## CPC - COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

**H** ELECTRICITY

*(NOTE omitted)*

**H02** GENERATION; CONVERSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC POWER

**H02P** CONTROL OR REGULATION OF ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS OR DYNAMO-ELECTRIC CONVERTERS; CONTROLLING TRANSFORMERS, REACTORS OR CHOKE COILS

### NOTES

1. This subclass covers arrangements for starting, regulating, electronically commutating, braking, or otherwise controlling motors, generators, dynamo-electric converters, clutches, brakes, gears, transformers, reactors or choke coils, of the types classified in the relevant subclasses, e.g. H01F, H02K.

2. This subclass does not cover similar arrangements for the apparatus of the types classified in subclass H02N, which arrangements are covered by that subclass.

3. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:
   - "control" means influencing a variable in any way, e.g. changing its direction or its value (including changing it to or from zero), maintaining it constant or limiting its range of variation;
   - "regulation" means maintaining a variable at a desired value, or within a desired range of values, by comparison of the actual value with the desired value.

4. In this subclass, it is desirable to add the indexing codes of groups H02P 2101/00 and H02P 2103/00

### 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.

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6/04  . Arrangements for controlling or regulating the speed or torque of more than one motor (H02P 6/10 takes precedence)

**WARNING**

Group H02P 6/04 is impacted by reclassification into group H02P 6/10.

Groups H02P 6/04 and H02P 6/10 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

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2006/045  . {Control of current}

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6/06  . Arrangements for speed regulation of a single motor wherein the motor speed is measured and compared with a given physical value so as to adjust the motor speed

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6/08  . Arrangements for controlling the speed or torque of a single motor (H02P 6/10, H02P 6/28 take precedence)

**WARNING**

Group H02P 6/08 is impacted by reclassification into group H02P 6/10.

Groups H02P 6/08 and H02P 6/10 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

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6/085  . { in a bridge configuration }

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6/10  . Arrangements for controlling torque ripple, e.g. providing reduced torque ripple

**WARNING**

Group H02P 6/10 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 6/04 and group H02P 6/08.

Groups H02P 6/04, H02P 6/08 and H02P 6/10 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

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6/12  . Monitoring commutation; Providing indication of commutation failure

6/14  . Electronic commutators

6/15  . Controlling commutation time

6/153  . . . . {wherein the commutation is advanced from position signals phase in function of the speed}

6/157  . . . . {wherein the commutation is function of electro-magnetic force [EMF]}

6/16  . . . . Circuit arrangements for detecting position

6/17  . . . . and for generating speed information

6/18  . . . . without separate position detecting elements

6/181  . . . . [using different methods depending on the speed]

6/182  . . . . using back-emf in windings

6/183  . . . . [using an injected high frequency signal]

6/185  . . . . using inductance sensing, e.g. pulse excitation

6/186  . . . . [using difference of inductance or reluctance between the phases]

6/187  . . . . [using the star point voltage]

6/188  . . . . [using the voltage difference between the windings (H02P 6/182 takes precedence)]

6/20  . Arrangements for starting (H02P 6/08 takes precedence)

6/21  . . Open loop start

6/22  . . in a selected direction of rotation

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6/24  . Arrangements for stopping

6/26  . Arrangements for controlling single phase motors

6/28  . Arrangements for controlling current (H02P 6/10 takes precedence)

6/30  . Arrangements for controlling the direction of rotation (H02P 6/22 takes precedence)

6/32  . Arrangements for controlling wound field motors, e.g. motors with exciter coils

**WARNING**

Group H02P 6/32 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 6/00.

Groups H02P 6/00 and H02P 6/32 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

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6/34  . {Modelling or simulation for control purposes}

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7/00  Arrangements for regulating or controlling the speed or torque of electric DC motors

**WARNING**

Group H02P 7/00 is impacted by reclassification into groups H02P 7/02, H02P 7/025.

Groups H02P 7/00, H02P 7/02, and H02P 7/025 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

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7/0094  . {wherein the position is detected using the ripple of the current caused by the commutator}

7/02  . the DC motors being of the linear type

**WARNING**

Group H02P 7/02 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 7/00.

Groups H02P 7/00 and H02P 7/02 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

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7/025  . . the DC motors being of the moving coil type, e.g. voice coil motors

**WARNING**

Group H02P 7/025 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 7/00.

