

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

H ELECTRICITY

(NOTE omitted)

H02 GENERATION; CONVERSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC POWER

H02M APPARATUS FOR CONVERSION BETWEEN AC AND AC, BETWEEN AC AND DC, OR BETWEEN DC AND DC, AND FOR USE WITH MAINS OR SIMILAR POWER SUPPLY SYSTEMS; CONVERSION OF DC OR AC INPUT POWER INTO SURGE OUTPUT POWER; CONTROL OR REGULATION THEREOF (transformers [H01F](#); dynamo-electric converters [H02K 47/00](#); controlling transformers, reactors or choke coils, control or regulation of electric motors, generators or dynamo-electric converters [H02P](#))

NOTES

1. This subclass covers only circuits or apparatus for the conversion of electric power, or arrangements for control or regulation of such circuits or apparatus. The electrotechnical elements employed are dealt within the appropriate subclasses, e.g. inductors, transformers [H01F](#), capacitors, electrolytic rectifiers [H01G](#), mercury rectifying or other discharge tubes [H01J](#), semiconductor devices [H10](#), impedance networks or resonant circuit not primarily concerned with the transfer of electric power [H03H](#).
2. In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
 - "conversion", in respect of an electric variable, e.g. voltage or current, means the change of one or more of the parameters of the variable, e.g. amplitude, frequency, phase, polarity.

WARNINGS

1. The following IPC groups are not in the CPC scheme. The subject matter for these IPC groups is classified in the following CPC groups:

H02M 9/00	covered by	H03K 3/53
H02M 9/02	covered by	H03K 3/53
H02M 9/04	covered by	H03K 3/53
H02M 9/06	covered by	H03K 3/53
2. 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.

1/00 Details of apparatus for conversion

- 1/0003 . {Details of control, feedback or regulation circuits}
- 1/0006 . . {Arrangements for supplying an adequate voltage to the control circuit of converters}
- 1/0009 . . {Devices or circuits for detecting current in a converter}
- 1/0012 . . {Control circuits using digital or numerical techniques (in DC/DC converters [H02M 3/157](#), [H02M 3/33515](#); in DC-AC converters [H02M 7/53873](#))}
- 1/0016 . . {Control circuits providing compensation of output voltage deviations using feedforward of disturbance parameters}
- 1/0019 . . . {the disturbance parameters being load current fluctuations}
- 1/0022 . . . {the disturbance parameters being input voltage fluctuations}
- 1/0025 . . {Arrangements for modifying reference values, feedback values or error values in the control loop of a converter}
- 1/0029 . . {Circuits or arrangements for limiting the slope of switching signals, e.g. slew rate}
- 1/0032 . . {Control circuits allowing low power mode operation, e.g. in standby mode}
- 1/0035 . . . {using burst mode control}

- 1/0038 . . {Circuits or arrangements for suppressing, e.g. by masking incorrect turn-on or turn-off signals, e.g. due to current spikes in current mode control}
- 1/0041 . . {Control circuits in which a clock signal is selectively enabled or disabled}
- 1/0043 . {Converters switched with a phase shift, i.e. interleaved (non-isolated DC/DC converters [H02M 3/1586](#))}
- 1/0045 . {Converters combining the concepts of switch-mode regulation and linear regulation, e.g. linear pre-regulator to switching converter, linear and switching converter in parallel, same converter or same transistor operating either in linear or switching mode}
- 1/0048 . {Circuits or arrangements for reducing losses (using snubbers [H02M 1/34](#))}
- 1/0051 . . {Diode reverse recovery losses}
- 1/0054 . . {Transistor switching losses (periodically suspending operation of switching converter in low power mode [H02M 1/0035](#))}

