 1/248](#) take precedence)}
- 1/242 {specially adapted for hand-held use}
- 1/243 {with built-in antennas}
- 1/244 {extendable from a housing along a given path}
- 1/245 {with means for shaping the antenna pattern, e.g. in order to protect user against rf exposure}
- 1/246 {specially adapted for base stations}
- 1/247 {with frequency mixer, e.g. for direct satellite reception or Doppler radar (active antennas [H01Q 23/00](#))}
- 1/248 {provided with an AC/DC converting device, e.g. rectennas}
- 1/26 . . . with electric discharge tube
- 1/27 . . . Adaptation for use in or on movable bodies ([H01Q 1/08](#), [H01Q 1/12](#), [H01Q 1/18](#) take precedence; {portable transceivers [H04B 1/3827](#))}
- 1/273 . . {Adaptation for carrying or wearing by persons or animals}
- 1/276 . . . {for mounting on helmets}
- 1/28 . . . Adaptation for use in or on aircraft, missiles, satellites, or balloons
- 1/281 . . . {Nose antennas}
- 1/282 . . . {Modifying the aerodynamic properties of the vehicle, e.g. projecting type aerials}
- 1/283 {Blade, stub antennas}
- 1/285 . . . {Aircraft wire antennas (means for trailing [H01Q 1/30](#))}
- 1/286 . . . {substantially flush mounted with the skin of the craft}
- 1/287 {integrated in a wing or a stabiliser}
- 1/288 {Satellite antennas}
- 1/30 . . . Means for trailing aerials
- 1/32 . . . Adaptation for use in or on road or rail vehicles (telescopic elements [H01Q 1/10](#); resilient mountings for aerials [H01Q 1/20](#))}
- 1/3208 . . . {characterised by the application wherein the antenna is used}
- 1/3216 {where the road or rail vehicle is only used as transportation means}
- 1/3225 {Cooperation with the rails or the road}
- 1/3233 {particular used as part of a sensor or in a security system, e.g. for automotive radar, navigation systems}
- 1/3241 {particular used in keyless entry systems}
- 1/325 . . . {characterised by the location of the antenna on the vehicle}
- 1/3258 {using the gutter of the vehicle; Means for clamping a whip aerial on the edge of a part of the vehicle}
- 1/3266 {using the mirror of the vehicle}
- 1/3275 {mounted on a horizontal surface of the vehicle, e.g. on roof, hood, trunk}
- 1/3283 {side-mounted antennas, e.g. bumper-mounted, door-mounted (mounted on windscreens [H01Q 1/1271](#))}
- 1/3291 {mounted in or on other locations inside the vehicle or vehicle body}
- 1/34 . . . Adaptation for use in or on ships, submarines, buoys, or torpedoes (for subaqueous use [H01Q 1/04](#); retractable loop aerials [H01Q 7/02](#))}
- 1/36 . . . Structural form of radiating elements, e.g. cone, spiral, umbrella; {Particular materials used therewith} ([H01Q 1/08](#), [H01Q 1/14](#) take precedence)
- 1/362 . . {for broadside radiating helical antennas}
- 1/364 . . {using a particular conducting material, e.g. supraconductor}
- 1/366 . . . {using an ionized gas}
- 1/368 . . . {using carbon or carbon composite}
- 1/38 . . . formed by a conductive layer on an insulating support ({patch antennas [H01Q 9/0407](#); microstrip dipole antennas [H01Q 9/065](#); microstrip slot antenna [H01Q 13/106](#); transmission line microstrip antennas [H01Q 13/206](#); manufacturing reflecting surfaces using insulating material for supporting the reflecting surface [H01Q 15/142](#)}; conductors in general [H01B 5/14](#))}
- 1/40 . . . Radiating elements coated with or embedded in protective material
- 1/405 . . {Radome integrated radiating elements}
- 1/42 . . . Housings not intimately mechanically associated with radiating elements, e.g. radome
- 1/421 . . {Means for correcting aberrations introduced by a radome}
- 1/422 . . {comprising two or more layers of dielectric material ([H01Q 1/425](#) takes precedence)}
- 1/424 . . . {comprising a layer of expanded material}
- 1/425 . . {comprising a metallic grid}

- 1/427 . . {Flexible radomes}
- 1/428 . . {Collapsible radomes; rotatable, tiltable radomes}
- 1/44 . using equipment having another main function to serve additionally as an aerial; {Means for giving an aerial anaesthetic aspect} (H01Q 1/28 - H01Q 1/34 take precedence)
- 1/46 . . Electric supply lines or communication lines
{(circuits for signal transmission via power distribution lines H04B 3/56)}
- 1/48 . Earthing means; Earth screens; Counterpoises (earthing pins H01R 4/66)
- 1/50 . Structural association of aerials with earthing switches, lead-in devices or lightning protectors (lead-in devices H01B; lightning protectors, switches H01H)