Groups H02P 7/00 and H02P 7/025 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

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7/03  . for controlling the direction of rotation of DC motors

7/04  . . {by means of a H-bridge circuit}

7/05  . . {by means of electronic switching}

7/06  . for regulating or controlling an individual dc dynamo-electric motor by varying field or armature current

7/063  . . {using centrifugal devices, e.g. switch, resistor}

7/066  . . {using a periodic interrupter, e.g. Tirril regulator}

7/08  . by manual control without auxiliary power

7/10  . . . of motor field only

7/12  . . . Switching field from series to shunt excitation or vice versa
by master control with auxiliary power

using multi-position switch, e.g., drum, controlling motor circuit by means of relays (H02P 7/24, H02P 7/30 take precedence)

using multi-position switch, e.g., drum, controlling motor circuit by means of pilot-motor-operated multi-position switch or pilot-motor-operated variable resistance (H02P 7/24, H02P 7/30 take precedence)

using discharge tubes or semiconductor devices

(whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value)

using tubes

(whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value)

using semiconductor devices

(whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value)

the DC motor being operated in four quadrants

NOTE

Group H02P 7/281 takes precedence over groups H02P 7/282 – H02P 7/298.

controlling field supply only

(whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value)

controlling armature supply only

(whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value)

using variable impedance

(whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value)

using pulse modulation

(with on-off control between two set points, e.g., controlling by hysteresis

(whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value)

using static converters, e.g., AC to DC

using phase control (H02P 7/295

takes precedence)

of the kind having a thyristor or the like in series with the power supply and the motor

controlling armature and field supply

(whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value)

using magnetic devices with controllable degree of saturation, i.e. transducers

(whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value)

using armature-reaction-excited machines, e.g., metadyne, amplidyne, rototrol

(whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value)

using Ward-Leonard arrangements

in which both generator and motor fields are controlled

WARNING

Group H02P 7/343 is impacted by reclassification into group H02P 7/347

Groups H02P 7/343 and H02P 7/347 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

in which only the generator field is controlled

WARNING

Group H02P 7/347 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 7/343.

Groups H02P 7/343 and H02P 7/347 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

Arrangements for stopping (H02P 8/32)

Determining position before starting

in selected direction of rotation

Arrangements for starting

Reducing energy dissipated or supplied

using two level supply voltage

Arrangements for controlling speed or speed and torque (H02P 8/12, H02P 8/22 take precedence)

Control or stabilisation of current

Arrangements for controlling speed or speed and torque

characterised by bidirectional operation

Control of step size; Intermediate stepping, e.g. microstepping

Arrangements for stopping (H02P 8/32 takes precedence)
. . Memorising final pulse when stopping
8/28 . . Disconnecting power source when stopping
8/30 . . Holding position when stopped
8/32 . . Reducing overshoot or oscillation, e.g. damping
8/34 . . Monitoring operation (H02P 8/36 takes precedence)
8/36 . . Protection against faults, e.g. against overheating, step-out; Indicating faults (emergency protective arrangements with automatic interruption of supply H02H 7/08)
8/38 . . the fault being step-out
8/40 . . Special adaptations for controlling two or more stepping motors

**WARNING**

Group H02P 8/40 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 5/00.

Groups H02P 5/00 and H02P 8/40 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

8/42 . . characterised by non-stepper motors being operated step by step

9/00 **Arrangements for controlling electric generators for the purpose of obtaining a desired output**

(Ward-Leonard arrangements H02P 7/34; vector control H02P 21/00; feeding a network by two or more generators H02J; for charging batteries H02J 7/14)

9/006 . . [Means for protecting the generator by using control (H02H 7/06 takes precedence; control effected upon generator excitation circuit to reduce harmful effects of overloads or transients H02P 9/10();

