

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

H ELECTRICITY

(NOTE omitted)

H03 ELECTRONIC CIRCUITRY

H03H IMPEDANCE NETWORKS, e.g. RESONANT CIRCUITS; RESONATORS (measuring, testing [G01R](#); arrangements for producing a reverberation or echo sound [G10K 15/08](#); impedance networks or resonators consisting of distributed impedances, e.g. of the waveguide type, [H01P](#); control of amplification, e.g. bandwidth control of amplifiers, [H03G](#); tuning resonant circuits, e.g. tuning coupled resonant circuits, [H03J](#); networks for modifying the frequency characteristics of communication systems [H04B](#))

NOTES

- This subclass covers:
 - networks comprising lumped impedance elements;
 - networks comprising distributed impedance elements together with lumped impedance elements;
 - networks comprising electromechanical or electro-acoustic elements;
 - networks simulating reactances and comprising discharge tubes or semiconductor devices;
 - constructions of electromechanical resonators.
- In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:
"passive elements" means resistors, capacitors, inductors, mutual inductors or diodes.
- Attention is drawn to the Notes following the titles of class [B81](#) and subclass [B81B](#) relating to "microstructural devices" and "microstructural systems".
- In this subclass, main groups with a higher number take precedence.

WARNING

In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

<p>1/00 Constructional details of impedance networks whose electrical mode of operation is not specified or applicable to more than one type of network (constructional details of electromechanical transducers H03H 9/00)</p>	<p>2/005 . {Coupling circuits between transmission lines or antennas and transmitters, receivers or amplifiers}</p> <p>2/006 . . {Transmitter or amplifier output circuits}</p> <p>2/008 . . {Receiver or amplifier input circuits}</p>
<p>1/0007 . {of radio frequency interference filters}</p> <p>2001/0014 . {Capacitor filters, i.e. capacitors whose parasitic inductance is of relevance to consider it as filter}</p> <p>2001/0021 . {Constructional details}</p> <p>2001/0028 . . {RFI filters with housing divided in two bodies}</p> <p>2001/0035 . . {Wound magnetic core}</p> <p>2001/0042 . . {Wound, ring or feed-through type capacitor}</p> <p>2001/005 . . {Wound, ring or feed-through type inductor}</p> <p>2001/0057 . . {comprising magnetic material}</p> <p>2001/0064 . . {comprising semiconductor material}</p> <p>2001/0071 . . {comprising zig-zag inductor}</p> <p>2001/0078 . . {comprising spiral inductor on a substrate}</p> <p>2001/0085 . . {Multilayer, e.g. LTCC, HTCC, green sheets}</p> <p>2001/0092 . {Inductor filters, i.e. inductors whose parasitic capacitance is of relevance to consider it as filter}</p>	<p>3/00 Apparatus or processes specially adapted for the manufacture of impedance networks, resonating circuits, resonators</p> <p>3/007 . for the manufacture of electromechanical resonators or networks</p> <p>2003/0071 . . {of bulk acoustic wave and surface acoustic wave elements in the same process}</p> <p>3/0072 . . {of microelectro-mechanical resonators or networks (micromembranes or microbeams B81B 2203/01; manufacture of microstructural devices in general B81C)}</p> <p>3/0073 . . . {Integration with other electronic structures}</p> <p>3/0075 . . . {Arrangements or methods specially adapted for testing microelectro-mechanical resonators or networks}</p> <p>3/0076 . . . {for obtaining desired frequency or temperature coefficients}</p> <p>3/0077 {by tuning of resonance frequency}</p> <p>3/0078 {involving adjustment of the transducing gap}</p> <p>3/013 . . for obtaining desired frequency or temperature coefficient ({H03H 3/0076} H03H 3/04, H03H 3/10 take precedence)</p>
<p>1/02 . of RC networks, e.g. integrated networks</p> <p>2/00 Networks using elements or techniques not provided for in groups H03H 3/00 - H03H 21/00</p> <p>2/001 . {comprising magnetostatic wave network elements}</p> <p>2/003 . {comprising optical fibre network elements (optical elements per se G02B, G02F; transmission systems using light waves H04B 10/00)}</p>	