- 1/52 . Means for reducing coupling between aerials; Means for reducing coupling between an aerial and another structure {(absorbing means H01Q 17/00)}
- 1/521 . . {reducing the coupling between adjacent antennas}
- 1/523 . . . {between antennas of an array}
- 1/525 . . . {between emitting and receiving antennas (feed-through nulling for radar G01S 7/038)}
- 1/526 . . {Electromagnetic shields (anechoic chambers G01R 29/105; shielding of instruments G12B 17/00, of CRT H01J 29/867, of electrical apparatus or components H05K 9/00)}
- 1/528 . . {reducing the reradiation of a support structure (in a parabolic reflector antenna H01Q 19/023)}
- 3/00 Arrangements for changing or varying the orientation or the shape of the directional pattern of the waves radiated from an aerial or aerial system {(means for positioning H01Q 1/125)}**
- 3/005 . {using remotely controlled aerial positioning or scanning (remote control in general G08C)}
- 3/01 . varying the shape of the aerial or aerial system
- 3/02 . using mechanical movement of aerial or aerial system as a whole
- 3/04 . . for varying one co-ordinate of the orientation
- 3/06 . . . over a restricted angle
- 3/08 . . for varying two co-ordinates of the orientation
- 3/10 . . . to produce a conical or spiral scan
- 3/12 . using mechanical relative movement between primary active elements and secondary devices of aerials or aerial systems {(positioning H01Q 1/1264)}
- 3/14 . . for varying the relative position of primary active element and a refracting or diffracting device
- 3/16 . . for varying relative position of primary active element and a reflecting device
- 3/18 . . . wherein the primary active element is movable and the reflecting device is fixed
- 3/20 . . . wherein the primary active element is fixed and the reflecting device is movable
- 3/22 . varying the orientation in accordance with variation of frequency of radiated wave
- 3/24 . varying the orientation by switching energy from one active radiating element to another, e.g. for beam switching
- 3/242 . . {Circumferential scanning}
- 3/245 . . {in the focal plane of a focussing device}
- 3/247 . . {by switching different parts of a primary active element}
- 3/26 . varying the relative phase or relative amplitude of energisation between two or more active radiating elements; varying the distribution of energy across a radiating aperture ({H01Q 3/12}, H01Q 3/22, H01Q 3/24 take precedence; {use of steered beams for mobile service area coverage H04W 16/28})
- 3/2605 . . {Array of radiating elements provided with a feedback control over the element weights, e.g. adaptive arrays (tracking G01S 3/42)}
- 3/2611 . . . {Means for null steering; Adaptive interference nulling}
- 3/2617 {Array of identical elements}
- 3/2623 {composed of two antennas}
- 3/2629 {Combination of a main antenna unit with an auxiliary antenna unit}
- 3/2635 {the auxiliary unit being composed of a plurality of antennas}
- 3/2641 {being secondary elements, e.g. reactively steered}
- 3/2647 . . . {Retrodirective arrays}
- 3/2652 . . . {Self-phasing arrays}
- 3/2658 . . {Phased-array fed focussing structure}
- 3/2664 . . {electrically moving the phase centre of a radiating element in the focal plane of a focussing device (switching H01Q 3/245, phased-array feeds H01Q 3/2658)}
- 3/267 . . {Phased-array testing or checking devices (measuring radiation diagrams of aerials G01R 29/10)}
- 3/2676 . . {Optically controlled phased array (optical fibre networks H03H 2/003)}
- 3/2682 . . {Time delay steered arrays}
- 3/2688 . . . {using acoustic or magnetostatic wave devices}
- 3/2694 . . . {using also variable phase-shifters (H01Q 3/2688 takes precedence)}
- 3/28 . . varying the amplitude
- 3/30 . . varying the {relative} phase {between the radiating elements of an array (H01Q 3/2605, H01Q 3/2658, H01Q 3/2682, H01Q 3/44 take precedence)}
- 3/32 . . . by mechanical means
- 3/34 . . . by electrical means (active lenses or reflecting arrays H01Q 3/46)
- 3/36 with variable phase-shifters {(combined with time delay devices H01Q 3/2682)}
- 3/38 the phase-shifters being digital
- 3/385 {Scan control logics}
- 3/40 with phasing matrix
- 3/42 using frequency-mixing {(H01Q 3/2676 takes precedence)}
- 3/44 . varying the electric or magnetic characteristics of reflecting, refracting, or diffracting devices associated with the radiating element