9/007 . . [Control circuits for doubly fed generators]
9/008 . . [wherein the generator is controlled by the requirements of the prime mover]
9/009 . . [Circuit arrangements for detecting rotor position]
9/02 . . Details
9/04 . . Control effected upon non-electric prime mover and dependent upon electric output value of the generator (effecting control of the prime mover in general, see the relevant class for such prime mover)
9/06 . . Control effected upon clutch or other mechanical power transmission means and dependent upon electric output value of the generator (effecting control of the power transmission means, see the relevant class for such means)
9/08 . . Control of generator circuit during starting or stopping of driving means, e.g. for initiating excitation
9/10 . . Control effected upon generator excitation circuit to reduce harmful effects of overloads or transients, e.g. sudden application of load, sudden removal of load, sudden change of load
9/102 . . . . {for limiting effects of transients}
9/105 . . . . {for increasing the stability}
9/107 . . . . {for limiting effects of overloads}
9/12 . . . . . . {for demagnetising; for reducing effects of remanence; for preventing pole reversal
9/123 . . . . . . {for demagnetising; for reducing effects of remanence}
9/126 . . . . . . {for preventing pole reversal

9/14 . . . . by variation of field (H02P 9/08, H02P 9/10 take precedence)
9/16 . . . . due to variation of ohmic resistance in field circuit, using resistances switched in or out of circuit step by step
9/18 . . . . the switching being caused by a servomotor, measuring instrument, or relay
9/20 . . . . due to variation of continuously-variable ohmic resistance
9/22 . . . . comprising carbon pile resistance
9/24 . . . . due to variation of make-to-break ratio of intermittently-operating contacts, e.g. using Tirrill regulator
9/26 . . . . using discharge tubes or semiconductor devices (H02P 9/34 takes precedence)
9/28 . . . . using discharge tubes
9/30 . . . . using semiconductor devices
9/302 . . . . . . . . {Brushless excitation}
9/305 . . . . . . . . {controlling voltage (H02P 9/302 takes precedence)}
9/307 . . . . . . . . . . (more than one voltage output)
9/32 . . . . using magnetic devices with controllable degree of saturation (H02P 9/34 takes precedence)
9/34 . . . . using magnetic devices with controllable degree of saturation in combination with controlled discharge tube or controlled semiconductor device
9/36 . . . . using armature-reaction-excited machines
9/38 . . . . Self-excitation by current derived from rectification of both output voltage and output current of generator
9/40 . . . . by variation of reluctance of magnetic circuit of generator
9/42 . . . . to obtain desired frequency without varying speed of the generator
9/44 . . . . Control of frequency and voltage in predetermined relation, e.g. constant ratio
9/46 . . . . Control of asynchronous generator by variation of capacitor
9/48 . . . . Arrangements for obtaining a constant output value at varying speed of the generator, e.g. on vehicle (H02P 9/04 - H02P 9/46 take precedence)

11/00 **Arrangements for controlling dynamo-electric converters**

(starting H02P 1/00; stopping or slowing H02P 3/00; vector control H02P 21/00; feeding a network in conjunction with a generator or another converter H02J)

11/04 . . for controlling dynamo-electric converters having a dc output
11/06 . . for controlling dynamo-electric converters having an ac output

13/00 **Arrangements for controlling transformers, reactors or choke coils, for the purpose of obtaining a desired output**

(regulation systems using transformers, reactors or choke coils G05F; transformers H01F; feeding a network in conjunction with a generator or a converter H02J; control or regulation of converters H02M)

13/06 . . by tap-changing; by rearranging interconnections of windings
13/08 . . by sliding current collector along winding
13/10 . . by moving core, coil winding, or shield, e.g. by induction regulator
13/12  . by varying magnetic bias

15/00  Arrangements for controlling dynamo-electric brakes or clutches (controlling speed of dynamo-electric motors by means of a separate brake H02P 29/04, vector control H02P 21/00 (see provisionally also H02K 49/00 and H02P 29/0022))

15/02  . Conjoint control of brakes and clutches

17/00  Arrangements for controlling dynamo-electric gears (vector control H02P 21/00)

21/00  Arrangements or methods for the control of electric machines by vector control, e.g. by control of field orientation

NOTES

1. When classifying in this group, classification should also be made in group H02P 25/00 when the method of control is characterised by the kind of motor being controlled.

2. When classifying in this group, classification should also be made in group H02P 27/00 when the method of control is characterised by the kind of supply voltage of the motor being controlled.