3/02	. . for the manufacture of piezoelectric or electrostrictive resonators or networks (H03H 3/08 takes precedence)	2007/008	. . {the MEMS being trimmable}
2003/021	. . . {the resonators or networks being of the air-gap type}	7/01	. Frequency selective two-port networks
2003/022	. . . {the resonators or networks being of the cantilever type}	7/0107	. . {Non-linear filters}
2003/023	. . . {the resonators or networks being of the membrane type}	7/0115	. . {comprising only inductors and capacitors (H03H 7/075 , H03H 7/09 , H03H 7/12 , H03H 7/13 take precedence)}
2003/025	. . . {the resonators or networks comprising an acoustic mirror}	7/0123	. . {comprising distributed impedance elements together with lumped impedance elements}
2003/026	. . . {the resonators or networks being of the tuning fork type}	2007/013	. . {Notch or bandstop filters}
2003/027	. . . {the resonators or networks being of the microelectro-mechanical [MEMS] type}	7/0138	. . {Electrical filters or coupling circuits}
2003/028	. . . {for obtaining desired values of other parameters}	7/0146	. . . {Coupling circuits between two tubes, not otherwise provided for}
3/04	. . . for obtaining desired frequency or temperature coefficient	7/0153	. . {Electrical filters; Controlling thereof}
2003/0407	. . . . {Temperature coefficient}	7/0161	. . . {Bandpass filters (H03H 7/12 takes precedence)}
2003/0414	. . . . {Resonance frequency}	7/0169	. . . . {Intermediate frequency filters}
2003/0421	. . . . {Modification of the thickness of an element}	7/0176	. . . . {without magnetic core}
2003/0428	. . . . . {of an electrode}	7/0184	. . . . . {with ferromagnetic core}
2003/0435	. . . . . {of a piezoelectric layer}	2007/0192	. . {Complex filters}
2003/0442	. . . . . {of a non-piezoelectric layer}	7/03	. . comprising means for compensation of loss
2003/045	. . . . . {Modification of the area of an element}	7/06	. . including resistors (H03H 7/075 , H03H 7/09 , H03H 7/12 , H03H 7/13 take precedence)
2003/0457	. . . . . {of an electrode}	7/065	. . . Parallel T-filters
2003/0464	. . . . . {operating on an additional circuit element, e.g. a passive circuit element connected to the resonator}	7/07	. . . Bridged T-filters
2003/0471	. . . . . {of a plurality of resonators at different frequencies}	7/075	. . Ladder networks, e.g. electric wave filters
2003/0478	. . . . . {in a process for mass production}	7/09	. . Filters comprising mutual inductance
2003/0485	. . . . . {during the manufacture of a cantilever}	7/12	. . Bandpass or bandstop filters with adjustable bandwidth and fixed centre frequency (H03H 7/09 takes precedence; automatic control of bandwidth in amplifiers H03G 5/16)
2003/0492	. . . . . {during the manufacture of a tuning-fork}	7/13	. . using electro-optic elements
3/06	. . for the manufacture of magnetostrictive resonators or networks	7/17	. . {Structural details of sub-circuits of frequency selective networks}
3/08	. . for the manufacture of resonators or networks using surface acoustic waves	7/1708	. . . {Comprising bridging elements, i.e. elements in a series path without own reference to ground and spanning branching nodes of another series path (H03H 7/07 takes precedence)}
3/10	. . . for obtaining desired frequency or temperature coefficient	7/1716	. . . {Comprising foot-point elements}
5/00	One-port networks comprising only passive electrical elements as network components	7/1725	. . . . {Element to ground being common to different shunt paths, i.e. Y-structure}
5/003	. {comprising distributed impedance elements together with lumped impedance elements}	7/1733	. . . . {Element between different shunt or branch paths (H03H 7/425 takes precedence)}
5/006	. {comprising simultaneously tunable inductance and capacitance}	7/1741	. . . {Comprising typical LC combinations, irrespective of presence and location of additional resistors (when resistors are present, also classify in H03H 7/06 - H03H 7/07)}
5/02	. without voltage- or current-dependent elements	7/175	. . . . {Series LC in series path (H03H 7/1783 takes precedence)}
5/10	. . comprising at least one element with prescribed temperature coefficient	7/1758	. . . . {Series LC in shunt or branch path (H03H 7/1791 takes precedence)}
5/12	. with at least one voltage- or current-dependent element	7/1766	. . . . {Parallel LC in series path (H03H 7/1783 takes precedence)}
7/00	Multiple-port networks comprising only passive electrical elements as network components (receiver input circuits H04B 1/18 ; networks simulating a length of communication cable H04B 3/40)	7/1775	. . . . {Parallel LC in shunt or branch path (H03H 7/1791 takes precedence)}
7/002	. {Gyrators}	7/1783	. . . . {Combined LC in series path}
7/004	. {Capacitive coupling circuits not otherwise provided for}	7/1791	. . . . {Combined LC in shunt or branch path}
2007/006	. {MEMS}	7/18	. Networks for phase shifting
		7/185	. . {comprising distributed impedance elements together with lumped impedance elements}
		7/19	. . Two-port phase shifters providing a predetermined phase shift, e.g. "all-pass" filters
		7/20	. . Two-port phase shifters providing an adjustable phase shift

7/21	. . providing two or more phase shifted output signals, e.g. n-phase output	9/0004	. {Impedance-matching networks (H03H 9/145 takes precedence)}
7/24	. Frequency- independent attenuators	9/0009	. . {using surface acoustic wave devices}
7/25	. . comprising an element controlled by an electric or magnetic variable (H03H 7/27 takes precedence)	9/0014	. . {using bulk acoustic wave devices}
7/251	. . . {the element being a thermistor}	2009/0019	. {Surface acoustic wave multichip}
7/253	. . . . {the element being a diode}	9/0023	. {Balance-unbalance or balance-balance networks}
7/255	. . . . {the element being a PIN diode}	9/0028	. . {using surface acoustic wave devices}
7/256	. . . . {the element being a VARACTOR diode}	9/0033	. . . {having one acoustic track only}
7/258	. . . {using a galvano-magnetic device}	9/0038	. . . . {the balanced terminals being on the same side of the track}
7/27	. . comprising a photo-electric element	9/0042	. . . . {the balanced terminals being on opposite sides of the track}
7/30	. Time-delay networks {(analogue shift registers G11C 27/04)}	9/0047	. . . {having two acoustic tracks (H03H 9/008 , H03H 9/0085 take precedence)}
7/32	. . with lumped inductance and capacitance	9/0052	. . . . {being electrically cascaded}
7/325	. . . {Adjustable networks}	9/0057	. . . . . {the balanced terminals being on the same side of the tracks}
7/34	. . with lumped and distributed reactance	9/0061	. . . . . {the balanced terminals being on opposite sides of the tracks}
7/345	. . . {Adjustable networks}	9/0066	. . . . . {being electrically parallel}
7/38	. Impedance-matching networks	9/0071	. . . . . {the balanced terminals being on the same side of the tracks}
7/383	. . {comprising distributed impedance elements together with lumped impedance elements}	9/0076	. . . . . {the balanced terminals being on opposite sides of the tracks}
2007/386	. . {Multiple band impedance matching}	9/008	. . . {having three acoustic tracks (H03H 9/0085 takes precedence)}
7/40	. . Automatic matching of load impedance to source impedance	9/0085	. . . {having four acoustic tracks}
7/42	. Networks for transforming balanced signals into unbalanced signals and <i>vice versa</i> , e.g. baluns	9/009	. . . . {Lattice filters}
7/422	. . {comprising distributed impedance elements together with lumped impedance elements}	9/0095	. . {using bulk acoustic wave devices}
7/425	. . {Balance-balance networks}	9/02	. Details
7/427	. . . {Common-mode filters (H02J 3/01 and H02M 1/126 takes precedence)}	9/02007	. . {of bulk acoustic wave devices}
7/46	. Networks for connecting several sources or loads, working on different frequencies or frequency bands, to a common load or source (for use in multiplex transmission systems H04J 1/00)	9/02015	. . . {Characteristics of piezoelectric layers, e.g. cutting angles}
7/461	. . {particularly adapted for use in common antenna systems}	9/02023	. . . . {consisting of quartz}
7/463	. . {Duplexers}	9/02031	. . . . {consisting of ceramic}
7/465	. . . {having variable circuit topology, e.g. including switches}	9/02039	. . . . {consisting of a material from the crystal group 32, e.g. langasite, langatate, langanite}
7/466	. . {particularly adapted as input circuit for receivers}	9/02047	. . . {Treatment of substrates}
7/468	. . {particularly adapted as coupling circuit between transmitters and antennas}	9/02055	. . . . {of the surface including the back surface}
7/48	. Networks for connecting several sources or loads, working on the same frequency or frequency band, to a common load or source (phase shifters providing two or more output signals H03H 7/21)	9/02062	. . . {Details relating to the vibration mode}
7/482	. . {particularly adapted for use in common antenna systems}	9/0207	. . . . {the vibration mode being harmonic}
7/485	. . {particularly adapted as input circuit for receivers}	9/02078	. . . . {the vibration mode being overmoded}
7/487	. . {particularly adapted as coupling circuit between transmitters and antennas}	9/02086	. . . {Means for compensation or elimination of undesirable effects}
7/52	. One-way transmission networks, i.e. unilines	9/02094	. . . . {of adherence}
7/54	. Modifications of networks to reduce influence of variations of temperature	9/02102	. . . . {of temperature influence (cutting angles H03H 9/02015)}
9/00	Networks comprising electromechanical or electro-acoustic devices; Electromechanical resonators (making single crystals C30B; selection of materials thereof H01L; electromechanical transducers H04R; piezoelectric, electrostrictive or magnetostrictive devices <i>per se</i> H10N 30/00)	9/0211	. . . . {of reflections}
		9/02118	. . . . {of lateral leakage between adjacent resonators}
		9/02125	. . . . {of parasitic elements}
		9/02133	. . . . {of stress}
		9/02141	. . . . {of electric discharge due to pyroelectricity}
		9/02149	. . . . {of ageing changes of characteristics, e.g. electro-acousto-migration}
		9/02157	. . . {Dimensional parameters, e.g. ratio between two dimension parameters, length, width or thickness}
		2009/02165	. . {Tuning}
		2009/02173	. . . {of film bulk acoustic resonators [FBAR]}
		2009/02181	. . . . {by application of heat from a heat source}
		2009/02188	. . . . {Electrically tuning}

