G	Sektion	SECTION G — PHYSICS
G01	Untersektion	INSTRUMENTS
G01	Klasse	MEASURING (counting G06M); TESTING
G01S	Unterklasse	RADIO DIRECTION-FINDING; RADIO NAVIGATION; DETERMINING DISTANCE OR VELOCITY BY USE OF RADIO WAVES; LOCATING OR PRESENCE-DETECTING BY USE OF THE REFLECTION OR RERADIATION OF RADIO WAVES; ANALOGOUS ARRANGEMENTS USING OTHER WAVES (detecting masses or objects by methods not involving reflection or reradiation of radio, acoustic or other waves G01V)
G01S 1/00	Hauptgruppe	Beacons or beacon systems transmitting signals having a characteristic or characteristics capable of being detected by non-directional receivers and defining directions, positions, or position lines fixed relatively to the beacon transmitters; Receivers co-operating therewith (position-fixing by co-ordinating a plurality of determinations of direction or position lines G01S 5/00) [2]
G01S 1/02	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using radio waves
G01S 1/04	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details
G01S 1/06	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Means for providing multiple indication, e.g. coarse and fine indications
G01S 1/08	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems for determining direction or position line
G01S 1/10	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using amplitude comparison of signals transmitted sequentially from aerials or aerial systems having differently-oriented overlapping directivity-characteristics, e.g. equi-signal A-N type
G01S 1/12	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the signals being transmitted sequentially from an aerial or aerial system having the orientation of its directivity characteristic periodically varied, e.g. by means of sequentially effective reflectors
G01S 1/14	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using amplitude comparison of signals transmitted simultaneously from aerials or aerial systems having differently-oriented overlapping directivity-characteristics
G01S 1/16	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Azimuthal guidance systems, e.g. system for defining aircraft approach path, localiser system
G01S 1/18	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Elevational guidance systems, e.g. system for defining aircraft glide path
G01S 1/20	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using a comparison of transit time of synchronised signals transmitted from non-directional aerials or aerial systems spaced apart, i.e. path-difference systems
G01S 1/22	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the synchronised signals being frequency modulations on carrier waves and the transit times being compared by measuring difference of instantaneous frequencies of received carrier waves
G01S 1/24	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the synchronised signals being pulses or equivalent modulations on carrier waves and the transit times being compared by measuring the difference in arrival time of a significant part of the modulations
G01S 1/26	5-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems in which pulses or time-base signals are generated locally at the receiver and brought into predetermined time-relationship with received signals, e.g. pulse duration coincides with time interval between arrival of significant part of modulation of signals received from first and second aerials or aerial systems
G01S 1/28	6-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the predetermined time-relationship is maintained automatically
G01S 1/30	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the synchronised signals being continuous waves or intermittent trains of continuous waves, the intermittency not being for the purpose of determining direction or position line and the transit times being compared by measuring the phase difference
G01S 1/32	5-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems in which the signals received, with or without amplification, or signals derived therefrom, are compared in phase directly
G01S 1/34	5-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems in which first and second synchronised signals are transmitted from both aerials or aerial systems and a beat frequency, obtained by heterodyning the first signals with each other is compared in phase with a beat frequency obtained by heterodyning the second signals with each other

Symbol	Тур	Titel
G01S 1/36	5-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems in which a beat frequency, obtained by heterodyning the synchronised signals, is compared in phase with a reference signal having a phase substantially independent of direction
G01S 1/38	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using comparison of (1) the phase of the envelope of the change of frequency, due to Doppler effect, of the signal transmitted by an aerial moving, or appearing to move, in a cyclic path with (2) the phase of a reference signal, the frequency of this reference signal being synchronised with that of the cyclic movement, or apparent cyclic movement, of the aerial
G01S 1/40	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the apparent movement of the aerial being produced by cyclic sequential energisation of fixed aerials
G01S 1/42	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Conical-scan beam beacons transmitting signals which indicate at a mobile receiver any displacement of the receiver from the conical-scan axis, e.g. for "beam-riding" missile control [5]
G01S 1/44	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Rotating or oscillating beam beacons defining directions in the plane of rotation or oscillation [5]
G01S 1/46	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Broad-beam systems producing at a receiver a substantially continuous sinusoidal envelope signal of the carrier wave of the beam, the phase angle of which is dependent upon the angle between the direction of the receiver from the beacon and a reference direction from the beacon, e.g. cardioid system [5]
G01S 1/48	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the phase angle of the direction-dependent envelope signal is a multiple of the direction angle, e.g. for "fine" bearing indication [5]
G01S 1/50	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the phase angle of the direction-dependent envelope signal is compared with a non-direction-dependent reference signal [5]
G01S 1/52	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the phase angles of a plurality of direction-dependent envelope signals produced by a plurality of beams rotating at different speeds or in different directions are compared [5]
G01S 1/54	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Narrow-beam systems producing at a receiver a pulse-type envelope signal of the carrier wave of the beam, the timing of which is dependent upon the angle between the direction of the receiver from the beacon and a reference direction from the beacon; Overlapping broad beam systems defining a narrow zone and producing at a receiver a pulse-type envelope signal of the carrier wave of the beam, the timing of which is dependent upon the angle between the direction of the receiver from the beacon and a reference direction from the beacon [5]
G01S 1/56	5-Punkt Untergruppe	Timing the pulse-type envelope signals derived by reception of beam [5]
G01S 1/58	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein a characteristic of the beam transmitted or of an auxiliary signal is varied in time synchronously with rotation or oscillation of the beam [5]
G01S 1/60	6-Punkt Untergruppe	Varying frequency of beam signal or of auxiliary signal [5]
G01S 1/62	6-Punkt Untergruppe	Varying phase-relationship between beam and auxiliary signal [5]
G01S 1/64	6-Punkt Untergruppe	Varying pulse timing, e.g. varying interval between pulses radiated in pairs [5]
G01S 1/66	6-Punkt Untergruppe	Superimposing direction-indicating intelligence signals, e.g. speech, Morse [5]
G01S 1/68	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Marker, boundary, call-sign, or like beacons transmitting signals not carrying directional information
G01S 1/70	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves
G01S 1/72	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using ultrasonic, sonic, or infrasonic waves (signalling devices G08B)
G01S 1/74	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details [5]
G01S 1/76	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems for determining direction or position line (sound focusing or directing using electrical steering of transducer arrays, e.g. beam steering, in general, G10K 11/34) [5]
G01S 1/78	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using amplitude comparison of signals transmitted from transducers or transducer systems having differently-oriented characteristics [5]