21/0003  . [Control strategies in general, e.g. linear type, e.g. P, PI, PID, using robust control]

21/0007  . [using sliding mode control]

21/001  . [using fuzzy control]

21/0014  . [using neural networks]

21/0017  . [Model reference adaptation, e.g. MRAS or MRAC, useful for control or parameter estimation]

21/0021  . [using different modes of control depending on a parameter, e.g. the speed]

21/0025  . [implementing an off line learning phase to determine and store useful data for on-line control]

21/0085  . [specially adapted for high speeds, e.g. above nominal speed]

21/0089  . [using field weakening]

21/02  . specially adapted for optimising the efficiency at low load

21/04  . specially adapted for very low speeds

21/05  . specially adapted for damping motor oscillations, e.g. for reducing hunting

21/06  . Rotor flux based control involving the use of rotor position or rotor speed sensors

21/08  . Indirect field-oriented control; Rotor flux feed-forward control

21/09  . Field phase angle calculation based on rotor voltage equation by adding slip frequency and speed proportional frequency

21/10  . Direct field-oriented control; Rotor flux feed-back control

21/12  . Stator flux based control involving the use of rotor position or rotor speed sensors

21/13  . Observer control, e.g. using Luenberger observers or Kalman filters

21/14  . Estimation or adaptation of machine parameters, e.g. flux, current or voltage

21/141  . [Flux estimation]

21/143  . [Inertia or moment of inertia estimation]

21/16  . Estimation of constants, e.g. the rotor time constant

21/18  . [Estimation of position or speed]

21/20  . [Estimation of torque]

21/22  . Current control, e.g. using a current control loop

21/24  . Vector control not involving the use of rotor position or rotor speed sensors

21/26  . Rotor flux based control

21/28  . Stator flux based control

21/30  . . . Direct torque control [DTC] or field acceleration method [FAM]

21/32  . . . Determining the initial rotor position (H02P 21/34 takes precedence)

21/34  . . . Arrangements for starting

21/36  . . . Arrangements for braking or slowing: Four quadrant control

21/50  . . . [Vector control arrangements or methods not otherwise provided for in H02P 21/00, H02P 21/36]

23/00  Arrangements or methods for the control of AC motors characterised by a control method other than vector control

NOTE

When classifying in this group, subject matter also relating to groups H02P 21/00, H02P 25/00 or H02P 27/00 is further classified in those groups whenever appropriate.

23/0004  . [Control strategies in general, e.g. linear type, e.g. P, PI, PID, using robust control]

23/0009  . [using sliding mode control]

23/0013  . [using fuzzy control]

23/0018  . [using neural networks]

23/0022  . [Model reference adaptation, e.g. MRAS or MRAC, useful for control or parameter estimation]

23/0027  . . . [using different modes of control depending on a parameter, e.g. the speed]

23/0031  . . . [implementing an off line learning phase to determine and store useful data for on-line control]

23/0077  . [Characterised by the use of a particular software algorithm]

23/0086  . . . [specially adapted for high speeds, e.g. above nominal speed]

23/009  . . . [using field weakening]

23/012  . . . specially adapted for optimising the efficiency at low load

23/03  . . . specially adapted for very low speeds

23/04  . . . specially adapted for damping motor oscillations, e.g. for reducing hunting

23/06  . . . Controlling the motor in four quadrants

23/07  . . . Polyphase or monophase asynchronous induction motors

23/08  . . . Controlling based on slip frequency, e.g. adding slip frequency and speed proportional frequency

23/10  . . . Controlling by adding a dc current (dc current braking H02P 3/24)

23/12  . . . Observer control, e.g. using Luenberger observers or Kalman filters

23/14  . . . Estimation or adaptation of motor parameters, e.g. rotor time constant, flux, speed, current or voltage

23/16  . . . Controlling the angular speed of one shaft (H02P 23/18 takes precedence)

23/18  . . . Controlling the angular speed together with angular position or phase
Controlling the acceleration or deceleration
Controlling the speed digitally using a reference oscillator, a speed proportional pulse rate feedback and a digital comparator
Controlling the direction, e.g. clockwise or counterclockwise
Power factor control [PFC]
Controlling the motor by varying the switching frequency of switches connected to a DC supply and the motor phases
Direct torque control [DTC] or field acceleration method [FAM]

Arrangements or methods for the control of AC motors characterised by the kind of AC motor or by structural details

NOTE
When classifying in this group, subject matter also relating to groups H02P 21/00, H02P 23/00 or H02P 27/00 is further classified in those groups whenever appropriate.

characterised by the kind of motor
Synchronous motors (H02P 25/064 takes precedence)

