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

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
1 Scope.....	5
2 Measurement parameters.....	5
3 Theory and calculation equations.....	6
3.1 Relative permittivity and loss tangent.....	6
3.2 Temperature dependence of ϵ' and $\tan \delta$	9
3.3 Cavity parameters.....	10
4 Measurement equipment and apparatus.....	11
4.1 Measurement equipment.....	11
4.2 Measurement apparatus for complex permittivity.....	11
5 Measurement procedure.....	12
5.1 Preparation of measurement apparatus.....	12
5.2 Measurement of reference level.....	12
5.3 Measurement of cavity parameters: D , H , σ_r , α_c , $TC\rho$	12
5.4 Measurement of complex permittivity of test specimen: ϵ' , $\tan \delta$	14
5.5 Temperature dependence of ϵ' and $\tan \delta$	15
Annex A (informative) Example of measured result and accuracy.....	16
Bibliography.....	20
Figure 1 – Resonator structures of two types.....	6
Figure 2 – Correction term $\Delta\epsilon'/\epsilon'_a$	9
Figure 3 – Correction terms $\Delta A/A$ and $\Delta B/B$	9
Figure 4 – Schematic diagram of measurement equipments.....	11
Figure 5 – Cavity resonator used for measurement.....	12
Figure 6 – Photograph of cavity resonator for measurement around 10 GHz.....	12
Figure 7 – Mode chart of cavity resonator.....	13
Figure 8 – Resonance peaks of cavity resonator.....	13
Figure 9 – Resonance frequency f_0 , insertion attenuation IA_0 and half-power band width f_{BW}	14
Figure 10 – Resonance frequency f_0 of TE_{011} mode of cavity resonator with dielectric plate ($D = 35$ mm, $H = 25$ mm).....	15
Figure A.1 – Measured temperature dependence of f_1 and Q_{UC}	17
Figure A.2 – Resonance peaks of cavity resonator clamping sapphire plate.....	18
Figure A.3 – Measured results of temperature dependence of f_0 , Q_u , ϵ' and $\tan \delta$ for sapphire plate.....	19
Table A.1 – Measured results of cavity parameters.....	16
Table A.2 – Measured results of ϵ' and $\tan \delta$ for sapphire plate.....	18

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

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International Standard IEC 62562 has been prepared by subcommittee 46F: R.F. and microwave passive components, of IEC technical committee 46: Cables, wires, waveguides, R.F. connectors, R.F. and microwave passive components and accessories.

This first edition cancels and replaces the PAS published in 2008.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
46F/118/CDV	46F/143/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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

1 Scope

The object of this International Standard is to describe a measurement method of dielectric properties in the planar direction of dielectric plate at microwave frequency. This method is called a cavity resonator method. It has been created in order to develop new materials and to design microwave active and passive devices for which standardization of measurement methods of material properties is more and more important.

This method has the following characteristics:

- the relative permittivity ϵ' 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 ϵ' and within 5×10^{-6} for $\tan \delta$;
- fringing effect is corrected using correction charts calculated on the basis of rigorous analysis.

This method is applicable for the measurements on the following condition:

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