G01S 1/80	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using a comparison of transit time of synchronised signals transmitted from non-directional transducers or transducer systems spaced apart, i.e. path-difference systems [5]

Symbol	Тур	Titel
G01S 1/82	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Rotating or oscillating beam beacons defining directions in the plane of rotation or oscillation [5]
G01S 3/00	Hauptgruppe	Direction-finders for determining the direction from which infrasonic, sonic, ultrasonic, or electromagnetic waves, or particle emission, not having a directional significance, are being received (position-fixing by co-ordinating a plurality of determinations of direction or position lines G01S 5/00; for geophysical measurement G01C; telescope mountings G02B)
G01S 3/02	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using radio waves
G01S 3/04	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details
G01S 3/06	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Means for increasing effective directivity, e.g. by combining signals having differently- oriented directivity characteristics, by sharpening the envelope waveform of the signal derived from a rotating or oscillating beam aerial (comparing amplitude of signals having differently-oriented directivity characteristics to determine direction G01S 3/16, G01S 3/28; modifications of aerials or aerial systems H01Q)
G01S 3/08	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Means for reducing polarisation errors, e.g. by use of Adcock or spaced loop aerial systems
G01S 3/10	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Means for reducing or compensating for quadrantal, site, or like errors
G015 3/12	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Means for determining sense of direction, e.g. by combining signals from directional aerial or goniometer search coil with those from non-directional aerial (determining direction by amplitude comparison of signals derived by combining directional and non-directional signals G01S 3/24, G01S 3/34)
G01S 3/14	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems for determining direction or deviation from predetermined direction
G01S 3/16	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using amplitude comparison of signals derived sequentially from receiving aerials or aerial systems having differently-oriented directivity characteristics or from an aerial system having periodically-varied orientation of directivity characteristic
G01S 3/18	4-Punkt Untergruppe	derived directly from separate directional aerials
G01S 3/20	4-Punkt Untergruppe	derived by sampling signal received by an aerial system having periodically-varied orientation of directivity characteristic
G01S 3/22	4-Punkt Untergruppe	derived from different combinations of signals from separate aerials, e.g. comparing sum with difference
G01S 3/24	5-Punkt Untergruppe	the separate aerials comprising one directional aerial and one non-directional aerial, e.g. combination of loop and open aerials producing a reversed cardioid directivity characteristic
G01S 3/26	5-Punkt Untergruppe	the separate aerials having differently- oriented directivity characteristics
G01S 3/28	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using amplitude comparison of signals derived simultaneously from receiving aerials or aerial systems having differently-oriented directivity characteristics
G01S 3/30	4-Punkt Untergruppe	derived directly from separate directional systems
G01S 3/32	4-Punkt Untergruppe	derived from different combinations of signals from separate aerials, e.g. comparing sum with difference
G01S 3/34	5-Punkt Untergruppe	the separate aerials comprising one directional aerial and one non-directional aerial, e.g. combination of loop and open aerials producing a reversed cardioid directivity characteristic
G01S 3/36	5-Punkt Untergruppe	the separate aerials having differently- oriented directivity characteristics
G01S 3/38	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using adjustment of real or effective orientation of directivity characteristic of an aerial or an aerial system to give a desired condition of signal derived from that aerial or aerial system, e.g. to give a maximum or minimum signal (G01S 3/16, G01S 3/28 take precedence)
G01S 3/40	4-Punkt Untergruppe	adjusting orientation of a single directivity characteristic to produce maximum or minimum signal, e.g. rotatable loop aerial, equivalent goniometer system
G01S 3/42	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the desired condition being maintained automatically

Symbol	Тур	Titel
G01S 3/44	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the adjustment being varied periodically or continuously until it is halted automatically when the desired condition is attained
G01S 3/46	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using aerials spaced apart and measuring phase or time difference between signals therefrom, i.e. path- difference systems
G01S 3/48	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the waves arriving at the aerials being continuous or intermittent and the phase difference of signals derived therefrom being measured
G01S 3/50	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the waves arriving at the aerials being pulse modulated and the time difference of their arrival being measured
G01S 3/52	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using a receiving aerial moving, or appearing to move, in a cyclic path to produce a Doppler variation of frequency of the received signal
G01S 3/54	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the apparent movement of the aerial being produced by coupling the receiver cyclically and sequentially to each of several fixed spaced aerials
G01S 3/56	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Conical-scan beam systems using signals indicative of the deviation of the direction of reception from the scan axis
G01S 3/58	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Rotating or oscillating beam systems using continuous analysis of received signal for determining direction in the plane of rotation or oscillation or for determining deviation from a predetermined direction in such a plane (G01S 3/14 takes precedence)
G01S 3/60	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Broad-beam systems producing in the receiver a substantially-sinusoidal envelope signal of the carrier wave of the beam, the phase angle of which is dependent upon the angle between the direction of the transmitter from the receiver and a reference direction from the receiver, e.g. cardioid system
G01S 3/62	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the phase angle of the signal is indicated by a cathode-ray tube
G01S 3/64	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the phase angle of the signal is determined by phase comparison with a reference alternating signal varying in synchronism with the directivity variation
G01S 3/66	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Narrow-beam systems producing in the receiver a pulse-type envelope signal of the carrier wave of the beam, the timing of which is dependent upon the angle between the direction of the transmitter from the receiver and a reference direction from the receiver; Overlapping broad-beam systems defining in the receiver a narrow zone and producing a pulse-type envelope signal of the carrier wave of the beam, the timing of which is dependent upon the angle between the direction of the transmitter from the receiver and a reference direction from the receiver
G01S 3/68	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the timing of the pulse-type envelope signal is indicated by cathode-ray tube (radar cathode-ray tube indicators providing co-ordinated display of distance and direction G01S 7/10)
G01S 3/70	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the timing of the pulse-type envelope signal is determined by bringing a locally-generated pulse-type signal into coincidence or other predetermined time-relationship with the envelope signal
G01S 3/72	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Diversity systems specially adapted for direction-finding
G01S 3/74	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Multi-channel systems specially adapted for direction-finding, i.e. having a single aerial system capable of giving simultaneous indications of the directions of different signals (systems in which the directions of different signals are determined sequentially and displayed simultaneously G01S 3/04, G01S 3/14)
G01S 3/78	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves
G01S 3/781	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details [5]
G01S 3/782	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems for determining direction or deviation from predetermined direction [5]