- 1/0058 . . . {by employing soft switching techniques, i.e. commutation of transistors when applied voltage is zero or when current flow is zero (using an auxiliary actively switched resonant commutation circuit connected to an intermediate DC voltage or between two push-pull branches of an inverter bridge [H02M 7/4811](#); in resonant inverters [H02M 7/4815](#); in inverters operating from a resonant DC source [H02M 7/4826](#))}
- 1/0061 . {using discharge tubes}
- 1/0064 . {Magnetic structures combining different functions, e.g. storage, filtering or transformation}
- 1/0067 . {Converter structures employing plural converter units, other than for parallel operation of the units on a single load}
- 1/007 . . {Plural converter units in cascade (push-pull DC/DC converters with pre-regulator [H02M 3/3374](#); DC-AC converters following a DC-DC stage including a high frequency transformer [H02M 7/4807](#); DC-AC converters following a DC-DC conversion stage generating periodically varying voltages [H02M 7/4826](#))}
- 1/0074 . . {Plural converter units whose inputs are connected in series}
- 1/0077 . . {Plural converter units whose outputs are connected in series}
- 1/008 . . {Plural converter units for generating at two or more independent and non-parallel outputs, e.g. systems with plural point of load switching regulators}
- 1/0083 . {Converters characterised by their input or output configuration}
- 1/0085 . . {Partially controlled bridges}
- 1/0087 . . {adapted for receiving as input a current source}
- 1/009 . . {having two or more independently controlled outputs (for DC-DC converter with intermediate AC [H02M 3/33561](#))}
- 1/0093 . . {wherein the output is created by adding a regulated voltage to or subtracting it from an unregulated input}
- 1/0095 . {Hybrid converter topologies, e.g. NPC mixed with flying capacitor, thyristor converter mixed with MMC or charge pump mixed with buck}
- 1/0096 . {Means for increasing hold-up time, i.e. the duration of time that a converter's output will remain within regulated limits following a loss of input power}
- 1/02 . Circuits specially adapted for the generation of grid-control or igniter-control voltages for discharge tubes incorporated in static converters
- 1/04 . . for tubes with grid control
- 1/042 . . . {wherein the phase of the control voltage is adjustable with reference to the AC voltage}
- 1/045 {for multiphase systems}
- 1/047 {for ignition at the zero-crossing of voltage or current}
- 1/06 . Circuits specially adapted for rendering non-conductive gas discharge tubes or equivalent semiconductor devices, e.g. thyratrons, thyristors
- 1/065 . . {for discharge tubes}
- 1/08 . Circuits specially adapted for the generation of control voltages for semiconductor devices incorporated in static converters
- 1/081 . . {wherein the phase of the control voltage is adjustable with reference to the AC source}
- 1/082 . . . {with digital control}
- 1/083 . . {for the ignition at the zero crossing of the voltage or the current}
- 1/084 . . using a control circuit common to several phases of a multi-phase system
- 1/0845 . . . {digitally controlled (or with digital control)}
- 1/088 . . for the simultaneous control of series or parallel connected semiconductor devices
- 1/092 . . . the control signals being transmitted optically
- 1/096 . . . the power supply of the control circuit being connected in parallel to the main switching element ([H02M 1/092](#) takes precedence)
- 1/10 . Arrangements incorporating converting means for enabling loads to be operated at will from different kinds of power supplies, e.g. from AC or DC
- 1/12 . Arrangements for reducing harmonics from AC input or output
- 1/123 . . {Suppression of common mode voltage or current}
- 1/126 . . {using passive filters}
- 1/14 . Arrangements for reducing ripples from DC input or output
- 1/143 . . {using compensating arrangements (for reducing noise from the supply in transmission systems [H04B 15/005](#))}
- 1/146 . . {using discharge tubes}
- 1/15 . . using active elements
- 1/16 . Means for providing current step on switching, e.g. with saturable reactor
- 1/20 . Contact mechanisms of dynamic converters
- 1/22 . . incorporating collectors and brushes
- 1/24 . . incorporating rolling or tumbling contacts
- 1/26 . . incorporating cam-operated contacts
- 1/28 . . incorporating electromagnetically-operated vibrating contacts
- 1/30 . . incorporating liquid contacts
- 1/32 . Means for protecting converters other than automatic disconnection
- 1/322 . . {Means for rapidly discharging a capacitor of the converter for protecting electrical components or for preventing electrical shock}
- 1/325 . . {with means for allowing continuous operation despite a fault, i.e. fault tolerant converters}
- 1/327 . . {against abnormal temperatures}
- 1/34 . . Snubber circuits
- 1/342 . . . {Active non-dissipative snubbers}
- 1/344 . . . {Active dissipative snubbers}
- 1/346 . . . {Passive non-dissipative snubbers}
- 1/348 . . . {Passive dissipative snubbers}
- 1/36 . Means for starting or stopping converters
- 1/38 . Means for preventing simultaneous conduction of switches
- 1/385 . . {with means for correcting output voltage deviations introduced by the dead time}
- 1/40 . Means for preventing magnetic saturation
- 1/42 . Circuits or arrangements for compensating for or adjusting power factor in converters or inverters
- 1/4208 . . {Arrangements for improving power factor of AC input}
- 1/4216 . . . {operating from a three-phase input voltage ([H02M 1/4233](#) takes precedence)}
- 1/4225 . . . {using a non-isolated boost converter}