- 2009/02196 {operating on the FBAR element, e.g. by direct application of a tuning DC voltage}
- 2009/02204 {operating on an additional circuit element, e.g. applying a tuning DC voltage to a passive circuit element connected to the resonator}
- 2009/02212 {Magnetically tuning}
- 9/0222 {of interface-acoustic, boundary, pseudo-acoustic or Stonely wave devices}
- 9/02228 {Guided bulk acoustic wave devices or Lamb wave devices having interdigital transducers situated in parallel planes on either side of a piezoelectric layer}
- 9/02236 {of surface skimming bulk wave devices}
- 9/02244 {of microelectro-mechanical resonators}
- 2009/02251 {Design}
- 9/02259 {Driving or detection means}
- 2009/02267 {having dimensions of atomic scale, e.g. involving electron transfer across vibration gap}
- 9/02275 {Comb electrodes}
- 2009/02283 {Vibrating means}
- 2009/02291 {Beams}
- 2009/02299 {Comb-like, i.e. the beam comprising a plurality of fingers or protrusions along its length}
- 2009/02307 {Dog-bone-like structure, i.e. the elongated part of the "bone" is doubly clamped}
- 2009/02314 {forming part of a transistor structure}
- 2009/02322 {Material}
- 2009/0233 {comprising perforations}
- 9/02338 {Suspension means}
- 2009/02346 {Anchors for ring resonators}
- 2009/02354 {applied along the periphery, e.g. at nodal points of the ring}
- 9/02362 {Folded-flexure}
- 2009/0237 {applied at the center}
- 9/02377 {Symmetric folded-flexure}
- 2009/02385 {Anchors for square resonators, i.e. resonators comprising a square vibrating membrane}
- 9/02393 {Post-fabrication trimming of parameters, e.g. resonance frequency, Q factor}
- 9/02401 {by annealing}
- 9/02409 {by application of a DC-bias voltage (H03H 9/02417 takes precedence)}
- 9/02417 {involving adjustment of the transducing gap}
- 9/02425 {by electrostatically pulling the beam}
- 9/02433 {Means for compensation or elimination of undesired effects}
- 2009/0244 {Anchor loss}
- 9/02448 {of temperature influence}
- 2009/02456 {Parasitic elements or effects, e.g. parasitic capacitive coupling between input and output}
- 2009/02464 {Pull-in}
- 2009/02472 {Stiction}
- 2009/0248 {Strain}
- 2009/02488 {Vibration modes}
- 2009/02496 {Horizontal, i.e. parallel to the substrate plane}
- 2009/02503 {Breath-like, e.g. Lam? mode, wine-glass mode}
- 2009/02511 {Vertical, i.e. perpendicular to the substrate plane}
- 2009/02519 {Torsional}
- 2009/02527 {Combined}
- 9/02535 {of surface acoustic wave devices}
- 9/02543 {Characteristics of substrate, e.g. cutting angles}
- 9/02551 {of quartz substrates}
- 9/02559 {of lithium niobate or lithium-tantalate substrates}
- 9/02566 {of semiconductor substrates}
- 9/02574 {of combined substrates, multilayered substrates, piezoelectrical layers on non-piezoelectrical substrate}
- 9/02582 {of diamond substrates}
- 9/0259 {of langasite substrates}
- 9/02598 {of langatate substrates}
- 9/02606 {of langanite substrates}
- 9/02614 {Treatment of substrates, e.g. curved, spherical, cylindrical substrates ensuring closed round-about circuits for the acoustical waves}
- 9/02622 {of the surface, including back surface}
- 9/02629 {of the edges}
- 9/02637 {Details concerning reflective or coupling arrays}
- 9/02645 {Waffle-iron or dot arrays}
- 9/02653 {Grooves or arrays buried in the substrate}
- 9/02661 {being located inside the interdigital transducers}
- 9/02669 {Edge reflection structures, i.e. resonating structures without metallic reflectors, e.g. Bleustein-Gulyaev-Shimizu [BGS], shear horizontal [SH], shear transverse [ST], Love waves devices}
- 9/02677 {having specially shaped edges, e.g. stepped, U-shaped edges}
- 9/02685 {Grating lines having particular arrangements}
- 9/02692 {Arched grating lines}
- 9/027 {U-shaped grating lines}
- 9/02708 {Shifted grating lines}
- 9/02716 {Tilted, fan shaped or slanted grating lines}
- 9/02724 {Comb like grating lines}
- 9/02732 {Bilateral comb like grating lines}
- 9/0274 {Intra-transducers grating lines}
- 9/02748 {Dog-legged reflectors}
- 9/02755 {Meandering floating or grounded grating lines}
- 9/02763 {Left and right side electrically coupled reflectors}
- 9/02771 {Reflector banks}
- 9/02779 {Continuous surface reflective arrays}
- 9/02787 {having wave guide like arrangements}
- 9/02795 {Multi-strip couplers as track changers}
- 9/02803 {Weighted reflective structures}
- 9/02811 {Chirped reflective or coupling arrays}
- 9/02818 {Means for compensation or elimination of undesirable effects}
- 9/02826 {of adherence}