G01S 3/783	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using amplitude comparison of signals derived from static detectors or detector systems [5]
G01S 3/784	4-Punkt Untergruppe	using a mosaic of detectors [5]

system to give a desired condition of signal derived from that transducer or transducer system, e.g. to give a maximum or minimum signal [5]  G015 3/807	Symbol	Тур	Titel
3-Punkt Untergruppe  using rotating reticles producing a direction-dependent modulation characteristic [5]  3-Punkt Untergruppe  using rotating or oscillating beam systems, e.g. using mirrors, prisms [5]  1-Punkt Untergruppe  using ultrasonic, sonic, or infrasonic waves  1-Punkt Untergruppe  using ultrasonic, sonic, or infrasonic waves  1-Punkt Untergruppe  Details [5]  2-Punkt Untergruppe  using amplitude comparison of signals derived from precisions, in general, Clib (11/31) [5]  3-Punkt Untergruppe  using amplitude comparison of signals derived from receiving transducers or transducer systems having differently oriented directivity characteristics [5]  3-Punkt Untergruppe  using adjustment of real or effective orientation of directivity characteristics of a transducer or transducer system to give a desired condition of signal derived from that transducer or transducer system, e.g. to give a maximum or minimum signal [5]  0015 3/807  3-Punkt Untergruppe  the desired condition being maintained automatically [5]  0015 3/809  3-Punkt Untergruppe  Relating or oscillating beam systems using continuous analysis of neceived signals therefron, i.e. path-difference systems [6]  0015 3/809  3-Punkt Untergruppe  Relating or oscillating beam systems using continuous analysis of neceived signal for determining direction in the plane of rotation or oscillation or for determining deviation from a predetermined direction in such a plane [5]  0015 3/802  2-Punkt Untergruppe  with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors  with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors  0015 3/804  2-Punkt Untergruppe  with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises  0015 5/904  2-Punkt Untergruppe  Position of source determined by a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (0015 5/12 takes precedence [3])  0015 5/10  2-Punkt Untergruppe  Position of source determined by conditioning disection of	G01S 3/785	3-Punkt Untergruppe	
6015 3/788 4-Punkt Untergruppe producing a frequency modulation characteristic [5] 6015 3/789 3-Punkt Untergruppe using rotating or oscillating beam systems, e.g. using mirrors, prisms [5] 6015 3/800 1-Punkt Untergruppe Details [5] 6015 3/801 2-Punkt Untergruppe Details [5] 6015 3/802 2-Punkt Untergruppe Details [5] 6015 3/803 3-Punkt Untergruppe Details [5] 6015 3/803 3-Punkt Untergruppe using amplitude comparison of signals derived from predetermined direction (sound-focusing or directing using electrical steering of transducer arrays, e.g. beam steering, in general, G10K 11/24/[5] 6015 3/803 3-Punkt Untergruppe using amplitude comparison of signals derived from receiving transducers or transducer systems having differently-oriented directivity characteristics [5] 6015 3/803 3-Punkt Untergruppe using adjustment of real or effective orientation of directivity characteristics or a transducer or transducer system to give a desired condition of signal derived from that transducer or transducer system, e.g. to give a maximum or minimum signal [5] 6015 3/800 3-Punkt Untergruppe the desired condition being maintained automatically [5] 6015 3/800 3-Punkt Untergruppe using transducers systems [3] 6015 3/800 3-Punkt Untergruppe Relating or oscillating beam systems using continuous analysis of received signal for determining direction in such a plane [5] 6015 3/802 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors 6015 3/804 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors 6015 3/806 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesidered woves, e.g. disturbing noises 6015 5/90 4-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesidered woves, e.g. disturbing noises 6015 5/90 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by co-ordinating by or position-line determinations; Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more direction or position-line determinations; Position-fixin	G01S 3/786	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the desired condition being maintained automatically [5]
3-Punkt Untergruppe using rotating or oscillating beam systems, e.g. using mirrors, prisms (5)  1-Punkt Untergruppe using ultrasonic, sonic, or infrasonic waves  2-Punkt Untergruppe Details (5)  2-Punkt Untergruppe Systems for determining direction or deviation from predetermined direction (sound-focusing or directing using electrical steering of transducer arrays, e.g. beam steering, in general, CIDK 11/34 (5)  3-Punkt Untergruppe using amplitude comparison of signals derived from receiving transducers or transducer systems having differently-oriented directivity, characteristics (5)  3-Punkt Untergruppe using adjustment of real or effective orientation of directivity characteristics of a transducer or transducer systems to give a desired condition of signal derived from that transducer or transducer systems to give a desired condition of signal derived from that transducer or transducer systems to give a maximum or minimum signal (5)  4-Punkt Untergruppe the desired condition being maintained automatically (5)  3-Punkt Untergruppe using transducers spaced apart and measuring phase or time difference between signals therefrom, i.e., path-difference systems (5)  3-Punkt Untergruppe Rotating or oscillating beam systems using continuous analysis of received signal for determining direction in such a plane (5)  3-Punkt Untergruppe with indication presented on cathode-ray subsection of time-lag errors  3-Punkt Untergruppe with indication presented on cathode-ray subsection of position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more distance determinations (2)  3-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises  6015 5/60  3-Punkt Untergruppe position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  6015 5/60  2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction finders  6015 5/10  2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined b	G01S 3/787	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using rotating reticles producing a direction-dependent modulation characteristic [5]
1-Punkt Untergruppe . using ultrasonic, sonic, or infrasonic waves 2-Punkt Untergruppe . Details [5] 2-Punkt Untergruppe . Using amplitude comparison of signals derived from receiving transducers or transducer systems having differently-oriented directivity characteristics [5] 3-Punkt Untergruppe	G01S 3/788	4-Punkt Untergruppe	producing a frequency modulation characteristic [5]
2-Punkt Untergruppe . Details [5]  2-Punkt Untergruppe . Systems for determining direction or deviation from predetermined direction (sound-focusing or directing using electrical steering of transducer arrays, e.g. beam steering, in general, G10x 11/34) [5]  6015 3/803 3-Punkt Untergruppe using amplitude comparison of signals derived from receiving transducers or transducer systems having differently-oriented directivity characteristics [5]  6015 3/805 3-Punkt Untergruppe using adjustment of real or effective orientation of directivity characteristics of a transducer or transducer system to give a destined condition of signal derived from that transducer or transducer system, e.g. to give a maximum or minimum signal [5]  6015 3/808 3-Punkt Untergruppe using transducers spaced apart and measuring phase or time difference between signals therefrom, i.e. path-difference systems [5]  6015 3/809 3-Punkt Untergruppe using transducers spaced apart and measuring phase or time difference between signals therefrom, i.e. path-difference systems [5]  6015 3/80 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors  6015 3/80 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors  6015 3/80 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors  6015 3/80 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises  6015 5/00 4-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises  6015 5/00 2-Punkt Untergruppe vising radio waves  6015 5/01 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  6015 5/02 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  6015 5/10 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  6015 5/10 2-P	G01S 3/789	3-Punkt Untergruppe	using rotating or oscillating beam systems, e.g. using mirrors, prisms [5]