WARNING
Group H02P 25/022 is impacted by reclassification into group H02P 25/024.
Groups H02P 25/022 and H02P 25/024 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

controlled by supply frequency

WARNING
Group H02P 25/024 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 25/022.
Groups H02P 25/022 and H02P 25/024 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

thereby detecting the rotor position

WARNING
Group H02P 25/026 is impacted by reclassification into group H02P 25/023.
Groups H02P 25/026 and H02P 25/024 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

with four quadrant control

WARNING
Group H02P 25/028 is impacted by reclassification into group H02P 25/034.
Groups H02P 25/028 and H02P 25/034 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

with brushless excitation

WARNING
Group H02P 25/03 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 25/026.
Groups H02P 25/026 and H02P 25/03 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

Reciprocating, oscillating or vibrating motors
Voice coil motors (voice coil motors driven by DC power H02P 7/025)

WARNING
Group H02P 25/034 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 25/028.
Groups H02P 25/028 and H02P 25/034 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

Single phase motors, e.g. capacitor motors
Linear motors

WARNING
Group H02P 25/06 is impacted by reclassification into group H02P 25/062, H02P 25/064 and H02P 25/066.
All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

of the induction type

WARNING
Group H02P 25/062 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 25/06.
Groups H02P 25/06 and H02P 25/062 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

of the synchronous type

WARNING
Group H02P 25/064 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 25/06.
Groups H02P 25/06 and H02P 25/064 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

of the stepping type

WARNING
Group H02P 25/066 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 25/06.
Groups H02P 25/06 and H02P 25/066 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

Reluctance motors
[whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value]
25/083 Arrangements for increasing the switching speed from one coil to the next one

**WARNING**
Group H02P 25/083 is impacted by reclassification into group H02P 25/089.
Groups H02P 25/083 and H02P 25/089 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

25/086 Commutation

**WARNING**
Group H02P 25/086 is impacted by reclassification into group H02P 25/0925.
Groups H02P 25/086 and H02P 25/0925 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

25/089 Sensorless control (direct torque control H02P 23/30)

**WARNING**
Group H02P 25/089 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 25/083.
Groups H02P 25/083 and H02P 25/089 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

25/092 Converters specially adapted for controlling reluctance motors

25/095 [wherein the converter comprises only one switch per phase]

**WARNING**
Group H02P 25/0925 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 25/086.
Groups H02P 25/086 and H02P 25/0925 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

25/098 Arrangements for reducing torque ripple
25/10 Commutator motors, e.g. repulsion motors
25/102 [Repulsion motors]
25/105 [Four quadrant control]
25/107 [Polyphase or monophase commutator motors]
25/12 with shiftable brushes
25/14 Universal motors (H02P 25/12 takes precedence)
25/145 [whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value, speed feedback]
25/16 characterised by the circuit arrangement or by the kind of wiring
25/18 with arrangements for switching the windings, e.g. with mechanical switches or relays
25/182 [whereby the speed is regulated by using centrifugal devices, e.g. switch, resistor]
25/184 [wherein the motor speed is changed by switching from a delta to a star, e.g. wye, connection of its windings, or vice versa]
25/186 [whereby the speed is regulated by using a periodic interrupter (H02P 25/30 takes precedence)]

25/188 [wherein the motor windings are switched from series to parallel or vice versa to control speed or torque]
25/20 for pole-changing
25/22 Multiple windings; Windings for more than three phases
25/24 Variable impedance in stator or rotor circuit
25/26 with arrangements for controlling secondary impedance
25/28 using magnetic devices with controllable degree of saturation, e.g. transducers
25/30 the motor being controlled by a control effected upon an ac generator supplying it
25/32 using discharge tubes
25/325 [whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value]

27/00 Arrangements or methods for the control of AC motors characterised by the kind of supply voltage (of two or more motors H02P 5/00; of synchronous motors with electronic commutators H02P 6/00; of DC motors H02P 7/00; of stepping motors H02P 8/00)

**NOTE**
When classifying in this group, subject matter also relating to groups H02P 21/00, H02P 23/00 or H02P 25/00 is further classified in those groups whenever appropriate