- 3/443 . . {varying the phase velocity along a leaky transmission line (frequency scanning H01Q 3/22; non-resonant leaky-waveguide or transmission-line aerials H01Q 13/20)}
- 3/446 . . {the radiating element being at the centre of one or more rings of auxiliary elements}
- 3/46 . . Active lenses or reflecting arrays

- 5/00 Arrangements for simultaneous operation of aerials on two or more different wavebands, e.g. dual-band or multi-band arrangements (combinations of separate active aerial units operating in different wavebands and connected to a common feeder system [H01Q 21/30](#))**
- 5/10 . Resonant aerials
 - 5/15 . . for operation of centre-fed aerials comprising one or more collinear, substantially straight or elongated active elements
 - 5/20 . characterised by the operating wavebands
 - 5/22 . . RF wavebands combined with non-RF wavebands, e.g. infrared or optical
 - 5/25 . . Ultra-wideband [UWB] systems, e.g. multiple resonance systems; Pulse systems
 - 5/28 . . Arrangements for establishing polarisation or beam width over two or more different wavebands
 - 5/30 . Arrangements for providing operation on different wavebands
 - 5/307 . . Individual or coupled radiating elements, each element being fed in an unspecified way
 - 5/314 . . . using frequency dependent circuits or components, e.g. trap circuits or capacitors
 - 5/321 within a radiating element or between connected radiating elements
 - 5/328 between a radiating element and ground
 - 5/335 at the feed, e.g. for impedance matching
 - 5/342 . . . for different propagation modes ([H01Q 5/314](#) takes precedence)
 - 5/35 using two or more simultaneously fed points
 - 5/357 using a single feed point
 - 5/364 Creating multiple current paths
 - 5/371 Branching current paths
 - 5/378 . . Combination of fed elements with parasitic elements
 - 5/385 . . . Two or more parasitic elements
 - 5/392 . . . the parasitic elements having dual-band or multi-band characteristics
 - 5/40 . Imbricated or interleaved structures; Combined or electromagnetically coupled arrangements, e.g. comprising two or more non-connected fed radiating elements
 - 5/42 . . using two or more imbricated arrays ([H01Q 5/49](#) takes precedence)
 - 5/45 . . using two or more feeds in association with a common reflecting, diffracting or refracting device
 - 5/47 . . . with a coaxial arrangement of the feeds
 - 5/48 . . Combinations of two or more dipole type aerials
 - 5/49 . . . with parasitic elements used for purposes other than for dual-band or multi-band, e.g. imbricated Yagi aerials
 - 5/50 . Feeding or matching arrangements for broad-band or multi-band operation
 - 5/55 . . for horn or waveguide aerials
- 7/00 Loop aerials with a substantially uniform current distribution around the loop and having a directional radiation pattern in a plane perpendicular to the plane of the loop**
- 7/005 . {with variable reactance for tuning the antenna (tuning resonant circuits [H03J](#))}
 - 7/02 . Collapsible aerials; Retractable aerials
- 7/04 . Screened aerials ([H01Q 7/02](#), [H01Q 7/06](#) take precedence)
 - 7/06 . with core of ferromagnetic material ([H01Q 7/02](#) takes precedence)
 - 7/08 . . Ferrite rod or like elongated core
- 9/00 Electrically-short aerials having dimensions not more than twice the operating wavelength and consisting of conductive active radiating elements (loop aerials [H01Q 7/00](#); waveguide horns or mouths [H01Q 13/00](#); slot aerials [H01Q 13/00](#); combinations of active elements with secondary devices to give desired directional characteristic [H01Q 19/00](#); combinations of two or more active elements [H01Q 21/00](#))**
- 9/005 . {for radiating non-sinusoidal waves}
 - 9/02 . Non-resonant aerials
 - 9/04 . Resonant aerials
 - 9/0407 . . {Substantially flat resonant element parallel to ground plane, e.g. patch antenna (dipole [H01Q 9/285](#); monopole [H01Q 9/40](#))}
 - 9/0414 . . . {in a stacked or folded configuration}
 - 9/0421 . . . {with a shorting wall or a shorting pin at one end of the element ([H01Q 9/0414](#) takes precedence)}
 - 9/0428 . . . {radiating a circular polarised wave}
 - 9/0435 {using two feed points}
 - 9/0442 . . . {with particular tuning means}
 - 9/045 . . . {with particular feeding means (for circular polarisation [H01Q 9/0428](#))}
 - 9/0457 {electromagnetically coupled to the feed line}
 - 9/0464 . . . {Annular ring patch}
 - 9/0471 . . . {Non-planar, stepped or wedge-shaped patch}