2-Punkt Untergruppe Systems for determining direction or deviation from predetermined direction (sound-focusing or directing using electrical steering of transducer arrays, e.g. beam steering, in general, G10K 13/41/51 [5]  3-Punkt Untergruppe using amplitude comparison of signals derived from receiving transducers or transducer systems having differently-oriented directivity characteristics [5]  3-Punkt Untergruppe using adjustment of real or effective orientation of directivity characteristics of a transducer or transducer system to give a desired condition of signal derived from that transducer or transducer system, e.g. to give a maximum or minimum signal [5]  6015 3/807	G01S 3/80	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using ultrasonic, sonic, or infrasonic waves
using electrical steering of transducer arrays, e.g. beam steering, in general, G10K 11/34) [5]  3-Punkt Untergruppe using amplitude comparison of signals derived from receiving transducers or transducer systems having differently-oriented directivity, characteristics of a transducer or transducer system to give a desired condition of signal derived from that transducer or transducer system to give a desired condition of signal derived from that transducer or transducer system, e.g. to give a maximum or minimum signal [5]  6015 3/807	G01S 3/801	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details [5]
differently-oriented directivity characteristics [5]  G015 3/805 3-Punkt Untergruppe using adjustment of real or effective orientation of directivity characteristics of a transducer or transducer system to give a desired condition of signal derived from that transducer or transducer system, e.g. to give a maximum or minimum signal [5]  G015 3/807 4-Punkt Untergruppe using transducers spaced apart and measuring phase or time difference between signals therefrom, i.e. path-difference systems [5]  G015 3/809 3-Punkt Untergruppe Rotating or oscillating beam systems using continuous analysis of received signal for determining direction in the plane of rotation or oscillation or for determining deviation from a predetermined direction in such a plane [5]  G015 3/80 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors  G015 3/84 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises  G015 3/86 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises  G015 5/00 Hauptgruppe Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more direction or position-line determinations; Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more distance determinations [2]  G015 5/00 1-Punkt Untergruppe wing radio waves  G015 5/04 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  G015 5/06 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/10 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/14 2-Punkt Untergruppe by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G015 7/10)  G015 5/14 2-Punkt Untergruppe Dete	G01S 3/802	2-Punkt Untergruppe	
system to give a desired condition of signal derived from that transducer rytransducer system, e.g. to give a maximum or minimum signal [5]  4-Punkt Untergruppe the desired condition being maintained automatically [5]  3-Punkt Untergruppe using transducers spaced apart and measuring phase or time difference between signals therefrom, i.e. path-difference systems [5]  3-Punkt Untergruppe Rotating or oscillating beam systems using continuous analysis of received signal for determining direction in the plane of rotation or oscillation or for determining deviation from a predetermined direction in such a plane [5]  6015 3/82 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors  6015 3/86 2-Punkt Untergruppe with indication presented on cathode-ray tubes  6015 5/00 Hauptgruppe Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more direction or position-line determinations; Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more direction or position-line determinations; Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more distance determinations [2]  6015 5/02 1-Punkt Untergruppe vising radio waves  6015 5/04 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  6015 5/06 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  6015 5/10 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of single direction-finder fixed by determining direction of a plurality of spaced sources of known location  6015 5/12 2-Punkt Untergruppe by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G015 7/10)  6015 5/14 2-Punkt Untergruppe Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  6015 5/16 1-Punkt Untergruppe Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location	G01S 3/803	3-Punkt Untergruppe	
3-Punkt Untergruppe using transducers spaced apart and measuring phase or time difference between signals therefrom, i.e. path-difference systems [5]  G015 3/809 3-Punkt Untergruppe Rotating or oscillating beam systems using continuous analysis of received signal for determining direction in the plane of rotation or oscillation or for determining deviation from a predetermined direction in such a plane [5]  G015 3/82 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors  G015 3/84 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises  G015 3/86 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises  G015 5/00 Hauptgruppe Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more direction or position-line determinations; Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more distance determinations [2]  G015 5/02 1-Punkt Untergruppe using radio waves  G015 5/04 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  G015 5/06 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/08 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of single direction-finder fixed by determining direction of a plurality of spaced sources of known location  G015 5/10 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/12 2-Punkt Untergruppe by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G015 7/10)  G015 5/14 2-Punkt Untergruppe Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  Untergruppe Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location	G01S 3/805	3-Punkt Untergruppe	system to give a desired condition of signal derived from that transducer or transducer system, e.g. to
path-difference systems [5]  G015 3/809 3-Punkt Untergruppe Rotating or oscillating beam systems using continuous analysis of received signal for determining direction in the plane of rotation or oscillation or for determining deviation from a predetermined direction in such a plane [5]  G015 3/82 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors  G015 3/84 2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises  G015 5/00 Hauptgruppe Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more direction or position-line determinations; Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more distance determinations [2]  G015 5/02 1-Punkt Untergruppe position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  G015 5/04 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/08 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of single direction-finder fixed by determining direction of a plurality of spaced sources of known location  G015 5/10 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/10 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/10 2-Punkt Untergruppe by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G015 7/10)  G015 5/14 2-Punkt Untergruppe betermining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location	G01S 3/807	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the desired condition being maintained automatically [5]
direction in the plane of rotation or oscillation or for determining deviation from a predetermined direction in such a plane [5]  G015 3/82  2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors  G015 3/84  2-Punkt Untergruppe with indication presented on cathode-ray tubes  G015 3/86  2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises  G015 5/00  Hauptgruppe Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more direction or position-line determinations; Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more distance determinations [2]  G015 5/02  1-Punkt Untergruppe voition of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  G015 5/04  2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/08  2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of single direction-finder fixed by determining direction of a plurality of spaced sources of known location  G015 5/10  2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/10  2-Punkt Untergruppe by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G015 7/10)  G015 5/14  2-Punkt Untergruppe Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  G015 5/16  1-Punkt Untergruppe using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves	G01S 3/808	3-Punkt Untergruppe	