- 9/02834 {of temperature influence (cut angles [H03H 9/02543](#))}
- 9/02842 {of reflections ([H03H 9/6406](#) takes precedence)}
- 9/0285 {of triple transit echo}
- 9/02858 {of wave front distortion}
- 9/02866 {of bulk wave excitation and reflections}
- 9/02874 {of direct coupling between input and output transducers}
- 9/02881 {of diffraction of wave beam}
- 9/02889 {of influence of mass loading}
- 9/02897 {of strain or mechanical damage, e.g. strain due to bending influence}
- 9/02905 {Measures for separating propagation paths on substrate}
- 9/02913 {Measures for shielding against electromagnetic fields (shielding of electrical components in general [H05K 9/00](#))}
- 9/02921 {Measures for preventing electric discharge due to pyroelectricity}
- 9/02929 {of ageing changes of characteristics, e.g. electro-acousto-migration}
- 9/02937 {of chemical damage, e.g. corrosion}
- 9/02944 {of ohmic loss}
- 9/02952 {of parasitic capacitance}
- 9/0296 {Surface acoustic wave [SAW] devices having both acoustic and non-acoustic properties}
- 9/02968 {with optical devices (mounting in enclosures [H03H 9/12](#))}
- 9/02976 {with semiconductor devices}
- 9/02984 {Protection measures against damaging}
- 9/02992 {Details of bus bars, contact pads or other electrical connections for finger electrodes}
- 9/05 Holders; Supports
- 9/0504 {for bulk acoustic wave devices}
- 9/0509 {consisting of adhesive elements}
- 9/0514 {consisting of mounting pads or bumps}
- 9/0519 {for cantilever ([H03H 9/1021](#) takes precedence)}
- 9/0523 {for flip-chip mounting}
- 9/0528 {consisting of clips}
- 9/0533 {consisting of wire}
- 9/0538 {Constructional combinations of supports or holders with electromechanical or other electronic elements}
- 9/0542 {consisting of a lateral arrangement ([H03H 9/0566](#) takes precedence)}
- 9/0547 {consisting of a vertical arrangement ([H03H 9/0566](#) takes precedence)}
- 9/0552 {the device and the other elements being mounted on opposite sides of a common substrate}
- 9/0557 {the other elements being buried in the substrate}
- 9/0561 {consisting of a multilayered structure}
- 9/0566 {for duplexers}
- 9/0571 {including bulk acoustic wave [BAW] devices}
- 9/0576 {including surface acoustic wave [SAW] devices}
- 9/058 {for surface acoustic wave devices}
- 9/0585 {consisting of an adhesive layer}
- 9/059 {consisting of mounting pads or bumps}
- 9/0595 {the holder support and resonator being formed in one body}
- 9/08 Holders with means for regulating temperature
- 9/09 Elastic or damping supports
- 9/10 Mounting in enclosures ({[constructional combinations of enclosure with electromechanical and other electronic elements H03H 9/0538](#))}
- 9/1007 {for bulk acoustic wave [BAW] devices}
- 9/1014 {the enclosure being defined by a frame built on a substrate and a cap, the frame having no mechanical contact with the BAW device}
- 9/1021 {the BAW device being of the cantilever type}
- 9/1028 {the BAW device being held between spring terminals}
- 9/1035 {the enclosure being defined by two sealing substrates sandwiching the piezoelectric layer of the BAW device}
- 9/1042 {the enclosure being defined by a housing formed by a cavity in a resin}
- 9/105 {the enclosure being defined by a cover cap mounted on an element forming part of the BAW device}
- 9/1057 {for microelectro-mechanical devices}
- 9/1064 {for surface acoustic wave [SAW] devices}
- 9/1071 {the enclosure being defined by a frame built on a substrate and a cap, the frame having no mechanical contact with the SAW device}
- 9/1078 {the enclosure being defined by a foil covering the non-active sides of the SAW device}
- 9/1085 {the enclosure being defined by a non-uniform sealing mass covering the non-active sides of the BAW device}
- 9/1092 {the enclosure being defined by a cover cap mounted on an element forming part of the surface acoustic wave [SAW] device on the side of the IDT's}
- 9/12 for networks with interaction of optical and acoustic waves
- 9/125 Driving means, e.g. electrodes, coils
- 9/13 for networks consisting of piezoelectric or electrostrictive materials ([H03H 9/145](#) takes precedence)
- 9/131 {consisting of a multilayered structure}
- 9/132 {characterized by a particular shape}
- 9/133 {for electromechanical delay lines or filters}
- 9/135 for networks consisting of magnetostrictive materials ([H03H 9/145](#) takes precedence)
- 9/145 for networks using surface acoustic waves
- 9/14502 {Surface acoustic wave [SAW] transducers for a particular purpose}
- 9/14505 {Unidirectional SAW transducers}
- 9/14508 {Polyphase SAW transducers}
- 9/14511 {SAW transducers for non-piezoelectric substrates}
- 9/14514 {Broad band transducers}
- 9/14517 {Means for weighting}
- 9/1452 {by finger overlap length, apodisation}
- 9/14523 {Capacitive tap weighted transducers}
- 9/14526 {Finger withdrawal}