 - 9/0478 . . . {with means for suppressing spurious modes, e.g. cross polarisation}
 - 9/0485 . . {Dielectric resonator antennas}
 - 9/0492 . . . {circularly polarised}
 - 9/06 . . Details
 - 9/065 . . . {Microstrip dipole antennas (patch antenna [H01Q 9/0407](#))}
 - 9/08 . . . Junction boxes specially adapted for supporting adjacent ends of collinear rigid elements
 - 9/10 . . . Junction boxes specially adapted for supporting adjacent ends of divergent elements
 - 9/12 adapted for adjustment of angle between elements
 - 9/14 . . . Length of element or elements adjustable (telescopic elements [H01Q 1/10](#))
 - 9/145 {by varying the electrical length}
 - 9/16 . . with feed intermediate between the extremities of the aerial, e.g. centre-fed dipole ([H01Q 9/44](#) takes precedence)
 - 9/18 . . . Vertical disposition of the aerial
 - 9/20 . . . Two collinear substantially straight active elements; Substantially straight single active elements ([H01Q 9/28](#) takes precedence)
 - 9/22 Rigid rod or equivalent tubular element or elements
 - 9/24 Shunt feed arrangements to single active elements, e.g. for delta matching

- 9/26 . . . with folded element or elements, the folded parts being spaced apart a small fraction of operating wavelength ([resonant loop aerials H01Q 7/00](#))
- 9/265 {[Open ring dipoles](#); [Circular dipoles](#)}
- 9/27 Spiral aerials
- 9/28 . . . Conical, cylindrical, cage, strip, gauze, or like elements having an extended radiating surface; Elements comprising two conical surfaces having collinear axes and adjacent apices and fed by two-conductor transmission lines ([biconical horns H01Q 13/04](#))
- 9/285 {[Planar dipole \(H01Q 9/065 takes precedence](#); [patch antenna H01Q 9/0407](#))}
- 9/30 . . with feed to end of elongated active element, e.g. unipole ([H01Q 9/44 takes precedence](#))
- 9/32 . . . Vertical arrangement of element ([H01Q 9/40 takes precedence](#))
- 9/34 Mast, tower, or like self-supporting or stay-supported aerials
- 9/36 with top loading
- 9/38 with counterpoise ([with counterpoise comprising elongated elements coplanar with the active element H01Q 9/44](#))
- 9/40 . . . Element having extended radiating surface
- 9/42 . . . with folded element, the folded parts being spaced apart a small fraction of the operating wavelength
- 9/43 Scimitar aerials
- 9/44 . . with plurality of divergent straight elements, e.g. V-dipole, X-aerial; with plurality of elements having mutually inclined substantially straight portions ([turnstile aerials H01Q 21/26](#))
- 9/46 . . . with rigid elements diverging from single point
- 11/00 Electrically-long aerials having dimensions more than twice the shortest operating wavelength and consisting of conductive active radiating elements ([leaky waveguides aerials, slot aerials H01Q 13/00](#); combinations of active elements with secondary devices to give desired directional characteristic [H01Q 19/00](#); [aerial arrays or systems H01Q 21/00](#))**
- 11/02 . Non-resonant aerials, e.g. travelling-wave aerial
- 11/04 . . with parts bent, folded, shaped, screened, or electrically loaded to obtain desired phase relation of radiation from selected sections of the aerial ([rhombic aerials, V-aerials H01Q 11/06](#))
- 11/06 . . Rhombic aerials; V-aerials
- 11/08 . . Helical aerials
- 11/083 . . . {[Tapered helical aerials, e.g. conical spiral aerials](#)}
- 11/086 . . . {[collapsible](#)}
- 11/10 . . Log-periodic aerials {[periodic aerials, e.g. length or spacing of elements according to a given law](#)} ([H01Q 11/08 takes precedence](#))
- 11/105 . . . {[using a dielectric support](#)}
- 11/12 . Resonant aerials
- 11/14 . . with parts bent, folded, shaped, or screened, or with phasing impedances, to obtain desired phase relation of radiation from selected sections of the aerial or to obtain desired polarisation effects
- 11/16 . . . in which the selected sections are collinear
- 11/18 . . . in which the selected sections are parallelly spaced
- 11/20 . . V-aerials
- 13/00 Waveguide horns or mouths; Slot aerials; Leaky-waveguide aerials; Equivalent structures causing radiation along the transmission path of a guided wave** ([multimode aerials H01Q 25/04](#))
- 13/02 . Waveguide horns
- 13/0208 . . {[Corrugated horns \(waveguide mouth antenna with corrugated flange H01Q 13/065](#); [manufacturing details H01Q 13/0283](#))}
- 13/0216 . . . {[Dual-depth corrugated horns](#)}