2-Punkt Untergruppe with indication presented on cathode-ray tubes  2-Punkt Untergruppe with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises  4-Punkt Untergruppe Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more direction or position-line determinations; Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more distance determinations [2]  3-Punkt Untergruppe using radio waves  3-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  3-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G01S 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  3-Punkt Untergruppe Position of single direction-finder fixed by determining direction of a plurality of spaced sources of known location  3-Punkt Untergruppe Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G01S 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  3-Punkt Untergruppe by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G01S 7/10)  3-Punkt Untergruppe Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  3-Punkt Untergruppe using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves	G01S 3/809	3-Punkt Untergruppe	direction in the plane of rotation or oscillation or for determining deviation from a predetermined direction
G015 5/00	G01S 3/82	2-Punkt Untergruppe	with means for adjusting phase or compensating for time-lag errors
G01S 5/00  Hauptgruppe Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more direction or position-line determinations; Position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more distance determinations [2]  1-Punkt Untergruppe . using radio waves  2-Punkt Untergruppe . Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  2-Punkt Untergruppe . Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G01S 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  2-Punkt Untergruppe . Position of single direction-finder fixed by determining direction of a plurality of spaced sources of known location  2-Punkt Untergruppe . Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G01S 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  3-Punkt Untergruppe . by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G01S 7/10)  2-Punkt Untergruppe . Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  3-Punkt Untergruppe . using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves	G01S 3/84	2-Punkt Untergruppe	with indication presented on cathode-ray tubes
fixing by co-ordinating two or more distance determinations [2]  G015 5/02 1-Punkt Untergruppe . using radio waves  G015 5/04 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  G015 5/06 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/08 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of single direction-finder fixed by determining direction of a plurality of spaced sources of known location  G015 5/10 2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/12 2-Punkt Untergruppe by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G015 7/10)  G015 5/14 2-Punkt Untergruppe Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  G015 5/16 1-Punkt Untergruppe . using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves	G01S 3/86	2-Punkt Untergruppe	with means for eliminating undesired waves, e.g. disturbing noises
2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders  2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  3-Punkt Untergruppe Position of single direction-finder fixed by determining direction of a plurality of spaced sources of known location  3-Punkt Untergruppe Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  3-Punkt Untergruppe by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G015 7/10)  3-Punkt Untergruppe Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  3-Punkt Untergruppe using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves	G01S 5/00	Hauptgruppe	
G01S 5/06  2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G01S 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G01S 5/08  2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of single direction-finder fixed by determining direction of a plurality of spaced sources of known location  G01S 5/10  2-Punkt Untergruppe Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G01S 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G01S 5/12  2-Punkt Untergruppe by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G01S 7/10)  G01S 5/14  2-Punkt Untergruppe Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  1-Punkt Untergruppe using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves	G01S 5/02	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using radio waves
measurements (G01S 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G01S 5/08  2-Punkt Untergruppe  Position of single direction-finder fixed by determining direction of a plurality of spaced sources of known location  G01S 5/10  2-Punkt Untergruppe  Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G01S 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G01S 5/12  2-Punkt Untergruppe  by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G01S 7/10)  G01S 5/14  2-Punkt Untergruppe  Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  G01S 5/16  1-Punkt Untergruppe  . using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves	G01S 5/04	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders
Ilocation  Go1S 5/10  2-Punkt Untergruppe  Desition of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (Go1S 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  Go1S 5/12  2-Punkt Untergruppe  Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  1-Punkt Untergruppe  using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves	G01S 5/06	2-Punkt Untergruppe	
measurements (G015 5/12 takes precedence) [3]  G015 5/12  2-Punkt Untergruppe  by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G015 7/10)  G015 5/14  2-Punkt Untergruppe  Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  G015 5/16  1-Punkt Untergruppe  . using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves	G01S 5/08	2-Punkt Untergruppe	
providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G01S 7/10)  G01S 5/14  2-Punkt Untergruppe  . Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location  G01S 5/16  1-Punkt Untergruppe  . using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves	G01S 5/10	2-Punkt Untergruppe	
G01S 5/16 1-Punkt Untergruppe . using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves	G01S 5/12	2-Punkt Untergruppe	by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (radar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G01S 7/10)
	G01S 5/14	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location
G01S 5/18 1-Punkt Untergruppe . using ultrasonic, sonic, or infrasonic waves	G01S 5/16	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves
	G01S 5/18	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using ultrasonic, sonic, or infrasonic waves

Symbol	Тур	Titel
G01S 5/20	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Position of source determined by a plurality of spaced direction-finders [5]
G01S 5/22	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Position of source determined by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G01S 5/28 takes precedence) [5]
G01S 5/24	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Position of single direction-finder fixed by determining direction of a plurality of spaced sources of known location [5]
G01S 5/26	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Position of receiver fixed by co-ordinating a plurality of position lines defined by path-difference measurements (G01S 5/28 takes precedence) [5]
G01S 5/28	2-Punkt Untergruppe	by co-ordinating position lines of different shape, e.g. hyperbolic, circular, elliptical, radial (sonar indicators providing co-ordinated display of direction and distance G01S 7/62) [5]
G01S 5/30	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Determining absolute distances from a plurality of spaced points of known location [5]
G01S 7/00	Hauptgruppe	Details of systems according to groups G01S 13/00, G01S 15/00, G01S 17/00
G01S 7/02	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. of systems according to group G01S 13/00
G01S 7/03	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details of HF subsystems specially adapted therefor, e.g. common to transmitter and receiver (TR boxes H01J 17/64; waveguides or resonators or other devices of the waveguide type H01P; aerials H01Q; basic electronic circuitry, e.g. generation of oscillations, modulation, demodulation, amplification, pulse technique H03; impedance networks, resonators H03H) [5]
G01S 7/04	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Display arrangements
G01S 7/06	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Cathode-ray tube displays
G01S 7/08	4-Punkt Untergruppe	with vernier indication of distance, e.g. using two cathode-ray tubes
G01S 7/10	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Providing two-dimensional co-ordinated display of distance and direction
G01S 7/12	5-Punkt Untergruppe	Plan-position indicators, i.e. P. P. I.