- 9/14529 {Distributed tap}
- 9/14532 {Series weighting; Transverse weighting}
- 9/14535 {Position weighting}
- 9/14538 {Formation}
- 9/14541 {Multilayer finger or busbar electrode}
- 9/14544 {Transducers of particular shape or position (weighting [H03H 9/14517](#))}
- 9/14547 {Fan shaped; Tilted; Shifted; Slanted; Tapered; Arched; Stepped finger transducers}
- 9/1455 {constituted of N parallel or series transducers}
- 9/14552 {comprising split fingers}
- 9/14555 {Chirped transducers ([H03H 9/6406](#) takes precedence)}
- 9/14558 {Slanted, tapered or fan shaped transducers ([H03H 9/14561](#), [H03H 9/14564](#) take precedence)}
- 9/14561 {Arched, curved or ring shaped transducers}
- 9/14564 {Shifted fingers transducers}
- 9/14567 {Stepped-fan shaped transducers}
- 9/1457 {Transducers having different finger widths}
- 9/14573 {Arrow type transducers}
- 9/14576 {Transducers whereby only the last fingers have different characteristics with respect to the other fingers, e.g. different shape, thickness or material, split finger}
- 9/14579 {the last fingers having a different shape}
- 9/14582 {the last fingers having a different pitch}
- 9/14585 {the last fingers being split}
- 9/14588 {Horizontally-split transducers}
- 9/14591 {Vertically-split transducers}
- 9/14594 {Plan-rotated or plan-tilted transducers}
- 9/14597 {Matching SAW transducers to external electrical circuits}
- 9/15 Constructional features of resonators consisting of piezoelectric or electrostrictive material ([H03H 9/25](#) takes precedence)
- 2009/155 {using MEMS techniques}
- 9/17 having a single resonator ([crystal tuning forks H03H 9/21](#))
- 9/171 {implemented with thin-film techniques, i.e. of the film bulk acoustic resonator [FBAR] type}
- 9/172 {Means for mounting on a substrate, i.e. means constituting the material interface confining the waves to a volume}
- 9/173 {Air-gaps}
- 9/174 {Membranes}
- 9/175 {Acoustic mirrors}
- 9/176 {consisting of ceramic material ([H03H 9/177](#), [H03H 9/178](#) take precedence)}
- 9/177 {of the energy-trap type}
- 9/178 {of a laminated structure of multiple piezoelectric layers with inner electrodes}
- 9/19 consisting of quartz
- 9/205 having multiple resonators ([crystal tuning forks H03H 9/21](#))
- 9/21 Crystal tuning forks
- 9/215 consisting of quartz
- 9/22 Constructional features of resonators consisting of magnetostrictive material
- 9/24 Constructional features of resonators of material which is not piezoelectric, electrostrictive, or magnetostrictive
- 9/2405 {of microelectro-mechanical resonators}
- 2009/241 {Bulk-mode MEMS resonators}
- 2009/2415 {with concave shape [CBAR]}
- 2009/2421 {with I shape [IBAR]}
- 9/2426 {in combination with other electronic elements}
- 9/2431 {Ring resonators}
- 9/2436 {Disk resonators}
- 2009/2442 {Square resonators}
- 9/2447 {Beam resonators ([H03H 9/2468](#) takes precedence)}
- 9/2452 {Free-free beam resonators}
- 9/2457 {Clamped-free beam resonators}
- 9/2463 {Clamped-clamped beam resonators}
- 9/2468 {Tuning fork resonators}
- 9/2473 {Double-Ended Tuning Fork [DETF] resonators}
- 9/2478 {Single-Ended Tuning Fork resonators}
- 9/2484 {with two fork tines, e.g. Y-beam cantilever}
- 9/2489 {with more than two fork tines}
- 9/2494 {H-shaped, i.e. two tuning forks with common base}
- 9/25 Constructional features of resonators using surface acoustic waves {(devices for manipulating acoustic surface waves in general [G10K 11/36](#))}
- 9/30 Time-delay networks
- 9/36 with non-adjustable delay time ([H03H 9/40](#), [H03H 9/42](#) take precedence)
- 9/38 with adjustable delay time ([H03H 9/40](#), [H03H 9/42](#) take precedence)
- 9/40 Frequency dependent delay lines, e.g. dispersive delay lines ([H03H 9/42](#) takes precedence)
- 9/42 using surface acoustic waves {(devices for manipulating acoustic surface waves in general [G10K 11/36](#))}
- 9/423 {with adjustable delay time}
- 9/426 {Magneto-elastic surface waves}
- 9/44 Frequency dependent delay lines, e.g. dispersive delay lines
- 9/46 Filters ([multiple-port electromechanical filters H03H 9/70](#))
- 9/462 {Microelectro-mechanical filters}
- 9/465 {in combination with other electronic elements}
- 9/467 {Post-fabrication trimming of parameters, e.g. center frequency}
- 9/48 Coupling means therefor
- 9/485 {for microelectro-mechanical filters}
- 9/50 Mechanical coupling means
- 9/505 {for microelectro-mechanical filters}
- 9/52 Electric coupling means
- 9/525 {for microelectro-mechanical filters}
- 9/54 comprising resonators of piezoelectric or electrostrictive material ([H03H 9/64](#) takes precedence)

- 9/542 . . . {including passive elements ([H03H 9/545 takes precedence](#))}
- 9/545 . . . {including active elements}
- 9/547 . . . {Notch filters, e.g. notch BAW or thin film resonator filters}
- 9/56 . . . Monolithic crystal filters
- 9/562 {comprising a ceramic piezoelectric layer}
- 9/564 {implemented with thin-film techniques}
- 9/566 {Electric coupling means therefor ([H03H 9/0095 takes precedence](#))}
- 9/568 {consisting of a ladder configuration}
- 9/58 . . . Multiple crystal filters
- 9/581 {comprising ceramic piezoelectric layers}
- 9/582 {implemented with thin-film techniques}
- 9/583 {comprising a plurality of piezoelectric layers acoustically coupled}
- 9/584 {Coupled Resonator Filters [CFR]}
- 9/585 {Stacked Crystal Filters [SCF]}
- 9/586 {Means for mounting to a substrate, i.e. means constituting the material interface confining the waves to a volume}
- 9/587 {Air-gaps}
- 9/588 {Membranes}
- 9/589 {Acoustic mirrors}
- 9/60 Electric coupling means therefor ([H03H 9/0095 takes precedence](#))
- 9/605 {consisting of a ladder configuration}
- 9/62 . . . comprising resonators of magnetostrictive material ([H03H 9/64 takes precedence](#))
- 9/64 . . . using surface acoustic waves
- 9/6403 . . . {Programmable filters}
- 9/6406 . . . {Filters characterised by a particular frequency characteristic}
- 9/6409 {SAW notch filters}
- 9/6413 {SAW comb filters}
- 9/6416 {SAW matched filters, e.g. surface acoustic wave compressors, chirped or coded surface acoustic wave filters}
- 9/642 {SAW transducers details for remote interrogation systems, e.g. surface acoustic wave transducers details for ID-tags ([remote interrogation systems per se G06K 7/10009, G01S 13/74](#))}
- 9/6423 . . . {Means for obtaining a particular transfer characteristic}
- 9/6426 {Combinations of the characteristics of different transducers}
- 9/643 {the transfer characteristic being determined by reflective or coupling array characteristics}
- 9/6433 {Coupled resonator filters}
- 9/6436 {having one acoustic track only}
- 9/644 {having two acoustic tracks}
- 9/6443 {being acoustically coupled}
- 9/6446 {by floating multistrip couplers ([H03H 9/645, H03H 9/6453 take precedence](#))}
- 9/645 {by grating reflectors overlapping both tracks}
- 9/6453 {by at least an interdigital transducer overlapping both tracks}
- 9/6456 {being electrically coupled}
- 9/6459 {via one connecting electrode}
- 9/6463 {the tracks being electrically cascaded}
- 9/6466 {each track containing more than two transducers}
- 9/6469 {via two connecting electrodes}
- 9/6473 {the electrodes being electrically interconnected}
- 9/6476 {the tracks being electrically parallel}
- 9/6479 {Capacitively coupled SAW resonator filters}
- 9/6483 {Ladder SAW filters}
- 9/6486 {having crossing or intersecting acoustic tracks, e.g. intersection in a perpendicular or diagonal orientation}
- 9/6489 . . . {Compensation of undesirable effects}
- 9/6493 {Side lobe suppression}
- 9/6496 {Reducing ripple in transfer characteristic}
- 9/66 . . . Phase shifters
- 9/68 . . . using surface acoustic waves
- 9/70 . . . Multiple-port networks for connecting several sources or loads, working on different frequencies or frequency bands, to a common load or source
- 9/703 . . . {Networks using bulk acoustic wave devices}
- 9/706 {Duplexers}
- 9/72 . . . Networks using surface acoustic waves
- 9/725 {Duplexers}
- 9/74 . . . Multiple-port networks for connecting several sources or loads, working on the same frequency or frequency band, to a common load or source ([networks for phase shifting H03H 9/66](#))
- 9/76 . . . Networks using surface acoustic waves
- 11/00 Networks using active elements**
- 11/02 . . . Multiple-port networks
- 11/025 . . . {using current conveyors}
- 11/04 . . . Frequency selective two-port networks
- 11/0405 {Non-linear filters}
- 2011/0411 {Rank order or median filters}
- 11/0416 {using positive impedance converters ([H03H 11/08 takes precedence](#))}
- 11/0422 . . . {using transconductance amplifiers, e.g. gmC filters}
- 11/0427 {Filters using a single transconductance amplifier; Filters derived from a single transconductor filter, e.g. by element substitution, cascading, parallel connection ([H03H 11/0433 - H03H 11/0472 take precedence](#))}
- 11/0433 {Two integrator loop filters ([H03H 11/0455 takes precedence](#))}
- 11/0438 {Tow-Thomas biquad}
- 11/0444 {Simulation of ladder networks}
- 11/045 {Leapfrog structures}
- 11/0455 {Multiple integrator loop feedback filters}
- 11/0461 {Current mode filters}
- 11/0466 {Filters combining transconductance amplifiers with other active elements, e.g. operational amplifiers, transistors, voltage conveyors}
- 11/0472 {Current or voltage controlled filters}
- 2011/0477 . . . {using current feedback operational amplifiers}
- 2011/0483 . . . {using operational transresistance amplifiers [OTRA]}