- 13/0225 . . . {[of non-circular cross-section \(H01Q 13/0216 takes precedence\)](#)}
- 13/0233 . . {[Horns fed by a slotted waveguide array \(biconical horns H01Q 13/06\)](#)}
- 13/0241 . . {[radiating a circularly polarised wave \(H01Q 13/0258 takes precedence](#); [polarisation converters H01Q 15/244](#), in a waveguide [H01P 1/17](#))}
- 13/025 . . {[Multimode horn antennas](#); [Horns using higher mode of propagation \(H01Q 13/0241 takes precedence](#); [multiple beam H01Q 25/04](#))}
- 13/0258 . . . {[Orthomode horns \(Orthomode transducers H01P 1/161\)](#)}
- 13/0266 . . {[provided with a flange or a choke](#)}
- 13/0275 . . {[Ridged horns \(slot-line radiating ends H01Q 13/085\)](#)}
- 13/0283 . . {[Apparatus or processes specially provided for manufacturing horns](#)}
- 13/0291 . . . {[for corrugated horns](#)}
- 13/04 . . Biconical horns ([biconical dipoles comprising two conical surfaces having collinear axes and adjacent apices and fed by a two-conductor transmission line H01Q 9/28](#))
- 13/06 . Waveguide mouths ([horns H01Q 13/02](#))
- 13/065 . . {[provided with a flange or a choke](#)}
- 13/08 . Radiating ends of two-conductor microwave transmission lines, e.g. of coaxial lines, of microstrip lines
- 13/085 . . {[Slot-line radiating ends](#)}
- 13/10 . Resonant slot aerials
- 13/103 . . {[with variable reactance for tuning the antenna \(tuning resonant circuits H03J\)](#)}
- 13/106 . . {[Microstrip slot antennas \(patch antenna elements H01Q 9/0407\)](#)}
- 13/12 . . Longitudinally slotted cylinder aerials; Equivalent structures
- 13/14 . . . Skeleton cylinder aerials
- 13/16 . . Folded slot aerials
- 13/18 . . the slot being backed by, or formed in boundary wall of, a resonant cavity ([longitudinally slotted cylinder H01Q 13/12](#)); {[Open cavity antennas](#)}
- 13/20 . Non-resonant leaky-waveguide or transmission-line aerials; Equivalent structures causing radiation along the transmission path of a guided wave {([varying the phase velocity H01Q 3/443](#); [near-field transmission systems using leaky cable H04B 5/0018](#))}
- 13/203 . . {[Leaky coaxial lines](#)}
- 13/206 . . {[Microstrip transmission line antennas](#)}
- 13/22 . . Longitudinal slot in boundary wall of waveguide or transmission line {([H01Q 13/203 takes precedence](#))}
- 13/24 . . constituted by a dielectric or ferromagnetic rod or pipe ([H01Q 13/28 takes precedence](#))

- 13/26 . . Surface waveguide constituted by a single conductor, e.g. strip conductor
- 13/28 . . comprising elements constituting electric discontinuities and spaced in direction of wave propagation, e.g. dielectric elements, conductive elements forming artificial dielectric ([Yagi aerials H01Q 19/30](#))
- 15/00 Devices for reflection, refraction, diffraction, or polarisation of waves radiated from an aerial, e.g. quasi-optical devices** (variable for purpose of altering directivity [H01Q 3/00](#); arrangements of such devices for guiding waves [H01P 3/20](#); variable for purpose of modulation [H03C 7/02](#))
- 15/0006 . {Devices acting selectively as reflecting surface, as diffracting or as refracting device, e.g. frequency filtering or angular spatial filtering devices ([H01Q 15/12](#), [H01Q 15/22](#), [H01Q 15/24](#) take precedence)}
- 15/0013 . . {said selective devices working as frequency-selective reflecting surfaces, e.g. FSS, dichroic plates, surfaces being partly transmissive and reflective}
- 15/002 . . . {said selective devices being reconfigurable or tunable, e.g. using switches or diodes}
- 15/0026 . . . {said selective devices having a stacked geometry or having multiple layers}
- 15/0033 . . . {used for beam splitting or combining, e.g. acting as a quasi-optical multiplexer ([H01Q 19/191](#) and [H01Q 19/195](#) take precedence)}
- 15/004 . . . {using superconducting materials or magnetised substrates}
- 15/0046 . . . {Theoretical analysis and design methods of such selective devices}
- 15/0053 . . {Selective devices used as spatial filter or angular sidelobe filter}
- 15/006 . . {Selective devices having photonic band gap materials or materials of which the material properties are frequency dependent, e.g. perforated substrates, high-impedance surfaces}
- 15/0066 . . . {said selective devices being reconfigurable, tunable or controllable, e.g. using switches}
- 15/0073 . . . {said selective devices having corrugations}
- 15/008 . . . {said selective devices having Sievenpipers' mushroom elements}
