CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

H03D DEMODULATION OR TRANSFERENCE OF MODULATION FROM ONE CARRIER TO ANOTHER (masers, lasers H01S; circuits capable of acting both as modulator and demodulator H03C; details applicable to both modulators and frequency-changers H03C; demodulating pulses H03K 9/00; transforming types of pulse modulation H03K 11/00; coding, decoding or code conversion, in general H03M; repeater stations H04B 7/14; demodulators adapted for ac systems of digital information transmission H04L 27/00; synchronous demodulators adapted for colour television H04N 9/66)

NOTE

This subclass covers only:

- demodulation or transference of signals modulated on a sinusoidal carrier or on electromagnetic waves;
- comparing phase or frequency of two mutually-independent oscillations.

H03D 1/00 **Demodulation of amplitude-modulated oscillations** (H03D 5/00, H03D 9/00, H03D 11/00 take precedence)

H03D 1/02 . Details

H03D 1/04 . . Modifications of demodulators to reduce interference by undesired signals

H03D 1/06 . . Modifications of demodulators to reduce distortion, e.g. by negative feedback

H03D 1/08 . by means of non-linear two-pole elements (H03D 1/22, H03D 1/26, H03D 1/28 take precedence)

H03D 1/10 . . of diodes

H03D 1/12 . . . with provision for equalising ac and dc loads

H03D 1/14 . by means of non-linear elements having more than two poles (H03D 1/22, H03D 1/26, H03D 1/28 take precedence)

H03D 1/16 . . of discharge tubes

H03D 1/18 . . of semiconductor devices

H03D 1/20 . . with provision for preventing undesired type of demodulation, e.g. preventing anode detection in a grid detection circuit

H03D 1/22 . Homodyne or synchrodyne circuits {(receiver circuits H04B 1/30)}

H03D 1/2209 . . { Decoders for simultaneous demodulation and decoding of signals composed of a sum-signal and a suppressed carrier, amplitude modulated by a difference signal, e.g. stereocoders }

H03D 1/2218 . . . { using diodes for the decoding }

H03D 1/2227 . . . { using switches for the decoding (diodes used as switches H03D 1/2218)}

H03D 1/2236 . . . { using a phase locked loop }

H03D 1/2245 . . { using two quadrature channels (H03D 1/2209 takes precedence)}

H03D 1/2254 . . . { and a phase locked loop }

H03D 1/2272 . . { using FET`s (H03D 1/2209, H03D 1/2245 and H03D 1/2281 take precedence)}

H03D 1/2281 . . { using a phase locked loop (H03D 1/2236 and H03D 1/2254 take precedence)}

H03D 1/229 . . { using at least a two emittor-coupled differential pair of transistors (H03D 1/2209 to H03D 1/2281 take precedence)}

H03D 1/24 . . for demodulation of signals wherein one sideband or the carrier has been wholly or partially suppressed {(receiver circuits H04B 1/302)}

H03D 1/26 . by means of transit-time tubes

H03D 1/28 . by deflecting an electron beam in a discharge tube (H03D 1/26 takes precedence)

H03D 3/00 **Demodulation of angle-,** { frequency- or phase- } **modulated oscillations** (H03D 5/00, H03D 9/00, H03D 11/00 take precedence)

H03D 3/001 . { Details of arrangements applicable to more than one type of frequency demodulator (H03D 3/28 takes precedence)}

H03D 3/002 . . { Modifications of demodulators to reduce interference by undesired signals (H03D 3/248 takes precedence)}

H03D 3/003 . . { Arrangements for reducing frequency deviation, e.g. by negative frequency feedback (combined with a phase locked loop demodulator H03D 3/242; changing frequency deviation for modulators H03C 3/06)}

H03D 3/004 . . . { wherein the demodulated signal is used for controlling an oscillator, e.g. the local oscillator }

H03D 3/005 . . . { wherein the demodulated signal is used for controlling a bandpass filter (automatic bandwidth control H03G; automatic frequency control H03J 7/02)}

H03D 3/006 . { by sampling the oscillations and further processing the samples, e.g. by computing techniques (H03D 3/007 takes precedence)}