1/4233	. . . {using a bridge converter comprising active switches}	3/125	. . . . using devices of a thyatron or thyristor type requiring extinguishing means
1/4241	. . . {using a resonant converter}	3/13	. . . . . using discharge tubes only
1/425	. . . {using a single converter stage both for correction of AC input power factor and generation of a high frequency AC output voltage}	3/135	. . . . . using semiconductor devices only
1/4258	. . . {using a single converter stage both for correction of AC input power factor and generation of a regulated and galvanically isolated DC output voltage (H02M 1/4241 takes precedence)}	3/137	. . . . . with automatic control of output voltage or current, e.g. switching regulators
1/4266	. . . {using passive elements}	3/139	. . . . . with digital control
1/4275	. . . {by adding an auxiliary output voltage in series to the input}	3/142	. . . . . including plural semiconductor devices as final control devices for a single load
1/4283	. . . {by adding a controlled rectifier in parallel to a first rectifier feeding a smoothing capacitor}	3/145	. . . . using devices of a triode or transistor type requiring continuous application of a control signal
1/4291	. . . {by using a Buck converter to switch the input current}	3/15	. . . . . using discharge tubes only
1/44	. Circuits or arrangements for compensating for electromagnetic interference in converters or inverters	3/155	. . . . . using semiconductor devices only
3/00	Conversion of DC power input into DC power output	3/1552	. . . . . {Boost converters exploiting the leakage inductance of a transformer or of an alternator as boost inductor}
3/003	. {Constructional details, e.g. physical layout, assembly, wiring or busbar connections}	3/1555	. . . . . {for the generation of a regulated current to a load whose impedance is substantially inductive}
3/005	. {using Cuk converters}	3/1557	. . . . . {Single ended primary inductor converters [SEPIC]}
3/01	. {Resonant DC/DC converters}	3/156	. . . . . with automatic control of output voltage or current, e.g. switching regulators
3/015	. . {with means for adaptation of resonance frequency, e.g. by modification of capacitance or inductance of resonance circuit}	3/1563	. . . . . {without using an external clock (H02M 3/158 takes precedence)}
3/02	. without intermediate conversion into AC	3/1566	. . . . . {with means for compensating against rapid load changes, e.g. with auxiliary current source, with dual mode control or with inductance variation}
3/04	. . by static converters	3/157	. . . . . with digital control
3/06	. . . using resistors or capacitors, e.g. potential divider	3/158	. . . . . including plural semiconductor devices as final control devices for a single load
3/07	. . . . using capacitors charged and discharged alternately by semiconductor devices with control electrode {, e.g. charge pumps}	3/1582	. . . . . {Buck-boost converters (H02M 3/1584 takes precedence)}
3/071	. . . . . {adapted to generate a negative voltage output from a positive voltage source}	3/1584	. . . . . {with a plurality of power processing stages connected in parallel}
3/072	. . . . . {adapted to generate an output voltage whose value is lower than the input voltage}	3/1586	. . . . . {switched with a phase shift, i.e. interleaved}
3/073	. . . . . {Charge pumps of the Schenkel-type}	3/1588	. . . . . {comprising at least one synchronous rectifier element (H02M 3/1582 , H02M 3/1584 take precedence)}
3/075	. . . . . {including a plurality of stages and two sets of clock signals, one set for the odd and one set for the even numbered stages}	3/16	. . by dynamic converters
3/076	. . . . . {the clock signals being boosted to a value being higher than the input voltage value}	3/18	. . . using capacitors or batteries which are alternately charged and discharged, e.g. charged in parallel and discharged in series
3/077	. . . . . {with parallel connected charge pump stages}	3/20	. . by combination of static with dynamic converters; by combination of dynamo-electric with other dynamic or static converters
3/078	. . . . . {with means for reducing the back bias effect, i.e. the effect which causes the threshold voltage of transistors to increase as more stages are added to the converters}	3/22	. with intermediate conversion into AC
3/08	. . . using discharge tubes without control electrode or semiconductor devices without control electrode	3/24	. . by static converters
3/10	. . . using discharge tubes with control electrode or semiconductor devices with control electrode (H02M 3/07 takes precedence)	3/26	. . . using discharge tubes without control electrode or semiconductor devices without control electrode to produce the intermediate AC
		3/28	. . . using discharge tubes with control electrode or semiconductor devices with control electrode to produce the intermediate AC

