CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

ELECTRICITY H

(NOTE omitted)

H04 ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUE

(NOTE omitted)

H04S STEREOPHONIC SYSTEMS

NOTES

- 1. In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
 - "stereophonic systems" covers quadraphonic or similar systems
- 2. In this subclass, it is desirable to add the indexing codes of H04S 2400/00 and H04S 2420/00.

WARNING

e.g. balance control

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

1/00	Two-channel systems (<u>H04S 5/00</u> , <u>H04S 7/00</u> take precedence)	7/30	 {Control circuits for electronic adaptation of the sound field}
1/002	• {Non-adaptive circuits, e.g. manually adjustable or static, for enhancing the sound image or the	7/301	• • {Automatic calibration of stereophonic sound system, e.g. with test microphone}
	spatial distribution (control circuits for electronic adaptation of the sound field <u>H04S 7/30</u>)}	7/302	• • {Electronic adaptation of stereophonic sound system to listener position or orientation
1/005	• • {For headphones}		(<u>H04S 7/301</u> takes precedence)}
1/007	• {in which the audio signals are in digital form (data	7/303	• • • {Tracking of listener position or orientation}
	reduction aspects thereof based on psychoacoustics	7/304	{For headphones}
	<u>G10L 19/02</u>)}	7/305	• • {Electronic adaptation of stereophonic audio
2/00		.,	signals to reverberation of the listening space
3/00	Systems employing more than two channels,		(H04S 7/301 takes precedence)
	e.g. quadraphonic (<u>H04S 5/00</u> , <u>H04S 7/00</u> take	7/306	• • {For headphones}
2/002	precedence)	7/307	• • {Frequency adjustment, e.g. tone control
3/002	• {Non-adaptive circuits, e.g. manually adjustable	.,	(H04S 7/301 takes precedence)
	or static, for enhancing the sound image or the	7/308	• • {Electronic adaptation dependent on speaker or
	spatial distribution (control circuits for electronic	.,,,,,,	headphone connection}
2/004	adaptation of the sound field <u>H04S 7/30</u>)}	7/40	• {Visual indication of stereophonic sound image}
3/004	• • {For headphones}		· (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3/006	• {in which a plurality of audio signals are	2400/00	Details of stereophonic systems covered by H04S
	transformed in a combination of audio signals and		but not provided for in its groups
2/009	modulated signals, e.g. CD-4 systems}	2400/01	• Multi-channel, i.e. more than two input channels,
3/008	{in which the audio signals are in digital form, i.e. employing more than two discrete digital		sound reproduction with two speakers wherein the
	channels (data reduction aspects thereof based on		multi-channel information is substantially preserved
	charmers (data reduction aspects thereof based on		
		2400/03	Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to
3/02	psychoacoustics G10L 19/02)}	2400/03	
3/02	psychoacoustics <u>G10L 19/02</u>)} • of the matrix type, i.e. in which input signals are	2400/03	Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to configurations with lower numbers of playback channels, e.g. 7.1 -> 5.1 (H04S 2400/01 takes
3/02	 psychoacoustics G10L 19/02)} of the matrix type, i.e. in which input signals are combined algebraically, e.g. after having been phase 	2400/03	Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to configurations with lower numbers of playback
3/02	psychoacoustics <u>G10L 19/02</u>)} • of the matrix type, i.e. in which input signals are	2400/03 2400/05	Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to configurations with lower numbers of playback channels, e.g. 7.1 -> 5.1 (H04S 2400/01 takes
3/02 5/00	 psychoacoustics G10L 19/02)} of the matrix type, i.e. in which input signals are combined algebraically, e.g. after having been phase 		• Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to configurations with lower numbers of playback channels, e.g. 7.1 -> 5.1 (H04S 2400/01 takes precedence)
	psychoacoustics G10L 19/02)} of the matrix type, i.e. in which input signals are combined algebraically, e.g. after having been phase shifted with respect to each other Pseudo-stereo systems, e.g. in which additional channel signals are derived from monophonic		 Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to configurations with lower numbers of playback channels, e.g. 7.1 -> 5.1 (H04S 2400/01 takes precedence) Generation or adaptation of centre channel in multi-channel audio systems Generation or adaptation of the Low Frequency
	psychoacoustics G10L 19/02)} of the matrix type, i.e. in which input signals are combined algebraically, e.g. after having been phase shifted with respect to each other Pseudo-stereo systems, e.g. in which additional channel signals are derived from monophonic signals by means of phase shifting, time delay or	2400/05	 Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to configurations with lower numbers of playback channels, e.g. 7.1 -> 5.1 (H04S 2400/01 takes precedence) Generation or adaptation of centre channel in multi-channel audio systems Generation or adaptation of the Low Frequency Effect [LFE] channel, e.g. distribution or signal