H03D 3/007 . { by converting the oscillations into two quadrature related signals (H03D 3/245 takes precedence)}

H03D 3/008 . . { Compensating DC offsets }

H03D 3/009 . . { Compensating quadrature phase or amplitude imbalances }

H03D 3/02 . by detecting phase difference between two signals obtained from input signal (H03D 3/28 to H03D 3/32 take precedence; { muting in frequency-modulation receivers H03G 3/28 }; limiting arrangements H03G 11/00)

H03D 3/04 . . by counting or integrating cycles of oscillations { arrangements for measuring frequencies G01R 23/10 }

H03D 3/06 . . by combining signals additively or in product demodulators

H03D 3/08 . . . by means of diodes, e.g. Foster-Seeley discriminator

H03D 3/10 . . . . in which the diodes are simultaneously conducting during the same half period of the signal, e.g. radio detector

H03D 3/12 . . . by means of discharge tubes having more than two electrodes

H03D 3/14 . . . by means of semiconductor devices having more than two electrodes

H03D 3/16 . . . by means of electromechanical resonators

H03D 3/18 . . by means of synchronous gating arrangements

H03D 3/20 . . . producing pulses whose amplitude or duration depends on phase difference

H03D 3/22 . . by means of active elements with more than two electrodes to which two signals are applied derived from the signal to be demodulated and having a phase difference related to the frequency deviation, e.g. phase detector

H03D 3/24 . . Modifications of demodulators to reject or remove amplitude variations by means of locked-in oscillator circuits

H03D 3/241 . . . { the oscillator being part of a phase locked loop }

H03D 3/242 . . . . { combined with means for controlling the frequency of a further oscillator, e.g. for negative frequency feedback or AFC }

H03D 3/244 . . . . { combined with means for obtaining automatic gain control }

H03D 3/245 . . . . { using at least twophase detectors in the loop (H03D 3/244 takes precedence; in general H03L 7/087)}

H03D 3/247 . . . . { using a controlled phase shifter (in general H03L 7/081)}

H03D 3/248 . . . . { with means for eliminating interfering signals, e.g. by multiple phase locked loops (multiple loops in general H03L 7/07, H03L 7/22)}

H03D 3/26 . by means of sloping amplitude/frequency characteristic of tuned or reactive circuit (H03D 3/28 to H03D 3/32 takes precedence)

H03D 3/28 . Modifications of demodulators to reduce effects of temperature variations ({ automatic frequency regulation in receivers H03J }; automatic frequency control H03L)

H03D 3/30 . by means of transit-time tubes

H03D 3/32 . by deflecting an electron beam in a discharge tube (H03D 3/30 takes precedence)

H03D 3/34 . by means of electromechanical devices (H03D 3/16 takes precedence)

H03D 5/00 **Circuits for demodulating amplitude-modulated or angle-modulated oscillations at will** (H03D 9/00, H03D 11/00 take precedence)

H03D 7/00 **Transference of modulation from one carrier to another, e.g. frequency-changing** (H03D 9/00, H03D 11/00 take precedence; dielectric amplifiers, magnetic amplifiers, parametric amplifiers used as a frequency-changers H03F)

H03D 7/005 . { by means of superconductive devices }

H03D 7/02 . by means of diodes (H03D 7/14 to H03D 7/22 take precedence)

H03D 7/04 . . having { a partially } negative resistance characteristic, e.g. tunnel diode

H03D 7/06 . by means of discharge tubes having more than two electrodes (H03D 7/14 to H03D 7/22 take precedence)

H03D 7/08 . . the signals to be mixed being applied between the same two electrodes

H03D 7/10 . . the signals to be mixed being applied between different pairs of electrodes

H03D 7/12 . by means of semiconductor devices having more than two electrodes (H03D 7/14 to H03D 7/22 take precedence)

H03D 7/125 . . { with field effect transistors }

H03D 7/14 . Balanced arrangements

H03D 7/1408 .. { with diodes }

H03D 7/1416 .. { with discharge tubes having more than two electrodes }

H03D 7/1425 .. { with transistors }

WARNING

Subgroups H03D 7/1433 to H03D 7/1491 are incomplete pending reclassification; see also this group and its other subgroups

