

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

C01P INDEXING SCHEME RELATING TO STRUCTURAL AND PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF SOLID INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

NOTES

1. This subclass constitutes an internal scheme for indexing only.
2. The indexing scheme is used to identify structural and physical aspects of solid inorganic compounds, already classified in class [C01](#) or subclass [C09C](#).

2002/00	Crystal-structural characteristics		
2002/01	. depicted by a TEM-image		
2002/02	. Amorphous compounds		
2002/04	. Compounds with a limited amount of crystallinity, e.g. as indicated by a crystallinity index		
2002/08	. Intercalated structures, i.e. with atoms or molecules intercalated in their structure		
2002/10	. One-dimensional structures		
2002/20	. Two-dimensional structures		
2002/22	. . layered hydroxide-type, e.g. of the hydrotalcite-type		
2002/30	. Three-dimensional structures		
2002/32	. . spinel-type (AB ₂ O ₄)		
2002/34	. . perovskite-type (ABO ₃)		
2002/36	. . pyrochlore-type (A ₂ B ₂ O ₇)		
2002/50	. Solid solutions		
2002/52	. . containing elements as dopants		
2002/54	. . . one element only		
2002/60	. Compounds characterised by their crystallite size		
2002/70	. defined by measured X-ray, neutron or electron diffraction data		
2002/72	. . by d-values or two theta-values, e.g. as X-ray diagram		
2002/74	. . by peak-intensities or a ratio thereof only		
2002/76	. . by a space-group or by other symmetry indications		
2002/77	. . by unit-cell parameters, atom positions or structure diagrams		
2002/78	. . by stacking-plane distances or stacking sequences		
2002/80	. defined by measured data other than those specified in group C01P 2002/70		
2002/82	. . by IR- or Raman-data		
2002/84	. . by UV- or VIS- data		
2002/85	. . by XPS, EDX or EDAX data		
2002/86	. . by NMR- or ESR-data		
2002/87	. . by chromatography data, e.g. HPLC, gas chromatography		
2002/88	. . by thermal analysis data, e.g. TGA, DTA, DSC		
2002/89	. . by mass-spectroscopy		
2002/90	. Other crystal-structural characteristics not specified above		
2004/00	Particle morphology		
2004/01	. depicted by an image		
2004/02	. . obtained by optical microscopy		
2004/03	. . obtained by SEM		
2004/04	. . obtained by TEM, STEM, STM or AFM		
2004/10	. extending in one dimension, e.g. needle-like		
2004/11	. . with a prismatic shape		
2004/12	. . with a cylindrical shape		
2004/13	. . Nanotubes		
2004/133	. . . Multiwall nanotubes		
2004/136	. . . Nanoscrolls, i.e. tubes having a spiral section		
2004/16	. . Nanowires or nanorods, i.e. solid nano-fibres with two nearly equal dimensions between 1-100 nanometer		
2004/17	. . Nanostrips, nanoribbons or nanobelts, i.e. solid nano-fibres with two significantly differing dimensions between 1-100 nanometer		
2004/20	. extending in two dimensions, e.g. plate-like		
2004/22	. . with a polygonal circumferential shape		
2004/24	. . Nanoplates, i.e. plate-like particles with a thickness from 1-100 nanometer		
2004/30	. extending in three dimensions		
2004/32	. . Spheres		
2004/34	. . . hollow		
2004/36	. . . fragmented		
2004/38	. . cube-like		
2004/39	. . parallelepiped-like		
2004/40	. . prism-like		
2004/41	. . octahedron-like		
2004/42	. . (bi)pyramid-like		
2004/45	. . Aggregated particles or particles with an intergrown morphology		
2004/50	. Agglomerated particles		
2004/51	. Particles with a specific particle size distribution		
2004/52	. . highly monodisperse size distribution		
2004/53	. . bimodal size distribution		
2004/54	. Particles characterised by their aspect ratio, i.e. the ratio of sizes in the longest to the shortest dimension		
2004/60	. Particles characterised by their size		
2004/61	. . Micrometer sized, i.e. from 1-100 micrometer		
2004/62	. . Submicrometer sized, i.e. from 0.1-1 micrometer		
2004/64	. . Nanometer sized, i.e. from 1-100 nanometer		
2004/80	. Particles consisting of a mixture of two or more inorganic phases		
2004/82	. . two phases having the same anion, e.g. both oxidic phases		
2004/84	. . . one phase coated with the other		
2004/86 Thin layer coatings, i.e. the coating thickness being less than 0.1 time the particle radius		
2004/88 Thick layer coatings		
2004/90	. Other morphology not specified above		
2006/00	Physical properties of inorganic compounds		

NOTES

1. Compounds having molecular sieve properties are classified in [C01B 37/00](#), [C01B 39/00](#).

C01P 2006/00

(continued)

2. The following codes are only to be used for physical values deviating significantly from the average usual values.

- 2006/10 . Solid density
- 2006/11 . Powder tap density
- 2006/12 . Surface area
- 2006/13 . . thermal stability thereof at high temperatures
- 2006/14 . Pore volume
- 2006/16 . Pore diameter
- 2006/17 . . Pore diameter distribution
- 2006/19 . Oil-absorption capacity, e.g. DBP values
- 2006/20 . Powder free flowing behaviour
- 2006/21 . Attrition-index or crushing strength of granulates
- 2006/22 . Rheological behaviour as dispersion, e.g. viscosity, sedimentation stability
- 2006/32 . Thermal properties
- 2006/33 . . Phase transition temperatures
- 2006/34 . . . Melting temperatures
- 2006/35 . . . Boiling temperatures
- 2006/36 . . . Solid to solid transition temperatures
- 2006/37 . . Stability against thermal decomposition
- 2006/40 . Electric properties
- 2006/42 . Magnetic properties
- 2006/44 . Alpha, beta or gamma radiation related properties
- 2006/60 . Optical properties, e.g. expressed in CIELAB-values
- 2006/62 . . L* (lightness axis)
- 2006/63 . . a* (red-green axis)
- 2006/64 . . b* (yellow-blue axis)
- 2006/65 . . Chroma (C*)
- 2006/66 . . Hue (H*)
- 2006/80 . Compositional purity
- 2006/82 . . water content
- 2006/88 . Isotope composition differing from the natural occurrence
- 2006/90 . Other properties not specified above