



Edition 1.0 2008-01

# PUBLICLY AVAILABLE SPECIFICATION PRE-STANDARD

Cavity resonator method to measure the complex permittivity of low-loss dielectric plates

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRICE CODE

ICS 17.220

ISBN 2-8318-9524-3

## CONTENTS

FO	REWO	)RD	3
1	Scop	e	4
2	Measurement parameters		4
3	Theory and calculation equations		
	3.1	Relative permittivity and loss tangent	5
	3.2	Temperature dependence of $\varepsilon'$ and tan $\delta$	7
	3.3	Cavity parameters	8
4	Meas	surement equipment and apparatus	9
	4.1	Measurement equipment	9
_	4.2	Measurement apparatus for complex permittivity	9
5	Meas	surement procedure	10
	5.1 5.2	Preparation of measurement apparatus	10
	5.2 5.3	Measurement of cavity parameters: $D + \sigma = TC \sigma$	10
	5.5	Measurement of cavity parameters. $D$ , $H$ , $\sigma_{\rm r}$ , $\alpha_{\rm C}$ , $T \in p$	10
	5.4 5.5	Measurement of complex permittivity of test specimen: $\varepsilon'$ , tan $\delta$	12
۸nr	0.0 0 V V	Temperature dependence of $\mathcal{E}$ and tan $\delta$	13 14
			+۱
A. 1	Dala	y parameters	14
A.2	Rela		15
A.3	meas		16
BID	llogra	pny	17
Lia	uro 1	Decemptor attructures of two types	F
Fig			сэ -
Fig	ure 2	- Correction term $\Delta \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{E}_a$	·····/
Figi	ure 3	- Correction terms $\Delta A/A$ and $\Delta B/B$	
Fig	ure 4	- Schematic diagram of measurement equipments	9
Fig	ure 5	- Cavity resonator used for measurement	10
Figure 6 – Photograph of cavity resonator for measurement around 10 GHz			
Fig	ure 7	– Mode chart of cavity resonator	11
Fig	ure 8	<ul> <li>Resonance peaks of cavity resonator</li> </ul>	11
Fig wid	ure 9 th <i>f</i> <sub>BW</sub>	– Resonance frequency $f_0$ , insertion attenuation $IA_0$ and half-power band	12
Fig	ure 10	) – Resonance frequency $f_0$ of TE <sub>011</sub> mode of cavity resonator with dielectric = 35 mm, $H = 25$ mm)	12
Fig	ure A.	1 – Measured temperature dependence of $f_1$ and $Q_{UC}$	14
Fig	ure A.	2 – Resonance peaks of cavity resonator clamping sapphire plate	15
Fig	ure A.	3 – Measured results of temperature dependence of $f_0$ , $Q_u$ , $\varepsilon'$ and tan $\delta$ for	
sap	phire	plate	16
Tab	le A.′	I – Measured results of cavity parameters	14
Tab	Table A.2 – Measured results of of $\epsilon$ ' and tan $\delta$ for sapphire plate		

### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## CAVITY RESONATOR METHOD TO MEASURE THE COMPLEX PERMITTIVITY OF LOW-LOSS DIELECTRIC PLATES

### FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

A PAS is a technical specification not fulfilling the requirements for a standard but made available to the public.

IEC-PAS 62562 has been processed by subcommittee 46F: RF and microwave passive components, of IEC technical committee 46: Cables, wires, waveguides, r.f.. connectors, r.f. and microwave passive components and accessories.

The text of this PAS is based on the following document:	This PAS was approved for publication by the P-members of the committee concerned as indicated in the following document	
Draft PAS	Report on voting	
46F/73/NP	46F/78/RVN	

Following publication of this PAS, which is a pre-standard publication, the technical committee or subcommittee concerned will transform it into an International Standard.

This PAS shall remain valid for an initial maximum period of three years starting from 2008-01. The validity may be extended for a single three-year period, following which it shall be revised to become another type of normative document or shall be withdrawn.

## CAVITY RESONATOR METHOD TO MEASURE THE COMPLEX PERMITTIVITY OF LOW-LOSS DIELECTRIC PLATES

#### 1 Scope

This PAS describes the measurement method of dielectric properties in the planer direction of dielectric plate at microwave frequency in order to develop new materials and to design microwave active and passive devices. This method is called a cavity resonator method.

This method has the following characteristics:

- the relative permittivity  $\varepsilon'$  and loss tangent tan  $\delta$  values of a dielectric plate sample can be measured accurately and non-destructively;
- temperature dependence of complex permittivity can be measured;
- the measurement accuracy is within 0,3% for  $\varepsilon'$  and within 5 ×10<sup>-6</sup> for tan  $\delta$ ;
- fringing effect is corrected using correction charts calculated on the basis of rigorous analysis.

This method is applicable for measurements in the following conditions:

- frequency : 2 GHz < f < 40 GHz;
- relative permittivity  $: 2 < \varepsilon' < 100;$
- loss tangent :  $10^{-6} < \tan \delta < 10^{-2}$ .