

IEC 62899-202-10

Edition 1.0 2023-08

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Printed electronics -

Part 202-10: Materials – Resistance measurement method for thermoformable conducting layer

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 29.035.01; 31.180 ISBN 978-2-8322-7325-8

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The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
119/436/FDIS	119/448/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

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INTRODUCTION

In-mould-electronics (IME) manufacturing can include thermoforming during which two-dimensional electric films with conducting layers are thermoformed into three-dimensional shapes. During thermoforming, the substrate and printed layers will experience plastic strain leading to elongation (see Figure 1). The conductive layer's resistance increases as a function of plastic strain. Designers of electric circuitry should know how much the resistance changes. Using a standardized measurement method ensures comparability of the results.



NOTE 1 The top image shows a 2D substrate and ink stack after printing and cure.

NOTE 2 The bottom image shows a substrate and ink stack after thermoforming into a 3D shape. The ink layers have been elongated.

Figure 1 - Substrate with ink stack in 2D (top) and 3D (bottom) shape

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Part 202-10: Materials – Resistance measurement method for thermoformable conducting layer

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62899 defines terminology and measurement methods for the resistance change of conductive ink layer(s) as a function of thermoplastic elongation. The method measures resistance changes in-situ or post-elongation.

This document is applicable to thermoformable substrates with conductive ink layers. The thermoformable substrates can have printed graphic ink as well and cover insulation layers.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62899-202, Printed electronics - Part 202: Materials - Conductive ink