- 15/0086 . . {said selective devices having materials with a synthesized negative refractive index, e.g. metamaterials or left-handed materials}
- 15/0093 . . {having a fractal shape}
- 15/02 . Refracting or diffracting devices, e.g. lens, prism
- 15/04 . . comprising wave-guiding channel or channels bounded by effective conductive surfaces substantially perpendicular to the electric vector of the wave, e.g. parallel-plate waveguide lens
- 15/06 . . comprising plurality of wave-guiding channels of different length
- 15/08 . . formed of solid dielectric material
- 15/10 . . comprising three-dimensional array of impedance discontinuities, e.g. holes in conductive surfaces or conductive discs forming artificial dielectric ([leaky-waveguide aerials H01Q 13/28](#))
- 15/12 . . functioning also as polarisation filter {(polarisation converters [H01Q 15/242](#))}
- 15/14 . Reflecting surfaces; Equivalent structures {(electromagnetic shields [H01Q 1/526](#); radar-reflecting targets in general [F41J 2/00](#))}
- 15/141 . . {Apparatus or processes specially adapted for manufacturing reflecting surfaces}
- 15/142 . . . {using insulating material for supporting the reflecting surface}
- 15/144 {with a honeycomb, cellular or foamed sandwich structure}
- 15/145 . . {comprising a plurality of reflecting particles, e.g. radar chaff (missiles of the signal type provided with means for disseminating radar-reflecting chaff [F42B 12/70](#))}
- 15/147 . . {provided with means for controlling or monitoring the shape of the reflecting surface (for scanning [H01Q 3/01](#); aerials or aerial systems providing multiple beamwidths [H01Q 25/002](#))}
- 15/148 . . {with means for varying the reflecting properties ([H01Q 15/147](#) takes precedence)}
- 15/16 . . Curved in two dimensions, e.g. paraboloidal
- 15/161 . . . {Collapsible reflectors}
- 15/162 {composed of a plurality of rigid panels}
- 15/163 {inflatable}
- 15/165 . . . {composed of a plurality of rigid panels ([collapsible H01Q 15/161](#))}
- 15/166 {sector shaped}
- 15/167 {comprising a gap between adjacent panels or group of panels, e.g. stepped reflectors}
- 15/168 . . . {Mesh reflectors mounted on a non-collapsible frame}
- 15/18 . . comprising plurality of mutually inclined plane surfaces, e.g. corner reflector {([H01Q 15/16](#) takes precedence)}
- 15/20 . . . Collapsible reflectors
- 15/22 . . functioning also as polarisation filter {(in combination with polarising devices [H01Q 15/24](#))}
- 15/23 . Combinations of reflecting surfaces with refracting or diffracting devices
- 15/24 . Polarising devices; Polarisation filters (devices functioning simultaneously both as polarisation filters and as refracting or diffracting devices or as reflectors [H01Q 15/12](#), [H01Q 15/22](#))
- 15/242 . . {Polarisation converters}
- 15/244 . . . {converting a linear polarised wave into a circular polarised wave ([guided wave H01P 1/17](#))}
- 15/246 . . . {rotating the plane of polarisation of a linear polarised wave ([guided wave H01P 1/165](#))}
- 15/248 {using a reflecting surface, e.g. twist reflector (combination with a polarisation filter in dual reflector antennas [H01Q 19/195](#))}
- 17/00 Devices for absorbing waves radiated from an aerial; Combinations of such devices with active aerial elements or systems** {(anechoic chambers [G01R 29/105](#))}
- 17/001 . {for modifying the directional characteristic of an aerial}
- 17/002 . {using short elongated elements as dissipative material, e.g. metallic threads or flake-like particles}

- 17/004 . {using non-directional dissipative particles, e.g. ferrite powders ([H01Q 17/005](#) takes precedence; flake-like [H01Q 17/002](#))}
- 17/005 . {using woven or wound filaments; impregnated nets or clothes}
- 17/007 . {with means for controlling the absorption}
- 17/008 . {with a particular shape ([H01Q 17/007](#) takes precedence)}
- 19/00** **Combinations of primary active aerial elements and units with secondary devices, e.g. with quasi-optical devices, for giving the aerial a desired directional characteristic** {(combination of horns with slotted waveguide array [H01Q 13/0233](#))}
- 19/005 . {Patch antenna using one or more coplanar parasitic elements}
- 19/02 . Details {(fastening of an element on a boom [H01Q 1/1228](#))}
- 19/021 . . {Means for reducing undesirable effects}
- 19/022 . . . {for reducing the edge scattering of reflectors}