27/02 using supply voltage with constant frequency and variable amplitude
27/024 using AC supply for only the rotor circuit or variable amplitude
27/026 [whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value]
27/04 using variable-frequency supply voltage, e.g. inverter or converter supply voltage
27/045 [whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value]
27/047 [V/F converter, wherein the voltage is controlled proportionally with the frequency]
27/048 using AC supply for only the rotor circuit or only the stator circuit
27/05 using AC supply for both the rotor and the stator circuits, the frequency of supply to at least one circuit being variable
27/06 using dc to ac converters or inverters (H02P 27/05 takes precedence)
27/08 with pulse width modulation
27/085 [wherein the PWM mode is adapted on the running conditions of the motor, e.g. the switching frequency]
27/10 using bang-bang controllers
27/12 pulsing by guiding the flux vector, current vector or voltage vector on a circle or a closed curve, e.g. for direct torque control
27/14 with three or more levels of voltage
27/16 using ac to ac converters without intermediate conversion to dc (H02P 27/05 takes precedence)
27/18 varying the frequency by omitting half waves
Arrangements for regulating or controlling electric motors, appropriate for both AC and DC motors (arrangements for starting electric motors H02P 1/00; arrangements for stopping or slowing electric motors H02P 3/00; control of motors that can be connected to two or more different electric power supplies H02P 4/00; regulating or controlling the speed or torque of two or more electric motors H02P 5/00; vector control H02P 21/00)

**WARNING**

Group H02P 29/00 is impacted by reclassification into groups H02P 29/10, H02P 29/20, H02P 29/40, H02P 29/50, H02P 29/60, H02P 29/62, H02P 29/64, H02P 29/66 and H02P 29/68.

All groups listed in this Warning should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

29/0016 . . . (Control of angular speed of one shaft without controlling the prime mover)

29/0022 . . . (Controlling a brake between the prime mover and the load)

29/0027 . . . (Controlling a clutch between the prime mover and the load)

29/02 . . . Providing protection against overload without automatic interruption of supply (protection against faults of stepper motors H02P 8/36)

**NOTE**

Informative note

References listed below indicate places which could also be of interest when carrying out a search in respect of the subject matter covered by the preceding group:

Emergency protective circuit arrangements with automatic interruption if supply, in general H02H 7/08;

Emergency protective circuit arrangements for limiting excess current or voltage without disconnection in general H02H 7/08

29/024 . . . Detecting a fault condition, e.g. short circuit, locked rotor, open circuit or loss of load

**WARNING**

Group H02P 29/024 is impacted by reclassification into group H02P 29/0241.

Groups H02P 29/024 and H02P 29/0241 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

29/0241 . . . [the fault being an overvoltage]

**WARNING**

Group H02P 29/0241 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 29/024.

Groups H02P 29/024 and H02P 29/0241 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

29/0243 . . . [the fault being a broken phase]

29/025 . . . [the fault being a power interruption]

29/026 . . . [the fault being a power fluctuation]

29/027 . . . [the fault being an over-current]

29/028 . . . the motor continuing operation despite the fault condition, e.g. eliminating, compensating for or remedying the fault

**WARNING**

Group H02P 29/028 is impacted by reclassification into group H02P 29/032.

Groups H02P 29/028 and H02P 29/032 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

29/032 . . . Preventing damage to the motor, e.g. setting individual current limits for different drive conditions

**WARNING**

Group H02P 29/032 is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group H02P 29/028.

Groups H02P 29/028 and H02P 29/032 should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

29/04 . . . by means of a separate brake

29/045 . . . [whereby the speed is regulated by measuring the motor speed and comparing it with a given physical value]

29/10 . for preventing overspeed or under speed

29/20 . for controlling one motor used for different sequential operations

29/40 . Regulating or controlling the amount of current drawn or delivered by the motor for controlling the mechanical load

29/50 . Reduction of harmonics

29/60 . Controlling or determining the temperature of the motor or of the drive (H02P 29/02 takes precedence)

29/62 . . . for raising the temperature of the motor

29/64 . Controlling or determining the temperature of the winding

29/66 . Controlling or determining the temperature of the rotor

29/662 . . . [the rotor having permanent magnets (H02P 29/67 takes precedence)]

29/664 . . . [the rotor having windings]

29/666 . . . [by rotor current detection]

29/67 . . . [Controlling or determining the motor temperature by back electromotive force [back-EMF] evaluation]