G01S 7/14	6-Punkt Untergruppe	Sector, off-centre, or expanded- angle display
G01S 7/16	5-Punkt Untergruppe	Signals displayed as intensity modulation with rectangular co-ordinates representing distance and bearing, e.g. type B
G01S 7/18	5-Punkt Untergruppe	Distance-height displays; Distance-elevation displays, e.g. type RHI, type E
G01S 7/20	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Stereoscopic displays; Three-dimensional displays; Pseudo-three-dimensional displays
G01S 7/22	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Producing cursor lines and indicia by electronic means
G01S 7/24	4-Punkt Untergruppe	the display being orientated or displaced in accordance with movement of object carrying the transmitting and receiving apparatus, e.g. true-motion radar
G01S 7/26	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Displays using electroluminescent panels
G01S 7/28	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details of pulse systems
G01S 7/282	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Transmitters [5]
G01S 7/285	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Receivers [5]
G01S 7/288	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Coherent receivers [5]
G01S 7/292	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Extracting wanted echo-signals (Doppler systems G01S 13/50) [5]
G01S 7/295	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Means for transforming co-ordinates or for evaluating data, e.g. using computers [5]
G01S 7/298	5-Punkt Untergruppe	Scan converters [5]

Symbol	Тур	Titel
G01S 7/32	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Shaping echo pulse signals; Deriving non-pulse signals from echo pulse signals [5]
G01S 7/34	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Gain of receiver varied automatically during pulse-recurrence period, e.g. anti-clutter gain control [5]
G01S 7/35	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details of non-pulse systems [5]
G01S 7/36	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Means for anti-jamming
G01S 7/38	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Jamming means, e.g. producing false echoes [2]
G01S 7/40	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Means for monitoring or calibrating
G01S 7/41	2-Punkt Untergruppe	using analysis of echo signal for target characterisation; Target signature; Target cross-section [6]
G01S 7/42	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Diversity systems specially adapted for radar
G01S 7/48	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. of systems according to group G01S 17/00
G01S 7/481	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Constructional features, e.g. arrangements of optical elements [6]
G01S 7/483	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details of pulse systems [6]
G01S 7/484	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Transmitters [6]
G01S 7/486	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Receivers [6]
G01S 7/487	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Extracting wanted echo signals [6]
G01S 7/489	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Gain of receiver varied automatically during pulse-recurrence period [6]
G01S 7/491	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details of non-pulse systems [6]
G01S 7/493	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Extracting wanted echo signals [6]
G01S 7/495	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Counter-measures or counter-counter-measures [6]
G01S 7/497	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Means for monitoring or calibrating [6]
G01S 7/499	2-Punkt Untergruppe	using polarisation effects (measuring polarisation of light G01J) [6]
G01S 7/51	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Display arrangements [6]
G01S 7/52	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. of systems according to group G01S 15/00
G01S 7/521	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Constructional features (constructional features of transducers B06B; mounting transducers G10K 11/00) [6]
G01S 7/523	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details of pulse systems [6]
G01S 7/524	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Transmitters [6]
G01S 7/526	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Receivers [6]
G01S 7/527	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Extracting wanted echo signals [6]
G01S 7/529	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Gain of receiver varied automatically during pulse-recurrence period [6]
G01S 7/53	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Means for transforming co-ordinates or for evaluating data, e.g. using computers [6]
G01S 7/531	5-Punkt Untergruppe	Scan converters [6]
G01S 7/533	5-Punkt Untergruppe	Data rate converters [6]

Symbol	Тур	Titel
G01S 7/534	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Details of non-pulse systems [6]
G01S 7/536	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Extracting wanted echo signals [6]
G01S 7/537	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Counter measures or counter-counter-measures, e.g. jamming, anti-jamming [6]
G01S 7/539	2-Punkt Untergruppe	using analysis of echo signal for target characterisation; Target signature; Target cross-section [6]
G01S 7/54	2-Punkt Untergruppe	with receivers spaced apart
G01S 7/56	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Display arrangements
G01S 7/58	3-Punkt Untergruppe	for providing variable ranges
G01S 7/60	3-Punkt Untergruppe	for providing a permanent recording
G01S 7/62	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Cathode-ray tube displays
G01S 7/64	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Luminous indications (G01S 7/62 takes precedence) [5]
G01S 11/00	Hauptgruppe	Systems for determining distance or velocity not using reflection or reradiation (direction-finders G01S 3/00; position-fixing by co-ordinating two or more distance determinations G01S 5/00) [2]
G01S 11/02	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using radio waves [5]
G01S 11/04	2-Punkt Untergruppe	using angle measurements [5]
G01S 11/06	2-Punkt Untergruppe	using intensity measurements [5]
G01S 11/08	2-Punkt Untergruppe	using synchronised clocks (synchronisation of electronic clocks G04G 7/02) [5]
G01S 11/10	2-Punkt Untergruppe	using Doppler effect [5]
G01S 11/12	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves [5]
G01S 11/14	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves [5]
G01S 11/16	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using difference in transit time between electromagnetic and sonic waves [5]
G01S 13/00	Hauptgruppe	Systems using the reflection or reradiation of radio waves, e.g. radar systems; Analogous systems using reflection or reradiation of waves whose nature or wavelength is irrelevant or unspecified (using acoustic waves G01S 15/00; using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves G01S 17/00) [3]
G01S 13/02	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Systems using reflection of radio waves, e.g. primary radar systems; Analogous systems [3]