2011/0488	. . . {Notch or bandstop filters}	11/265	. . . {with adjustable delay}
2011/0494	. . . {Complex filters}	11/28	. . Impedance matching networks
11/06	. . . comprising means for compensation of loss	11/30	. . . Automatic matching of source impedance to load impedance
11/08	. . . using gyrators	11/32	. . Networks for transforming balanced signals into unbalanced signals and <i>vice versa</i> , e.g. baluns
11/10	. . . using negative impedance converters (H03H 11/08 takes precedence)	11/34	. . Networks for connecting several sources or loads working on different frequencies or frequency bands, to a common load or source (for use in multiplex transmission systems H04J 1/00)
11/11	. . . {using current conveyors}	11/342	. . . {particularly adapted for use in common antenna systems}
11/12	. . . using amplifiers with feedback (H03H 11/0422 , H03H 11/08 , H03H 11/10 take precedence)	11/344	. . . {Duplexers}
11/1204	. . . . {Distributed RC filters}	11/346	. . . {particularly adapted as input circuit for receivers}
11/1208	. . . . {comprising an electromechanical resonator}	11/348	. . . {particularly adapted as coupling circuit between transmitters and antenna}
11/1213	. . . . {using transistor amplifiers (H03H 11/1204 takes precedence; parallel-T filters H03H 11/1295)}	11/36	. . Networks for connecting several sources or loads, working on the same frequency band, to a common load or source (phase shifters providing two or more output signals H03H 11/22)
11/1217	. . . . {using a plurality of operational amplifiers (H03H 11/1204 takes precedence; parallel-T filters H03H 11/1295)}	11/362	. . . {particularly adapted for use in common antenna systems}
11/1221	. . . . . {Theory; Synthesis (H03H 11/1226 - H03H 11/1252 take precedence)}	11/365	. . . {particularly adapted as input circuit for receivers}
11/1226	. . . . . {Filters using operational amplifier poles}	11/367	. . . {particularly adapted as coupling circuit between transmitters and antenna}
11/123	. . . . . {Modifications to reduce sensitivity}	11/38	. . One-way transmission networks, i.e. unilines
11/1234	. . . . . {Modifications to reduce detrimental influences of amplifier imperfections, e.g. limited gain-bandwidth product, limited input impedance}	11/40	. . Impedance converters
11/1239	. . . . . {Modifications to reduce influence of variations of temperature}	11/405	. . . {Positive impedance converters (H03H 11/42 takes precedence; used in frequency selective networks H03H 11/0416)}
11/1243	. . . . . {Simulation of ladder networks}	11/42	. . . Gyrators (used in frequency selective networks H03H 11/08)
11/1247	. . . . . {Leapfrog structures}	11/44	. . . Negative impedance converters (H03H 11/42 takes precedence; used in frequency selective networks H03H 11/10)
11/1252	. . . . . {Two integrator-loop-filters}	11/46	. One-port networks
11/1256	. . . . . {Tow-Thomas biquad}	11/48	. . simulating reactances
11/126	. . . . . {using a single operational amplifier (H03H 11/1204 takes precedence; parallel-T filters H03H 11/1295)}	11/481	. . . {Simulating capacitances}
11/1265	. . . . . {Synthesis (H03H 11/1269 - H03H 11/1282 take precedence)}	11/483	. . . {Simulating capacitance multipliers}
11/1269	. . . . . {Filters using the operational amplifier pole}	11/485	. . . {Simulating inductances using operational amplifiers}
11/1273	. . . . . {Modifications to reduce sensitivity}	11/486	. . . {Simulating inductances using transconductance amplifiers}
11/1278	. . . . . {Modifications to reduce detrimental influences of amplifier imperfections, e.g. limited gain-bandwidth product, limited input impedance}	11/488	. . . {Simulating inductances using current conveyors}
11/1282	. . . . . {Modifications to reduce influence of variations of temperature}	11/50	. . . using gyrators
11/1286	. . . . . {Sallen-Key biquad}	11/52	. . simulating negative resistances
11/1291	. . . . . {Current or voltage controlled filters}	11/525	. . . {Simulating frequency dependent negative resistance [FDNR]}
11/1295	. . . . . {Parallel-T filters}	11/53	. . {simulating resistances; simulating resistance multipliers}
11/14	. . . using electro-optic devices	11/54	. Modifications of networks to reduce influence of variations of temperature
11/16	. . Networks for phase shifting	15/00	Transversal filters (electromechanical filters H03H 9/46, H03H 9/70)
11/18	. . . Two-port phase shifters providing a predetermined phase shift, e.g. "all-pass" filters	2015/002	. {Computation saving measures}
11/20	. . . Two-port phase shifters providing an adjustable phase shift	2015/005	. {comprising capacitors implemented with MEMS technology}
11/22	. . . providing two or more phase shifted output signals, e.g. n-phase output	2015/007	. {Programmable filters}
11/24	. . Frequency-independent attenuators	15/02	. using analogue shift registers
11/245	. . . {using field-effect transistor}	15/023	. . {with parallel-input configuration}
11/26	. . Time-delay networks (analogue shift registers G11C 27/04)		