5/00	psychoacoustics G10L 19/02)} of the matrix type, i.e. in which input signals are combined algebraically, e.g. after having been phase shifted with respect to each other Pseudo-stereo systems, e.g. in which additional channel signals are derived from monophonic signals by means of phase shifting, time delay or reverberation	2400/05	 Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to configurations with lower numbers of playback channels, e.g. 7.1 -> 5.1 (H04S 2400/01 takes precedence) Generation or adaptation of centre channel in multi-channel audio systems Generation or adaptation of the Low Frequency Effect [LFE] channel, e.g. distribution or signal processing
	psychoacoustics G10L 19/02)} of the matrix type, i.e. in which input signals are combined algebraically, e.g. after having been phase shifted with respect to each other Pseudo-stereo systems, e.g. in which additional channel signals are derived from monophonic signals by means of phase shifting, time delay or	2400/05	 Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to configurations with lower numbers of playback channels, e.g. 7.1 -> 5.1 (H04S 2400/01 takes precedence) Generation or adaptation of centre channel in multi-channel audio systems Generation or adaptation of the Low Frequency Effect [LFE] channel, e.g. distribution or signal
5/00	psychoacoustics G10L 19/02)} of the matrix type, i.e. in which input signals are combined algebraically, e.g. after having been phase shifted with respect to each other Pseudo-stereo systems, e.g. in which additional channel signals are derived from monophonic signals by means of phase shifting, time delay or reverberation for the pseudo five- or more-channel type, e.g.	2400/05 2400/07	 Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to configurations with lower numbers of playback channels, e.g. 7.1 -> 5.1 (H04S 2400/01 takes precedence) Generation or adaptation of centre channel in multi-channel audio systems Generation or adaptation of the Low Frequency Effect [LFE] channel, e.g. distribution or signal processing Electronic reduction of distortion of stereophonic
5/00 5/005	psychoacoustics G10L 19/02)} of the matrix type, i.e. in which input signals are combined algebraically, e.g. after having been phase shifted with respect to each other Pseudo-stereo systems, e.g. in which additional channel signals are derived from monophonic signals by means of phase shifting, time delay or reverberation of the pseudo five- or more-channel type, e.g. virtual surround} of the pseudo four-channel type, e.g. in which rear channel signals are derived from two-channel stereo	2400/05 2400/07 2400/09	 Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to configurations with lower numbers of playback channels, e.g. 7.1 -> 5.1 (H04S 2400/01 takes precedence) Generation or adaptation of centre channel in multi-channel audio systems Generation or adaptation of the Low Frequency Effect [LFE] channel, e.g. distribution or signal processing Electronic reduction of distortion of stereophonic sound systems Positioning of individual sound objects, e.g. moving airplane, within a sound field (H04S 2420/13 takes)
5/00 5/005	psychoacoustics G10L 19/02)} of the matrix type, i.e. in which input signals are combined algebraically, e.g. after having been phase shifted with respect to each other Pseudo-stereo systems, e.g. in which additional channel signals are derived from monophonic signals by means of phase shifting, time delay or reverberation for the pseudo five- or more-channel type, e.g. virtual surround} of the pseudo four-channel type, e.g. in which rear	2400/05 2400/07 2400/09	 Aspects of down-mixing multi-channel audio to configurations with lower numbers of playback channels, e.g. 7.1 -> 5.1 (H04S 2400/01 takes precedence) Generation or adaptation of centre channel in multi-channel audio systems Generation or adaptation of the Low Frequency Effect [LFE] channel, e.g. distribution or signal processing Electronic reduction of distortion of stereophonic sound systems Positioning of individual sound objects, e.g. moving

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H04S

2400/15	Aspects of sound capture and related signal processing for recording or reproduction
2420/00	Techniques used stereophonic systems covered by H04S but not provided for in its groups
2420/01	• Enhancing the perception of the sound image or of the spatial distribution using head related transfer functions [HRTF's] or equivalents thereof, e.g. interaural time difference [ITD] or interaural level difference [ILD]
2420/03	Application of parametric coding in stereophonic audio systems
2420/05	• Application of the precedence or Haas effect, i.e. the effect of first wavefront, in order to improve sound-source localisation
2420/07	Synergistic effects of band splitting and sub-band processing
2420/11	Application of ambisonics in stereophonic audio systems
2420/13	Application of wave-field synthesis in stereophonic audio systems

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