3/285	. . . . {Single converters with a plurality of output stages connected in parallel (parallel operation of a plurality of converters in DC distribution networks H02J 1/10)}	3/3378	. . . . . {in a push-pull configuration of the parallel type (H02M 3/3374 takes precedence)}
3/305	. . . . using devices of a thyatron or thyristor type requiring extinguishing means	3/338	. . . . . in a self-oscillating arrangement (H02M 3/337 takes precedence)
3/31	. . . . . using discharge tubes only	3/3381	. . . . . {using a single commutation path}
3/315	. . . . . using semiconductor devices only	3/3382	. . . . . {in a push-pull circuit arrangement}
3/3155	. . . . . {with automatic control of the output voltage or current}	3/3384	. . . . . {of the parallel type}
3/325	. . . . using devices of a triode or a transistor type requiring continuous application of a control signal	3/3385	. . . . . {with automatic control of output voltage or current (H02M 3/33561 takes precedence)}
3/33	. . . . . using discharge tubes only	3/3387	. . . . . {in a push-pull configuration}
3/335	. . . . . using semiconductor devices only	3/3388	. . . . . {of the parallel type}
3/33507	. . . . . {with automatic control of the output voltage or current, e.g. flyback converters (H02M 3/33561 , H02M 3/33569 take precedence)}	3/34	. . by dynamic converters
3/33515	. . . . . {with digital control}	3/36	. . . using mechanical parts to select progressively or to vary continuously the input potential
3/33523	. . . . . {with galvanic isolation between input and output of both the power stage and the feedback loop}	3/38	. . . using mechanical contact-making and -breaking parts to interrupt a single potential
3/3353	. . . . . {having at least two simultaneously operating switches on the input side, e.g. "double forward" or "double (switched) flyback" converter}	3/40	. . . . wherein the parts are rotating and collectors co-operate with brushes or rollers
3/33538	. . . . . {of the forward type (H02M 3/3353 , H02M 3/33569 take precedence)}	3/42	. . . . with electromagnetically-operated vibrating contacts, e.g. chopper
3/33546	. . . . . {with automatic control of the output voltage or current (H02M 3/33561 takes precedence)}	3/44	. . by combination of static with dynamic converters; by combination of dynamo-electric with other dynamic or static converters
3/33553	. . . . . {with galvanic isolation between input and output of both the power stage and the feedback loop}	5/00	Conversion of AC power input into AC power output, e.g. for change of voltage, for change of frequency, for change of number of phases
3/33561	. . . . . {having more than one output with independent control}	5/005	. {using discharge tubes}
3/33569	. . . . . {having several active switching elements (H02M 3/3353 takes precedence)}	5/02	. without intermediate conversion into DC
3/33571	. . . . . {Half-bridge at primary side of an isolation transformer}	5/04	. . by static converters (controlling transformers, reactors or choke coils, e.g. by tap changing H02P 13/00)
3/33573	. . . . . {Full-bridge at primary side of an isolation transformer}	5/06	. . . using impedances
3/33576	. . . . . {having at least one active switching element at the secondary side of an isolation transformer}	5/08	. . . . using capacitors only
3/33584	. . . . . {Bidirectional converters}	5/10	. . . using transformers
3/33592	. . . . . {having a synchronous rectifier circuit or a synchronous freewheeling circuit at the secondary side of an isolation transformer}	5/12	. . . . for conversion of voltage or current amplitude only
3/337	. . . . . in push-pull configuration {(H02M 3/33576 takes precedence; with self-oscillating arrangements H02M 3/3382 , H02M 3/3385)}	5/14	. . . . for conversion between circuits of different phase number
3/3372	. . . . . {of the parallel type}	5/16	. . . . for conversion of frequency
3/3374	. . . . . {with preregulator, e.g. current injected push-pull}	5/18	. . . . for conversion of waveform
3/3376	. . . . . {with automatic control of output voltage or current}	5/20	. . . using discharge tubes without control electrode or semiconductor devices without control electrode
		5/22	. . . using discharge tubes with control electrode or semiconductor devices with control electrode
		5/225	. . . . {comprising two stages of AC-AC conversion, e.g. having a high frequency intermediate link}
		5/25	. . . . using devices of a thyatron or thyristor type requiring extinguishing means
		5/253	. . . . . using discharge tubes only
		5/257	. . . . . using semiconductor devices only
		5/2573	. . . . . {with control circuit}
		5/2576	. . . . . {with digital control}
		5/27	. . . . . for conversion of frequency
		5/271	. . . . . {from a three phase input voltage}
		5/272	. . . . . {for variable speed constant frequency systems}
		5/273	. . . . . {with digital control}