H03D 7/1433 ... { using bipolar transistors (H03D 7/145 takes precedence)}

H03D 7/1441 ... { using field-effect transistors (H03D 7/145 takes precedence)}

H03D 7/145 ... { using a combination of bipolar transistors and field-effect transistors }

H03D 7/1458 ... { Double balanced arrangements, i.e. where both input signals are differential }

H03D 7/1466 ... { Passive mixer arrangements }

H03D 7/1475 ... { Subharmonic mixer arrangements }

H03D 7/1483 ... { comprising components for selecting a particular frequency component of the output }

H03D 7/1491 ... { Arrangements to linearise a transconductance stage of a mixer arrangement }

H03D 7/16 . Multiple-frequency-changing

H03D 7/161 .. { all the frequency changers being connected in cascade }

H03D 7/163 ... { the local oscillations of at least two of the frequency changers being derived from a single oscillator }

H03D 7/165 .. { at least two frequency changers being located in different paths, e.g. in two paths with carriers in quadrature (combined with amplitude demodulation H03D 1/2245, combined with angle demodulation H03D 3/007; N-path filters H03H 19/002)}

H03D 7/166 ... { using two or more quadrature frequency translation stages }

H03D 7/168 .... { using a feedback loop containing mixers or demodulators }

H03D 7/18 . Modifications of frequency-changers for eliminating image frequencies {(H03D 7/16 takes precedence)}

H03D 7/20 . by means of transit-time tubes

H03D 7/22 . by deflecting an electron beam in a discharge tube (H03D 7/20 takes precedence)

H03D 9/00 **Demodulation or transference of modulation of modulated electromagnetic waves** (demodulating light, transferring modulation in light waves G02F 2/00)

H03D 9/02 . Demodulation using distributed inductance and capacitance, e.g. in feeder lines

H03D 9/04 .. for angle-modulated oscillations

H03D 9/06 . Transference of modulation using distributed inductance and capacitance

H03D 9/0608 .. { by means of diodes }

H03D 9/0616 ... { mounted in a hollow waveguide (H03D 9/0641 takes precedence)}

H03D 9/0625 ... { mounted in a coaxial resonator structure }

H03D 9/0633 ... { mounted on a stripline circuit }

H03D 9/0641 .... { located in a hollow waveguide }

H03D 9/065 . . { by means of discharge tubes having more than two electrodes }
H03D 9/0658 . . { by means of semiconductor devices having more than two electrodes }
H03D 9/0666 . . . { using bipolar transistors (H03D 9/0683 takes precedence)}
H03D 9/0675 . . . { using field effect transistors (H03D 9/0683 takes precedence)}
H03D 9/0683 . . . { using a combination of bipolar transistors and field effect transistors }

H03D 11/00 **Super-regenerative demodulator circuits** { applications in responders G01S }

H03D 11/02 . for amplitude-modulated oscillations
H03D 11/04 . . by means of semiconductor devices having more than two electrodes

H03D 11/06 . for angle-modulated oscillations
H03D 11/08 . . by means of semiconductor devices having more than two electrodes

H03D 13/00 **Circuits for comparing the phase or frequency of two mutually-independant oscillations** {(measuring phase G01R 25/00; phase-discriminators with yes/no output G01R 25/005)}

H03D 13/001 . { in which a pulse counter is used followed by a conversion into an analog signal }
H03D 13/002 . . { the counter being an up-down counter }

H03D 13/003 . { in which both oscillations are converted by logic means into pulses which are applied to filtering or integrating means }
H03D 13/004 . . { the logic means delivering pulses at more than one terminal, e.g. up and down pulses }

H03D 13/005 . { in which one of the oscillations is, or is converted into, a signal having a special waveform, e.g. triangular }
H03D 13/006 . . { and by sampling this signal by narrow pulses obtained from the second oscillation }

H03D 13/007 . { by analog multiplication of the oscillations or by performing a similar analog operation on the oscillations }
H03D 13/008 . . { using transistors }
H03D 13/009 . . { using diodes }