G01S 13/04	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems determining presence of a target (based on relative movement of target G01S 13/56) [3]
G01S 13/06	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems determining position data of a target [3]
G01S 13/08	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems for measuring distance only (indirect measurement G01S 13/46) [3]
G01S 13/10	4-Punkt Untergruppe	using transmission of interrupted pulse modulated waves (determination of distance by phase measurement G01S 13/32) [3]
G01S 13/12	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the pulse-recurrence frequency is varied to provide a desired time relationship between the transmission of a pulse and the receipt of the echo of a preceding pulse [3]
G01S 13/14	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein a voltage or current pulse is initiated and terminated in accordance respectively with the pulse transmission and echo reception [3]
G01S 13/16	6-Punkt Untergruppe	using counters [3]
G01S 13/18	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein range gates are used [3]

Symbol	Тур	Titel
G01S 13/20	5-Punkt Untergruppe	whereby multiple time-around echos are used or eliminated [3]
G01S 13/22	5-Punkt Untergruppe	using irregular pulse repetition frequency [3]
G01S 13/24	5-Punkt Untergruppe	using frequency agility of carrier wave [3]
G01S 13/26	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the transmitted pulses use a frequency- or phase-modulated carrier wave [3]
G01S 13/28	6-Punkt Untergruppe	with time compression of received pulses [3]
G01S 13/30	5-Punkt Untergruppe	using more than one pulse per radar period [3]
G01S 13/32	4-Punkt Untergruppe	using transmission of continuous unmodulated waves, amplitude-, frequency- or phase-modulated waves [3]
G01S 13/34	5-Punkt Untergruppe	using transmission of frequency-modulated waves and the received signal, or a signal derived therefrom, being heterodyned with a locally-generated signal related to the contemporaneous transmitted signal to give a beat-frequency signal [3]
G01S 13/36	5-Punkt Untergruppe	with phase comparison between the received signal and the contemporaneously transmitted signal [3]
G01S 13/38	6-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein more than one modulation frequency is used [3]
G01S 13/40	6-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the frequency of transmitted signal is adjusted to give a predetermined phase relationship [3]
G01S 13/42	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Simultaneous measurement of distance and other coordinates (indirect measurement G01S 13/46) [3]
G01S 13/44	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Monopulse radar, i.e. simultaneous lobing [3]
G01S 13/46	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Indirect determination of position data [3]
G01S 13/48	4-Punkt Untergruppe	using multiple beams at emission or reception [3]
G01S 13/50	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems of measurement based on relative movement of target [3]
G01S 13/52	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Discriminating between fixed and moving objects or between objects moving at different speeds [3]
G01S 13/522	4-Punkt Untergruppe	using transmissions of interrupted pulse modulated waves [5]
G01S 13/524	5-Punkt Untergruppe	based upon the phase or frequency shift resulting from movement of objects, with reference to the transmitted signals, e.g. coherent MTi (coherent receivers G01S 7/288) [5]
G01S 13/526	6-Punkt Untergruppe	performing filtering on the whole spectrum without loss of range information, e.g. using delay line cancellers or comb filters [5]
G01S 13/528	7-Punkt Untergruppe	with elimination of blind speeds [5]
G01S 13/53	6-Punkt Untergruppe	performing filtering on a single spectral line and associated with one or more range gates with a phase detector or a frequency mixer to extract the Doppler information, e.g. pulse Doppler radar [5]
G01S 13/532	7-Punkt Untergruppe	using a bank of range gates or a memory matrix [5]
G01S 13/534	6-Punkt Untergruppe	<ul> <li>based upon amplitude or phase shift resulting from movement of objects, with reference to the surrounding clutter echo signal, e.g. non-coherent MTi, clutter referenced MTi, externally coherent MTi</li> </ul>
G01S 13/536	4-Punkt Untergruppe	using transmission of continuous unmodulated waves, amplitude-, frequency-, or phase-modulated waves [5]
G01S 13/538	4-Punkt Untergruppe	eliminating objects that have not moved between successive antenna scans, e.g. area MTi [5]
G01S 13/56	4-Punkt Untergruppe	for presence detection [3]
G01S 13/58	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Velocity or trajectory determination systems; Sense-of-movement determination systems [3]

Symbol	Тур	Titel
G01S 13/60	4-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the transmitter and receiver are mounted on the moving object, e.g. for determining ground speed, drift angle, ground track (G01S 13/64 takes precedence) [3]
G01S 13/62	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Sense-of-movement determination [3]
G01S 13/64	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Velocity measuring systems using range gates [3]
G01S 13/66	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Radar-tracking systems; Analogous systems [3]
G01S 13/68	2-Punkt Untergruppe	for angle tracking only [3]
G01S 13/70	2-Punkt Untergruppe	for range tracking only [3]
G01S 13/72	2-Punkt Untergruppe	for two-dimensional tracking, e.g. combination of angle and range tracking, track-while-scan radar [3]
G01S 13/74	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Systems using reradiation of radio waves, e.g. secondary radar systems; Analogous systems [3, 6]
G01S 13/75	2-Punkt Untergruppe	using transponders powered from received waves, e.g. using passive transponders [6]
G01S 13/76	2-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein pulse-type signals are transmitted [3]
G01S 13/78	3-Punkt Untergruppe	discriminating between different kinds of targets, e.g. IFF-radar, i.e. identification of friend or foe (G01S 13/75, G01S 13/79 takes precedence) [3]
G01S 13/79	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems using random coded signals or random pulse repetition frequencies [6]
G01S 13/82	2-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein continuous-type signals are transmitted [3]
G01S 13/84	3-Punkt Untergruppe	for distance determination by phase measurement [3]
G01S 13/86	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Combinations of radar systems with non-radar systems, e.g. sonar, direction finder [3]
G01S 13/87	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Combinations of radar systems, e.g. primary radar and secondary radar [3]
G01S 13/88	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Radar or analogous systems, specially adapted for specific applications (G01S 13/89-G01S 13/95 take precedence; electromagnetic prospecting or detecting of objects, e.g. near-field detection, G01V 3/00) [3, 6]
G01S 13/89	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Radar or analogous systems, designed for mapping or imaging [3]
G01S 13/90	2-Punkt Untergruppe	using synthetic aperture techniques [3, 6]