- 5/275 using devices of a triode or transistor type requiring continuous application of a control signal
- 5/29 using discharge tubes only
- 5/293 using semiconductor devices only
- 5/2932 {with automatic control of output voltage, current or power}
- 5/2935 {using reverse phase control, i.e. turn-on of switches in series with load at zero crossing of input voltage, turn-off before next zero crossing}
- 5/2937 {using whole cycle control, i.e. switching an integer number of whole or half cycles of the AC input voltage}
- 5/297 for conversion of frequency
- 5/32 . . by dynamic converters
- 5/34 . . . using mechanical contact-making and -breaking parts
- 5/36 wherein the parts are rotating and collectors co-operate with brushes or rollers
- 5/38 . . by combination of static with dynamic converters; by combination of dynamo-electric with other dynamic or static converters
- 5/40 . with intermediate conversion into DC
- 5/42 . . by static converters
- 5/44 . . . using discharge tubes or semiconductor devices to convert the intermediate DC into AC
- 5/443 using devices of a thyatron or thyristor type requiring extinguishing means
- 5/447 using discharge tubes only
- 5/45 using semiconductor devices only
- 5/4505 {having a rectifier with controlled elements}
- 5/451 with automatic control of output voltage or frequency
- 5/452 with automatic control of output waveform
- 5/453 using devices of a triode or transistor type requiring continuous application of a control signal
- 5/456 using discharge tubes only
- 5/458 using semiconductor devices only
- 5/4585 {having a rectifier with controlled elements}
- 5/46 . . by dynamic converters
- 5/48 . . by combination of static with dynamic converters; by combination of dynamo-electric with other dynamic or static converters
- 7/00 Conversion of AC power input into DC power output; Conversion of DC power input into AC power output**
- 7/003 . {Constructional details, e.g. physical layout, assembly, wiring or busbar connections}
- 7/006 . {using discharge tubes}
- 7/02 . Conversion of AC power input into DC power output without possibility of reversal
- 7/04 . . by static converters
- 7/043 . . . {using transformers or inductors only}
- 7/046 . . . {using discharge tubes}
- 7/05 . . . {Capacitor coupled rectifiers}
- 7/06 using discharge tubes without control electrode or semiconductor devices without control electrode
- 7/062 {Avoiding or suppressing excessive transient voltages or currents}
- 7/064 {with several outputs}
- 7/066 {particular circuits having a special characteristic}
- 7/068 {mounted on a transformer}
- 7/08 arranged for operation in parallel
- 7/10 arranged for operation in series, e.g. for multiplication of voltage
- 7/103 {Containing passive elements (capacitively coupled) which are ordered in cascade on one source}
- 7/106 {With physical arrangement details}
- 7/12 . . . using discharge tubes with control electrode or semiconductor devices with control electrode
- 7/125 {Avoiding or suppressing excessive transient voltages or currents}
- 7/145 using devices of a thyatron or thyristor type requiring extinguishing means
- 7/15 using discharge tubes only
- 7/151 {with automatic control ([H02M 7/153 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/153 {arranged for operation in parallel}
- 7/155 using semiconductor devices only
- 7/1552 {in a biphas or polyphase arrangement ([voltage multipliers H02M 7/19](#))}
- 7/1555 {with control circuit}
- 7/1557 {with automatic control of the output voltage or current}
- 7/162 in a bridge configuration
- 7/1623 {with control circuit}
- 7/1626 {with automatic control of the output voltage or current}
- 7/17 arranged for operation in parallel
- 7/19 arranged for operation in series, e.g. for voltage multiplication
- 7/21 using devices of a triode or transistor type requiring continuous application of a control signal
- 7/213 using discharge tubes only
- 7/217 using semiconductor devices only
- 7/2173 {in a biphas or polyphase circuit arrangement ([H02M 7/2176 takes precedence; voltage multipliers H02M 7/25](#))}
- 7/2176 {comprising a passive stage to generate a rectified sinusoidal voltage and a controlled switching element in series between such stage and the output}
- 7/219 in a bridge configuration
- 7/2195 {the switches being synchronously commutated at the same frequency of the AC input voltage}
- 7/23 arranged for operation in parallel {([H02M 7/2176 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/25 arranged for operation in series, e.g. for multiplication of voltage
- 7/26 . . . using open-spark devices, e.g. Marx rectifier
- 7/28 . . . using electrolytic rectifiers
- 7/30 . . by dynamic converters

