

## SECTION G — PHYSICS

## G21 NUCLEAR PHYSICS; NUCLEAR ENGINEERING

**G21H OBTAINING ENERGY FROM RADIOACTIVE SOURCES; APPLICATIONS OF RADIATION FROM RADIOACTIVE SOURCES, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR; UTILISING COSMIC RADIATION** (measurement of nuclear or X-radiation G01T; fusion reactors G21B; nuclear reactors G21C; lamps in which a gas filling is excited to luminescence by external corpuscular radiation or by radioactive material structurally associated with the lamp H01J 65/04, H01J 65/06)

**1/00 Arrangements for obtaining electrical energy from radioactive sources, e.g. from radioactive isotopes [1, 2006.01]**

- 1/02 • Cells charged directly by beta radiation [1, 2006.01]
- 1/04 • Cells using secondary emission induced by alpha radiation, beta radiation, or gamma radiation [1, 2006.01]
- 1/06 • Cells wherein radiation is applied to the junction of different semiconductor materials [1, 2006.01]
- 1/08 • Cells in which radiation ionises a gas in the presence of a junction of two dissimilar metals, i.e. contact potential-difference cells [1, 2006.01]
- 1/10 • Cells in which radiation heats a thermoelectric junction or a thermionic converter [1, 2, 2006.01]
- 1/12 • Cells using conversion of the radiation into light combined with subsequent photoelectric conversion into electric energy [1, 2006.01]

**3/00 Arrangements for direct conversion of radiation energy from radioactive sources into forms of energy other than electric energy, e.g. light [1, 2006.01]**

- 3/02 • in which material is excited to luminesce by the radiation (lamps in which a gas filling or screen or coating is excited to luminesce by radioactive material structurally associated with the lamp H01J 65/00) [1, 2006.01]

**5/00 Applications of radiation from radioactive sources or arrangements therefor, not otherwise provided for [1, 2006.01]**

- 5/02 • as tracers [1, 2006.01]

**7/00 Use of effects of cosmic radiation [1, 2006.01]**