- 19/023 . . . {for reducing the scattering of mounting structures, e.g. of the struts}
- 19/025 . . . {for optimizing the matching of the primary feed, e.g. vertex plates}
- 19/026 . . . {for reducing the primary feed spill-over}
- 19/027 . . . {for compensating or reducing aperture blockage (offset feeding [H01Q 19/132](#), [H01Q 19/192](#))}
- 19/028 . . . {for reducing the cross polarisation}
- 19/04 . . Means for collapsing H-aerials or Yagi aerials
- 19/06 . using refracting or diffracting devices, e.g. lens {(radome [H01Q 1/42](#))}
- 19/062 . . {for focusing}
- 19/065 . . . {Zone plate type antennas}
- 19/067 . . {using a hologram}
- 19/08 . . for modifying the radiation pattern of a radiating horn in which it is located {(corrugated horns [H01Q 13/0208](#); producing a circular polarisation [H01Q 13/0241](#))}
- 19/09 . . wherein the primary active element is coated with or embedded in a dielectric or magnetic material (protective material [H01Q 1/40](#); with variable characteristics [H01Q 3/44](#))}
- 19/10 . using reflecting surfaces
- 19/102 . . {wherein the surfaces are of convex toroidal shape (biconical horns [H01Q 13/04](#))}
- 19/104 . . {using a substantially flat reflector for deflecting the radiated beam, e.g. periscopic antennas (periscopic fed Cassegrain antennas [H01Q 19/191](#); passive relays [H04B 7/145](#))}
- 19/106 . . {using two or more intersecting plane surfaces, e.g. corner reflector antennas}
- 19/108 . . {Combination of a dipole with a plane reflecting surface ([H01Q 19/106](#) takes precedence; strip line [H01Q 9/065](#))}
- 19/12 . . wherein the surfaces are concave ([H01Q 19/18](#) takes precedence)
- 19/13 . . . the primary radiating source being a single radiating element, e.g. a dipole, a slot, a waveguide termination ([H01Q 19/15](#) takes precedence)
- 19/132 {Horn reflector antennas; Off-set feeding}
- 19/134 {Rear-feeds; Splash plate feeds}
- 19/136 {cross-polarised}
- 19/138 {Parallel-plate feeds, e.g. pill-box, cheese aerials}
- 19/15 . . . the primary radiating source being a line source, e.g. leaky waveguide aerials
- 19/17 . . . the primary radiating source comprising two or more radiating elements ([H01Q 19/15](#), [H01Q 25/00](#) take precedence)
- 19/175 {arrayed along the focal line of a cylindrical focusing surface}
- 19/18 . . having two or more spaced reflecting surfaces ({surfaces of convex toroidal shape [H01Q 19/102](#); using a deflecting plane mirror [H01Q 19/104](#); splash plate feeds [H01Q 19/134](#)); producing pencil beam by two cylindrical reflectors with their focal lines orthogonally disposed [H01Q 19/20](#))}
- 19/185 . . . wherein the surfaces are plane
- 19/19 . . . comprising one main concave reflecting surface associated with an auxiliary reflecting surface
- 19/191 {wherein the primary active element uses one or more deflecting surfaces, e.g. beam waveguide feeds}
- 19/192 {with dual offset reflectors}
- 19/193 {with feed supported subreflector (splash plate feeds [H01Q 19/134](#))}
- 19/195 wherein a reflecting surface acts also as a polarisation filter or a polarising device
- 19/20 . Producing pencil beam by two cylindrical focusing devices with their focal lines orthogonally disposed
- 19/22 . using a secondary device in the form of a single substantially straight conductive element
- 19/24 . . the primary active element being centre-fed and substantially straight, e.g. H-aerial
- 19/26 . . the primary active element being end-fed and elongated
- 19/28 . using a secondary device in the form of two or more substantially straight conductive elements (log-periodic aerials [H01Q 11/10](#); constituting a reflecting surface [H01Q 19/10](#))
- 19/30 . . the primary active element being centre-fed and substantially straight, e.g. Yagi-aerial
- 19/32 . . the primary active element being end-fed and elongated
- 21/00** **Aerial arrays or systems** (producing a beam the orientation or the shape of the directional pattern of which can be changed or varied [H01Q 3/00](#); {combination of imbricated aerials or arrays operating on different wavebands [H01Q 5/40](#);} electrically-long aerials [H01Q 11/00](#))
- NOTE**
- This group includes:
- arrays comprising two or more individually energised similar active aerial units spaced apart;
 - combinations of different types of active aerials or arrays;
 - combinations of substantially independent non-interacting active aerials or arrays.