- 7/32 . . . using mechanical contact-making and -breaking parts
 - 7/34 . . . wherein the parts are rotating and collectors co-operate with brushes or rollers
 - 7/36 . . . with electromagnetically-operated vibrating contacts, e.g. chopper
 - 7/38 . . . using one or more sparking electrodes rotating over counterelectrodes
 - 7/40 . . by combination of static with dynamic converters; by combination of dynamo-electric with other dynamic or static converters
 - 7/42 . Conversion of DC power input into AC power output without possibility of reversal
 - 7/44 . . by static converters
 - 7/445 . . . {using discharge tubes}
 - 7/46 . . . using discharge tubes without control electrode or semiconductor devices without control electrode
 - 7/48 . . . using discharge tubes with control electrode or semiconductor devices with control electrode
 - 7/4803 . . . {with means for reducing DC component from AC output voltage}
 - 7/4807 . . . {having a high frequency intermediate AC stage}
 - 7/4811 . . . {having auxiliary actively switched resonant commutation circuits connected to intermediate DC voltage or between two push-pull branches}
 - 7/4815 . . . {Resonant converters ([H02M 7/4811](#) and [H02M 7/4826](#) take precedence)}
 - 7/4818 . . . {with means for adaptation of resonance frequency, e.g. by modification of capacitance or inductance of resonance circuits}
 - 7/4826 . . . {operating from a resonant DC source, i.e. the DC input voltage varies periodically, e.g. resonant DC-link inverters}
 - 7/483 . . . Converters with outputs that each can have more than two voltages levels
 - 7/4833 . . . {Capacitor voltage balancing}
 - 7/4835 . . . {comprising two or more cells, each including a switchable capacitor, the capacitors having a nominal charge voltage which corresponds to a given fraction of the input voltage, and the capacitors being selectively connected in series to determine the instantaneous output voltage}
 - 7/4837 . . . {Flying capacitor converters}
 - 7/487 . . . Neutral point clamped inverters
 - 7/49 . . . Combination of the output voltage waveforms of a plurality of converters
 - 7/493 . . . the static converters being arranged for operation in parallel
 - 7/497 . . . sinusoidal output voltages being obtained by combination of several voltages being out of phase
 - 7/501 . . . sinusoidal output voltages being obtained by the combination of several pulse-voltages having different amplitude and width
 - 7/505 . . . using devices of a thyatron or thyristor type requiring extinguishing means {([H02M 7/4807](#), [H02M 7/483](#), [H02M 7/493](#) and [H02M 7/4826](#) take precedence)}
 - 7/51 using discharge tubes only
 - 7/515 using semiconductor devices only
 - 7/5152 {with separate extinguishing means}
 - 7/5155 {wherein each commutation element has its own extinguishing means}
 - 7/5157 {wherein the extinguishing of every commutation element will be obtained by means of a commutation inductance, by starting another main commutation element in series with the first}
 - 7/516 Self-oscillating arrangements
 - 7/517 with special starting equipment
 - 7/519 in a push-pull configuration ([H02M 7/517](#) takes precedence)
 - 7/521 in a bridge configuration
 - 7/523 with LC-resonance circuit in the main circuit
 - 7/5233 {the commutation elements being in a push-pull arrangement}
 - 7/5236 {in a series push-pull arrangement}
 - 7/525 with automatic control of output waveform or frequency ([H02M 7/517](#) - [H02M 7/523](#) take precedence)
 - 7/527 by pulse width modulation
 - 7/529 using digital control
 - 7/53 using devices of a triode or transistor type requiring continuous application of a control signal {([H02M 7/4807](#), [H02M 7/493](#) and [H02M 7/4826](#) take precedence)}
 - 7/533 using discharge tubes only
 - 7/537 using semiconductor devices only, e.g. single switched pulse inverters
 - 7/5375 with special starting equipment
 - 7/538 in a push-pull configuration ([H02M 7/5375](#) takes precedence {; with oscillating arrangements [H02M 7/53832](#), [H02M 7/53846](#)})
 - 7/53803 {with automatic control of output voltage or current}
 - 7/53806 {in a push-pull configuration of the parallel type}
 - 7/5381 Parallel type
 - 7/5383 in a self-oscillating arrangement ([H02M 7/538](#) takes precedence)
 - 7/53832 {in a push-pull arrangement}
 - 7/53835 {of the parallel type}
 - 7/53838 using a single commutation path
 - 7/53846 Control circuits
- WARNING**
- Group [H02M 7/53846](#) and subgroups is not complete, see provisionally also [H02M 7/5383](#) and subgroups
- 7/538463 {for thyristor type converters}
 - 7/538466 {for transistor type converters}
 - 7/53854 using thyristor type converters
 - 7/53862 using transistor type converters
 - 7/5387 in a bridge configuration
 - 7/53871 {with automatic control of output voltage or current}
 - 7/53873 {with digital control}