29/68 . . . based on the temperature of a drive component or a semiconductor component

29/685 . . . [compensating for Hall sensor temperature non-linearity]

31/00 Arrangements for regulating or controlling electric motors not provided for in groups H02P 1/00 - H02P 5/00, H02P 7/00 or H02P 21/00 - H02P 29/00

**Indexing scheme associated with groups relating to the arrangements for controlling electric generators**

- 2101/00 Special adaptation of control arrangements for generators
- 2101/10 for water-driven turbines
- 2101/15 for wind-driven turbines
### 2203/00 Controlling arrangements characterised by the type of generator

- 2203/01 of the asynchronous type
- 2203/20 of the synchronous type

### 2201/00 Indexing scheme relating to controlling arrangements characterised by the converter used

- 2201/01 AC-AC converter stage controlled to provide a defined AC voltage
- 2201/03 AC-DC converter stage controlled to provide a defined DC link voltage (general aspects of plural converters in cascade H02M)
- 2201/05 Capacitive half bridge, i.e. resonant inverter having two capacitors and two switches
- 2201/07 DC-DC step-up or step-down converter inserted between the power supply and the inverter, supplying the motor, e.g. to control voltage source fluctuations, to vary the motor speed (general aspects of plural converters in cascade H02M)
- 2201/09 Boost converter, i.e. DC-DC step up converter increasing the voltage between the supply and the inverter driving the motor (general aspects of plural converters in cascade H02M)
- 2201/11 Buck converter, i.e. DC-DC step down converter decreasing the voltage between the supply and the inverter driving the motor (general aspects of plural converters in cascade H02M)
- 2201/13 DC-link of current link type, e.g. typically for thyristor bridges, having an inductor in series with rectifier
- 2201/15 Power factor Correction [PFC] circuit generating the DC link voltage for motor driving inverter (motor power factor control H02P 23/26)

### 2203/00 Indexing scheme relating to controlling arrangements characterised by the means for detecting the position of the rotor

- 2203/01 Motor rotor position determination based on the detected or calculated phase inductance, e.g. for a Switched Reluctance Motor
- 2203/03 Determination of the rotor position, e.g. initial rotor position, during standstill or low speed operation
- 2203/05 Determination of the rotor position by using two different methods and/or motor models
- 2203/07 Motor variable determination based on the ON-resistance of a power switch, i.e. the voltage across the switch is measured during the ON state of the switch and used to determine the current in the motor and to calculate the speed
- 2203/09 Motor speed determination based on the current and/or voltage without using a tachogenerator or a physical encoder

### 2205/00 Indexing scheme relating to controlling arrangements characterised by the control loops

- 2205/01 Current loop, i.e. comparison of the motor current with a current reference
- 2205/03 Power loop, i.e. comparison of the motor power with a power reference
- 2205/05 Torque loop, i.e. comparison of the motor torque with a torque reference
- 2205/07 Speed loop, i.e. comparison of the motor speed with a speed reference

### 2207/00 Indexing scheme relating to controlling arrangements characterised by the type of motor

- 2207/01 Asynchronous machines
- 2207/03 Double rotor motors or generators, i.e. electromagnetic transmissions having double rotor with motor and generator functions, e.g. for electrical variable transmission
- 2207/05 Synchronous machines, e.g. with permanent magnets or DC excitation
- 2207/055 Surface mounted magnet motors
- 2207/07 Doubly fed machines receiving two supplies both on the stator only wherein the power supply is fed to different sets of stator windings or to rotor and stator windings
- 2207/073 wherein only one converter is used, the other windings being supplied without converter, e.g. doubly-fed induction machines
- 2207/076 wherein both supplies are made via converters: especially doubly-fed induction machines; e.g. for starting

### 2209/00 Indexing scheme relating to controlling arrangements characterised by the waveform of the supplied voltage or current

- 2209/01 Motors with neutral point connected to the power supply
- 2209/03 Motors with neutral point disassociated, i.e. the windings ends are not connected directly to a common point
- 2209/05 Polyphase motors supplied from a single-phase power supply or a DC power supply
- 2209/07 Trapezoidal waveform
- 2209/09 PWM with fixed limited number of pulses per period
- 2209/095 One pulse per half period
- 2209/11 Sinusoidal waveform
- 2209/13 Different type of waveforms depending on the mode of operation