- 21/0006 . {Particular feeding systems}
- 21/0012 . . {Radial guide fed arrays}
- 21/0018 . . {Space- fed arrays}
- 21/0025 . . {Modular arrays}

- 21/0031 . . {Parallel-plate fed arrays; Lens-fed arrays (multibeam arrays [H01Q 25/008](#))}
- 21/0037 . . {linear waveguide fed arrays}
- 21/0043 . . . {Slotted waveguides (combination with horns [H01Q 13/0233](#))}
- 21/005 {Slotted waveguides arrays}
- 21/0056 {Conically or cylindrically arrayed}
- 21/0062 {the slots being disposed around the feeding waveguide}
- 21/0068 . . . {Dielectric waveguide fed arrays}
- 21/0075 . . {Stripline fed arrays ([H01Q 21/065](#) takes precedence)}
- 21/0081 . . . {using suspended striplines}
- 21/0087 . {Apparatus or processes specially adapted for manufacturing antenna arrays (manufacturing waveguides [H01P 11/00](#))}
- 21/0093 . . {Monolithic arrays}
- 21/06 . Arrays of individually energised active aerial units similarly polarised and spaced apart
- 21/061 . . {Two dimensional planar arrays}
- 21/062 . . . {using dipole aeriels; ([H01Q 21/067](#), [H01Q 21/068](#) take precedence)}
- 21/064 . . . {using horn or slot aeriels (slotted waveguides arrays [H01Q 21/005](#))}
- 21/065 . . . {Patch antenna array}
- 21/067 . . . {using endfire radiating aerial units transverse to the plane of the array}
- 21/068 . . . {using parallel coplanar travelling wave or leaky wave aerial units ([H01Q 21/065](#) takes precedence)}
- 21/08 . . the units being spaced along or adjacent to a rectilinear path {(waveguide fed [H01Q 21/0037](#))}
- 21/10 . . . Collinear arrangements of substantially straight elongated conductive units
- 21/12 . . . Parallel arrangements of substantially straight elongated conductive units (travelling-wave aeriels comprising transmission line loaded with transverse elements, e.g. "fishbone" aerial [H01Q 11/04](#))
- 21/14 Adcock aeriels
- 21/16 U-type
- 21/18 H-type
- 21/20 . . the units being spaced along or adjacent to a curvilinear path {(slotted waveguide arrays [H01Q 21/005](#); circularly or helically slotted waveguides [H01Q 21/0062](#))}
- 21/205 . . . {providing an omnidirectional coverage (turnstile aeriels [H01Q 21/26](#))}
- 21/22 . . Aerial units of the array energised non-uniformly in amplitude or phase, e.g. tapered array, binomial array
- 21/225 . . . {Finite focus antenna arrays}
- 21/24 . Combinations of aerial elements or aerial units polarised in different directions for transmitting or receiving circularly and elliptically polarised waves or waves linearly polarised in any direction {(circularly polarised patch antennas [H01Q 9/0428](#); circularly polarised horns [H01Q 13/0241](#); cross-polarised horns [H01Q 13/0258](#); polarisation converters [H01Q 15/242](#); cross-polarised rear feeds [H01Q 19/136](#); crossed polarisation dual antenna [H01Q 25/001](#))}
- 21/245 . . {provided with means for varying the polarisation (polarising devices [H01Q 15/24](#); tracking by comparing linear polarisation compounds [G01S 3/146](#); reducing depolarisation effects [H04B 7/00](#) polarisation diversity [H04B 7/10](#))}
- 21/26 . . Turnstile or like aeriels comprising arrangements of three or more elongated elements disposed radially and symmetrically in a horizontal plane about a common centre
- 21/28 . Combinations of substantially independent non-interacting aerial units or systems {(multiple beam [H01Q 25/00](#))}
- 21/29 . Combinations of different interacting aerial units for giving a desired directional characteristic ([H01Q 25/00](#) takes precedence)
- 21/293 . . {one unit or more being an array of identical aerial elements (adaptive arrays [H01Q 3/2605](#))}
- 21/296 . . . {Multiplicative arrays}
- 21/30 . Combinations of separate aerial units operating in different wavebands and connected to a common feeder system
- 23/00 Aeriels with active circuits or circuit elements integrated within them or attached to them**
- NOTE**
- Group [H01Q 23/00](#) includes only such combinations in which the type of aerial or aerial element is immaterial. Combinations with a particular type of aerial are classified in the group appropriate to that type.
- 25/00 Aeriels or aerial systems providing at least two radiating patterns (arrangements for changing or varying the orientation or the shape of the directional pattern [H01Q 3/00](#))**
- 25/001 . {Crossed polarisation dual antennas (orthomode horns [H01Q 13/0258](#); cross-polarised rear feeds [H01Q 19/136](#); orthomode transducers [H01P 1/161](#))}
- 25/002 . {providing at least two patterns of different beamwidth; Variable beamwidth antennas}
- 25/004 . {providing two or four symmetrical beams for Janus application}
- 25/005 . {providing two patterns of opposite direction; back to back antennas ([H01Q 25/004](#) takes precedence)}
- 25/007 . {using two or more primary active elements in the focal region of a focusing device (for operation on different wavebands [H01Q 5/22](#))}
- 25/008 . . {lens fed multibeam arrays}
- 25/02 . providing sum and difference patterns (multimode aeriels [H01Q 25/04](#))
- 25/04 . Multimode aeriels {(corrugated horns [H01Q 13/0208](#))}