- 7/53875 {with analogue control of three-phase output}
- 7/53876 {based on synthesising a desired voltage vector via the selection of appropriate fundamental voltage vectors, and corresponding dwelling times}
- 7/53878 {by time shifting switching signals of one diagonal pair of the bridge with respect to the other diagonal pair}
- 7/5388 with asymmetrical configuration of switches

WARNING

Group [H02M 7/5388](#) is not complete, see provisionally also [H02M 7/5387](#) and subgroups

- 7/539 with automatic control of output wave form or frequency ([H02M 7/5375](#) - [H02M 7/5387](#) take precedence)
- 7/5395 by pulse-width modulation
- 7/54 . . by dynamic converters
- 7/56 . . . using mechanical parts to select progressively, or to vary continuously, the input potential
- 7/58 . . . using mechanical contact-making and -breaking parts to interrupt a single potential
- 7/60 . . . wherein the parts are rotating and collectors co-operate with brushes or rollers
- 7/62 . . . with electromagnetically-operated vibrating contacts, e.g. chopper
- 7/64 . . by combination of static with dynamic converters; by combination of dynamo-electric with other dynamic or static converters
- 7/66 . with possibility of reversal
- 7/68 . . by static converters
- 7/70 . . . using discharge tubes without control electrode or semiconductor devices without control electrode
- 7/72 . . . using discharge tubes with control electrode or semiconductor devices with control electrode
- 7/75 using devices of a thyatron or thyristor type requiring extinguishing means
- 7/753 using discharge tubes only
- 7/757 using semiconductor devices only
- 7/7575 {for high voltage direct transmission link}
- 7/758 with automatic control of output waveform or frequency
- 7/77 arranged for operation in parallel
- 7/79 using devices of a triode or transistor type requiring continuous application of a control signal
- 7/793 using discharge tubes only
- 7/797 using semiconductor devices only
- 7/81 arranged for operation in parallel
- 7/82 . . . using open-spark devices, e.g. Marx rectifier
- 7/84 . . . using electrolytic rectifiers
- 7/86 . . by dynamic converters
- 7/88 . . . using mechanical parts to select progressively or to vary continuously the input potential
- 7/90 . . . using mechanical contact-making and -breaking parts to interrupt a single potential
- 7/92 wherein the parts are rotating and collectors co-operate with brushes or rollers
- 7/94 wherein the parts are operated by rotating cams or cam-like devices
- 7/95 with electromagnetically-operated vibrating contacts, e.g. chopper
- 7/96 with moving liquid contacts
- 7/98 . . by combination of static with dynamic converters; by combination of dynamo-electric with other dynamic or static converters
- 11/00 **Power conversion systems not covered by the preceding groups**