G01S 13/91	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Radar or analogous systems, designed for traffic control (G01S 13/93 takes precedence) [3]
G01S 13/92	2-Punkt Untergruppe	for velocity measurement [3]
G01S 13/93	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Radar or analogous systems, designed for anti-collision purposes [3]
G01S 13/94	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Radar or analogous systems, designed for terrain-avoidance [3]
G01S 13/95	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Radar or analogous systems, designed for meteorological use [3]
G01S 15/00	Hauptgruppe	Systems using the reflection or reradiation of acoustic waves, e.g. sonar systems [3]
G01S 15/02	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. using reflection of acoustic waves (G01S 15/66 takes precedence) [3]
G01S 15/04	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems determining presence of a target [3]
G01S 15/06	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems determining position data of a target [3]
G01S 15/08	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems for measuring distance only (indirect measurement G01S 15/46) [3]
G01S 15/10	4-Punkt Untergruppe	using transmission of interrupted pulse-modulated waves (determination of distance by phase measurement G01S 15/32) [3]

Symbol	Тур	Titel
G01S 15/12	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the pulse-recurrence frequency is varied to provide a desired time relationship between the transmission of a pulse and the receipt of the echo of a preceding pulse [3]
G01S 15/14	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein a voltage or current pulse is initiated and terminated in accordance respectively with the pulse transmission and echo reception [3]
G01S 15/18	5-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein range gates are used [3]
G01S 15/32	4-Punkt Untergruppe	using transmission of continuous unmodulated waves, amplitude-, frequency- or phase-modulated waves [3]
G01S 15/34	5-Punkt Untergruppe	using transmission of frequency-modulated waves and the received signal, or a signal derived therefrom, being heterodyned with a locally-generated signal related to the contemporaneous transmitted signal to give a beat-frequency signal [3]
G01S 15/36	5-Punkt Untergruppe	with phase comparison between the received signal and the contemporaneously transmitted signal [3]
G01S 15/42	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Simultaneous measurement of distance and other coordinates (indirect measurement G01S 15/46) [3]
G01S 15/46	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Indirect determination of position data [3]
G01S 15/50	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems of measurement based on relative movement of target [3]
G01S 15/52	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Discriminating between fixed and moving objects or between objects moving at different speeds [3]
G01S 15/58	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Velocity or trajectory determination systems; Sense-of-movement determination systems [3]
G01S 15/60	4-Punkt Untergruppe	wherein the transmitter and receiver are mounted on the moving object, e.g. for determining ground speed, drift angle, ground track [3]
G01S 15/62	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Sense-of-movement determination [3]
G01S 15/66	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Sonar tracking systems [3]
G01S 15/74	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Systems using reradiation of acoustic waves, e.g. IFF, i.e. identification of friend or foe [3]
G01S 15/87	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Combinations of sonar systems [3]
G01S 15/88	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Sonar systems, specially adapted for specific applications (G01S 15/89-G01S 15/96 take precedence; seismic or acoustic prospecting or detecting G01V 1/00) [3, 6]
G01S 15/89	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Sonar systems designed for mapping or imaging [3]
G01S 15/93	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Sonar systems designed for anti-collision purposes [3]
G01S 15/96	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Sonar systems designed for locating fish [3]
G01S 17/00	Hauptgruppe	Systems using the reflection or reradiation of electromagnetic waves other than radio waves, e.g. lidar systems (photogrammetry or videogrammetry G01C 11/00) [3]
G01S 17/02	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Systems using the reflection of electromagnetic waves other than radio waves (G01S 17/66 takes precedence) [3]
G01S 17/06	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems determining position data of a target [3]
G015 17/08	3-Punkt Untergruppe	for measuring distance only (indirect measurement G01S 17/46; active triangulation systems G01S 17/48; passive systems using a parallactic triangle G01C 3/10, G01C 3/22, G01C 3/24, G01C 3/26) [3, 2006.01]
G01S 17/10	4-Punkt Untergruppe	using transmission of interrupted pulse-modulated waves (determination of distance by phase measurements G01S 17/32) [3]
G01S 17/32	4-Punkt Untergruppe	using transmission of continuous unmodulated waves, amplitude-, frequency-, or phase-modulated waves [3]

## G01S 13/42

Symbol	Тур	Titel
G01S 17/36	5-Punkt Untergruppe	with phase comparison between the received signal and the contemporaneously transmitted signal [3]
G01S 17/42	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Simultaneous measurement of distance and other coordinates (indirect measurement G01S 17/46) [3]
G01S 17/46	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Indirect determination of position data [3]
G01S 17/48	4-Punkt Untergruppe	Active triangulation systems, i.e. using the transmission and reflection of electromagnetic waves other than radio waves (passive systems using a parallactic triangle G01C 3/10, G01C 3/22, G01C 3/24, G01C 3/26; active systems for automatic generation of focusing signals G02B 7/32) [2006.01]
G01S 17/50	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Systems of measurement based on relative movement of target [3]
G01S 17/58	3-Punkt Untergruppe	Velocity or trajectory determination systems; Sense-of-movement determination systems [3]
G01S 17/66	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Tracking systems using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves [3]
G01S 17/74	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Systems using reradiation of electromagnetic waves other than radio waves, e.g. IFF, i.e. identification of friend or foe [3]
G01S 17/87	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Combinations of systems using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves [3]
G01S 17/88	1-Punkt Untergruppe	. Lidar systems, specially adapted for specific applications [3]
G01S 17/89	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Lidar systems designed for mapping or imaging [6, 2006.01]
G01S 17/93	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Lidar systems designed for anti-collision purposes [6, 2006.01]
G01S 17/95	2-Punkt Untergruppe	Lidar systems designed for meteorological use [6, 2006.01]