H03D 99/00 **Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass**

H03D 2001/00 **Demodulation of amplitude-modulated oscillations** (H03D 5/00, H03D 9/00, H03D 11/00 take precedence)

H03D 2001/22 . Homodyne or synchrodyne circuits {(receiver circuits H04B 1/30)}
H03D 2001/2245 . . { using two quadrature channels (H03D 1/2209 takes precedence)}
H03D 2001/2254 . . . { and a phase locked loop }
H03D 2001/2263 . . . . including a counter or a divider in the PLL

H03D 2009/00 **Demodulation or transference of modulation of modulated electromagnetic waves** (demodulating light, transferring modulation in light waves G02F 2/00)

H03D 2009/06 . Transference of modulation using distributed inductance and capacitance
H03D 2009/0691 . . by means of superconductive devices

H03D 2200/00 Indexing scheme relating to details of demodulation or transference of modulation from one carrier to another covered by H03D

H03D 2200/0001 . Circuit elements of demodulators
H03D 2200/0003 . . Rat race couplers
H03D 2200/0005 . . Wilkinson power dividers or combiners
H03D 2200/0007 . . Dual gate field effect transistors
H03D 2200/0009 . . Emitter or source coupled transistor pairs or long tail pairs
H03D 2200/0011 . . Diodes
H03D 2200/0013 . . . Diodes connected in a ring configuration
H03D 2200/0015 . . . Diodes connected in a star configuration
H03D 2200/0017 . . Intermediate frequency filter
H03D 2200/0019 . . Gilbert multipliers
H03D 2200/0021 . . Frequency multipliers
H03D 2200/0023 . . Balun circuits
H03D 2200/0025 . . Gain control circuits
H03D 2200/0027 . . . including arrangements for assuring the same gain in two paths
H03D 2200/0029 . . Loop circuits with controlled phase shift
H03D 2200/0031 . . PLL circuits with quadrature locking, e.g. a Costas loop
H03D 2200/0033 . . Current mirrors
H03D 2200/0035 . . Digital multipliers and adders used for detection
H03D 2200/0037 . . Diplexers
H03D 2200/0039 . . Exclusive OR logic circuits

H03D 2200/0041 . Functional aspects of demodulators
H03D 2200/0043 . . Bias and operating point
H03D 2200/0045 . . Calibration of demodulators
H03D 2200/0047 . . Offset of DC voltage or frequency
H03D 2200/0049 . . Analog multiplication for detection
H03D 2200/005 . . Analog to digital conversion
H03D 2200/0052 . . Digital to analog conversion
H03D 2200/0054 . . Digital filters
H03D 2200/0056 . . . including a digital decimation filter
H03D 2200/0058 . . . using a digital filter with interpolation
H03D 2200/006 . . Signal sampling
H03D 2200/0062 . . . Computation of input samples, e.g. successive samples
H03D 2200/0064 . . Detection of passages through null of a signal
H03D 2200/0066 . . Mixing
H03D 2200/0068 . . . by computation

H03D 2200/007	. . .	by using a logic circuit, e.g. flipflop, XOR
H03D 2200/0072	. . .	by complex multiplication
H03D 2200/0074	. . .	using a resistive mixer or a passive mixer
H03D 2200/0076	. . .	using a distributed mixer
H03D 2200/0078	. . .	using a switched phase shifter or delay line
H03D 2200/008	. .	Hilbert type transformation
H03D 2200/0082	. .	Quadrature arrangements
H03D 2200/0084	. .	Lowering the supply voltage and saving power
H03D 2200/0086	. .	Reduction or prevention of harmonic frequencies
H03D 2200/0088	. .	Reduction of intermodulation, nonlinearities, adjacent channel interference; intercept points of harmonics or intermodulation products
H03D 2200/009	. .	Reduction of local oscillator or RF leakage
H03D 2200/0092	. .	Detection or reduction of fading in multipath transmission arrangements
H03D 2200/0094	. .	Measures to address temperature induced variations of demodulation
H03D 2200/0096	. . .	by stabilising the temperature
H03D 2200/0098	. . .	by compensating temperature induced variations