- 2015/026 . {Matched filters in charge domain}
- 17/00 Networks using digital techniques**
- 17/0009 . {Time-delay networks}
- 17/0018 . . {Realizing a fractional delay}
- 17/0027 . . . {by means of a non-recursive filter}
- 17/0036 . . . {by means of a recursive filter}
- 17/0045 . {Impedance matching networks}
- 17/0054 . {Attenuators}
- 17/0063 . {R, L, C, simulating networks}
- 2017/0072 . {Theoretical filter design}
- 2017/0081 . . {of FIR filters}
- 2017/009 . . {of IIR filters}
- 17/02 . Frequency selective networks {(digital computers for complex mathematical operations [G06F 17/10](#))}
- 17/0201 . . {Wave digital filters}
- 17/0202 . . {Two or more dimensional filters; Filters for complex signals ([multidimensional convolutions G06F 17/153](#))}
- 2017/0204 . . . {Comb filters}
- 2017/0205 . . . {Kalman filters}
- 2017/0207 . . . {Median filters}
- 2017/0208 . . . {using neural networks}
- 2017/021 . . . {Wave digital filters}
- 17/0211 . . {using specific transformation algorithms, e.g. WALSH functions, Fermat transforms, Mersenne transforms, polynomial transforms, Hilbert transforms ([correlation computation G06F 17/156](#))}
- 17/0213 . . . {Frequency domain filters using Fourier transforms}
- 2017/0214 {with input-sampling frequency and output-delivery frequency which differ, e.g. interpolation, extrapolation; anti-aliasing}
- 17/0216 . . . {Quefrequency domain filters}
- 17/0217 . . . {Number theoretic transforms}
- 17/0219 . . {Compensation of undesirable effects, e.g. quantisation noise, overflow ([stability problems H03H 17/0461](#))}
- 2017/022 . . . {Rounding error}
- 2017/0222 . . . {Phase error}
- 17/0223 . . {Computation saving measures; Accelerating measures ([computations per se G06F](#))}
- 17/0225 . . . {Measures concerning the multipliers}
- 17/0226 {comprising look-up tables}
- 17/0227 . . . {Measures concerning the coefficients}
- 17/0229 {reducing the number of taps}
- 17/023 {reducing the wordlength, the possible values of coefficients}
- 2017/0232 {Canonical signed digit [CSD] or power of 2 coefficients}
- 17/0233 . . . {Measures concerning the signal representation}
- 17/0235 {reducing the wordlength of signals}
- 17/0236 {using codes}
- 17/0238 . . . {Measures concerning the arithmetic used ([performing computations G06F 7/60](#))}
- 17/0239 {Signed digit arithmetic}
- 17/0241 {Distributed arithmetic}
- 17/0242 {Residue number arithmetic}
- 2017/0244 . . . {Measures to reduce settling time}
- 2017/0245 . . . {Measures to reduce power consumption ([H03H 17/0223 takes precedence](#))}
- 2017/0247 {Parallel structures using a slower clock}
- 17/0248 . . . {Filters characterised by a particular frequency response or filtering method}
- 17/025 {Notch filters}
- 17/0251 {Comb filters}
- 17/0252 {Elliptic filters}
- 17/0254 {Matched filters}
- 17/0255 {Filters based on statistics ([adaptive filters H03H 21/0029](#))}
- 17/0257 {KALMAN filters}
- 17/0258 {ARMA filters}
- 17/026 {Averaging filters}
- 17/0261 {Non linear filters}
- 17/0263 {Rank order filters}
- 17/0264 {Filter sets with mutual related characteristics}
- 17/0266 {Filter banks}
- 17/0267 {comprising non-recursive filters}
- 17/0269 {comprising recursive filters}
- 17/027 {Complementary filters; Phase complementary filters}
- 17/0272 {Quadrature mirror filters}
- 17/0273 {Polyphase filters}
- 17/0275 {comprising non-recursive filters}
- 17/0276 {having two phases}
- 17/0277 {comprising recursive filters}
- 17/0279 {having two phases}
- 17/028 {Polynomial filters}
- 17/0282 {Sinc or gaussian filters ([H03H 17/0671 takes precedence](#))}
- 17/0283 . . . {Filters characterised by the filter structure ([H03H 17/0202](#), [H03H 17/0219](#) - [H03H 17/0248 take precedence](#))}
- 17/0285 {Ladder or lattice filters}
- 17/0286 {Combinations of filter structures}
- 17/0288 {Recursive, non-recursive, ladder, lattice structures}
- 17/0289 {Digital and active filter structures}
- 17/0291 {Digital and sampled data filters}
- 17/0292 {Time multiplexed filters; Time sharing filters}
- 17/0294 . . . {Variable filters; Programmable filters}
- 2017/0295 {Changing between two filter characteristics}
- 2017/0297 {Coefficients derived from input parameters}
- 2017/0298 . . . {DSP implementation}
- 17/04 . . . Recursive filters
- 17/0405 {comprising a ROM addressed by the input and output data signals}
- 17/0411 {using DELTA modulation}
- 17/0416 {with input-sampling frequency and output-delivery frequency which differ, e.g. extrapolation; Anti-aliasing}
- 17/0422 {the input and output signals being derived from two separate clocks, i.e. asynchronous sample rate conversion}
- 17/0427 {characterized by the ratio between the input-sampling and output-delivery frequencies}
- 17/0433 {the ratio being arbitrary or irrational}
- 17/0438 {the ratio being integer}
- 17/0444 {where the output-delivery frequency is higher than the input sampling frequency, i.e. interpolation}

