

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

Y GENERAL TAGGING OF NEW TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS; GENERAL TAGGING OF CROSS-SECTIONAL TECHNOLOGIES SPANNING OVER SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE IPC; TECHNICAL SUBJECTS COVERED BY FORMER USPC CROSS-REFERENCE ART COLLECTIONS [XRACs] AND DIGESTS

(NOTES omitted)

Y02 TECHNOLOGIES OR APPLICATIONS FOR MITIGATION OR ADAPTATION AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

(NOTES omitted)

Y02E REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS [GHG] EMISSIONS, RELATED TO ENERGY GENERATION, TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION

10/00	Energy generation through renewable energy sources	20/30	• Technologies for a more efficient combustion or heat usage
10/10	• Geothermal energy	20/32	• Direct CO ₂ mitigation
10/20	• Hydro energy	20/34	• Indirect CO ₂ mitigation, i.e. by acting on non CO ₂ directly related matters of the process, e.g. pre-heating or heat recovery
10/30	• Energy from the sea, e.g. using wave energy or salinity gradient		
10/40	• Solar thermal energy, e.g. solar towers	30/00	Energy generation of nuclear origin
10/44	• . Heat exchange systems	30/10	• Nuclear fusion reactors
10/46	• . Conversion of thermal power into mechanical power, e.g. Rankine, Stirling or solar thermal engines	30/30	• Nuclear fission reactors
		40/00	Technologies for an efficient electrical power generation, transmission or distribution
10/47	• . Mountings or tracking		• Flexible AC transmission systems [FACTS]
10/50	• Photovoltaic [PV] energy	40/10	• Active power filtering [APF]
10/52	• . PV systems with concentrators	40/20	• Reactive power compensation
10/541	• . CuInSe ₂ material PV cells	40/30	• Arrangements for reducing harmonics
10/542	• . Dye sensitized solar cells	40/40	• Arrangements for eliminating or reducing asymmetry in polyphase networks
10/543	• . Solar cells from Group II-VI materials	40/50	• Superconducting electric elements or equipment; Power systems integrating superconducting elements or equipment
10/544	• . Solar cells from Group III-V materials		• Smart grids as climate change mitigation technology in the energy generation sector
10/545	• . Microcrystalline silicon PV cells	40/60	
10/546	• . Polycrystalline silicon PV cells		
10/547	• . Monocrystalline silicon PV cells		
10/548	• . Amorphous silicon PV cells	40/70	
10/549	• . Organic PV cells		
10/56	• . Power conversion systems, e.g. maximum power point trackers	50/00	Technologies for the production of fuel of non-fossil origin
10/60	• Thermal-PV hybrids	50/10	• Biofuels, e.g. bio-diesel
10/70	• Wind energy	50/30	• Fuel from waste, e.g. synthetic alcohol or diesel
10/72	• . Wind turbines with rotation axis in wind direction	60/00	Enabling technologies; Technologies with a potential or indirect contribution to GHG emissions mitigation
10/727	• . Offshore wind turbines		• Energy storage using batteries
10/728	• . Onshore wind turbines	60/10	• Energy storage using capacitors
10/74	• . Wind turbines with rotation axis perpendicular to the wind direction	60/13	• Thermal energy storage
10/76	• . Power conversion electric or electronic aspects	60/14	• Mechanical energy storage, e.g. flywheels or pressurised fluids
20/00	Combustion technologies with mitigation potential	60/16	• Hydrogen technology
20/12	• Heat utilisation in combustion or incineration of waste	60/30	• . Hydrogen storage
20/14	• Combined heat and power generation [CHP]	60/32	• . Hydrogen distribution
20/16	• Combined cycle power plant [CCPP], or combined cycle gas turbine [CCGT]	60/34	• . Hydrogen production from non-carbon containing sources, e.g. by water electrolysis
20/18	• . Integrated gasification combined cycle [IGCC], e.g. combined with carbon capture and storage [CCS]	60/36	• . Fuel cells
		60/50	

Y02E

- 60/60 . Arrangements for transfer of electric power between AC networks or generators via a high voltage DC link [HVCD]
- 70/00 Other energy conversion or management systems reducing GHG emissions**
- 70/30 . Systems combining energy storage with energy generation of non-fossil origin