- 17/045 {where the output-delivery frequency is lower than the input sampling frequency, i.e. decimation}
- 17/0455 {the ratio being rational}
- 17/0461 . . . {Quantisation; Rounding; Truncation; Overflow oscillations or limit cycles eliminating measures}
- 2017/0466 {Reduction of limit cycle oscillation}
- 2017/0472 . . . {based on allpass structures}
- 2017/0477 . . . {Direct form I}
- 2017/0483 {Transposed}
- 2017/0488 . . . {Direct form II}
- 2017/0494 {Transposed}
- 17/06 . . Non-recursive filters
- 17/0607 . . . {comprising a ROM addressed by the input data signals}
- 17/0614 . . . {using Delta-modulation}
- 17/0621 . . . {with input-sampling frequency and output-delivery frequency which differ, e.g. extrapolation; Anti-aliasing}
- 17/0628 {the input and output signals being derived from two separate clocks, i.e. asynchronous sample rate conversion}
- 17/0635 {characterized by the ratio between the input-sampling and output-delivery frequencies}
- 17/0642 {the ratio being arbitrary or irrational}
- 17/065 {the ratio being integer}
- 17/0657 {where the output-delivery frequency is higher than the input sampling frequency, i.e. interpolation}
- 17/0664 {where the output-delivery frequency is lower than the input sampling frequency, i.e. decimation}
- 17/0671 {Cascaded integrator-comb [CIC] filters}
- 2017/0678 {with parallel structure, i.e. parallel CIC [PCIC]}
- 17/0685 {the ratio being rational}
- 2017/0692 . . . {Transposed}
- 17/08 . . Networks for phase shifting
- 19/00 Networks using time-varying elements, e.g. N-path filters**
- 19/002 . {N-path filters}
- 19/004 . {Switched capacitor networks}
- 19/006 . . {simulating one-port networks}
- 19/008 . {with variable switch closing time}
- 21/00 Adaptive networks**
- 21/0001 . {Analogue adaptive filters}
- 21/0003 . . {comprising CCD devices}
- 21/0005 . . {comprising SAW devices}
- 21/0007 . . {comprising switched capacitor [SC] devices}
- 2021/0009 . . {Details}
- 2021/001 {Analog multipliers}
- 21/0012 . {Digital adaptive filters}
- 21/0014 . . {Lattice filters}
- 21/0016 . . {Non linear filters}
- 21/0018 . . {Matched filters}
- 21/002 . . {Filters with a particular frequency response ([H03H 21/0014](#) - [H03H 21/0018](#) take precedence)}
- 21/0021 . . . {Notch filters}
- 21/0023 . . . {Comb filters}
- 21/0025 . . {Particular filtering methods}
- 21/0027 . . . {filtering in the frequency domain}
- 21/0029 . . . {based on statistics}
- 21/003 {KALMAN filters}
- 21/0032 {ARMA filters}
- 2021/0034 . . . {Blind source separation}
- 2021/0036 {of convolutive mixtures}
- 2021/0038 {of instantaneous mixtures}
- 2021/004 {using state space representation}
- 2021/0041 . . . {Subband decomposition}
- 21/0043 . . {Adaptive algorithms}
- 2021/0045 . . . {Equation error}
- 2021/0047 {Combined output and equation error}
- 2021/0049 . . . {Recursive least squares algorithm}
- 2021/005 {with forgetting factor}
- 2021/0052 {combined with stochastic gradient algorithm}
- 2021/0054 {Affine projection}
- 2021/0056 . . . {Non-recursive least squares algorithm [LMS]}
- 2021/0058 {Block LMS, i.e. in frequency domain}
- 2021/0059 {Delayed LMS}
- 2021/0061 {Normalized LMS [NLMS]}
- 2021/0063 {Proportionate NLMS}
- 2021/0065 {Sign-sign LMS}
- 21/0067 . . {Means or methods for compensation of undesirable effects}
- 2021/0069 . . . {Finite wordlength}
- 2021/007 . . {Computation saving measures; Accelerating measures}
- 2021/0072 . . . {Measures relating to the coefficients}
- 2021/0074 {Reduction of the update frequency}
- 2021/0076 . . . {Measures relating to the convergence time ([H03H 2021/0072](#) takes precedence)}
- 2021/0078 {varying the step size}
- 2021/0079 . . . {using look-up tables}
- 2021/0081 . . {Details}
- 2021/0083 . . . {Shadow filter, i.e. one of two filters which are simultaneously adapted, wherein the results of adapting the shadow filter are used for adapting the other filter}
- 2021/0085 . . {Applications}
- 2021/0087 . . . {Prediction}
- 2021/0089 . . . {System identification, i.e. modeling}
- 2021/009 {with recursive filters}
- 2021/0092 . . . {Equalization, i.e. inverse modeling}
- 2021/0094 . . . {Interference Cancelling}
- 2021/0096 . . {with input-sampling frequency and output-delivery frequency which differ, e.g. extrapolation; anti-aliasing}
- 2021/0098 . {Adaptive filters comprising analog and digital structures}
- 2210/00 Indexing scheme relating to details of tunable filters**
- 2210/01 . Tuned parameter of filter characteristics
- 2210/012 . . Centre frequency; Cut-off frequency
- 2210/015 . . Quality factor or bandwidth
- 2210/017 . . Amplitude, gain or attenuation
- 2210/02 . Variable filter component
- 2210/021 . . Amplifier, e.g. transconductance amplifier
- 2210/023 . . . Tuning of transconductance via tail current source

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- 2210/025 . . Capacitor
- 2210/026 . . Inductor
- 2210/028 . . Resistor
- 2210/03 . Type of tuning
- 2210/033 . . Continuous
- 2210/036 . . Stepwise
- 2210/04 . Filter calibration method
- 2210/043 . . by measuring time constant
- 2210/046 . . Master -slave

2218/00 Indexing scheme relating to details of digital filters

- 2218/02 . Coefficients
- 2218/025 . . updated selectively, e.g. by, in the presence of noise, temporally cancelling the update and outputting a predetermined value
- 2218/04 . In-phase and quadrature [I/Q] signals
- 2218/06 . Multiple-input, multiple-output [MIMO]; Multiple-input, single-output [MISO]
- 2218/08 . Resource sharing
- 2218/085 . . Multipliers
- 2218/10 . Multiplier and or accumulator units
- 2218/12 . Signal conditioning
- 2218/14 . Non-uniform sampling

2220/00 Indexing scheme relating to structures of digital filters

- 2220/02 . Modular, e.g. cells connected in cascade
- 2220/04 . Pipelined
- 2220/06 . Systolic
- 2220/08 . Variable filter length

2222/00 Indexing scheme relating to digital filtering methods

- 2222/02 . using fuzzy logic
- 2222/04 . using neural networks
- 2222/06 . using wavelets

2240/00 Indexing scheme relating to filter banks

2250/00 Indexing scheme relating to dual- or multi-band filters

2260/00 Theory relating to impedance networks