IEC 60689

Edition 2.0 2008-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Measurement and test methods for tuning fork quartz crystal units in the range from 10 kHz to 200 kHz and standard values

Méthodes de mesure et d'essai concernant le réglage des résonateurs à quartz dans la plage comprise entre 10 kHz et 200 kHz et valeurs normales

IEC 60689:2008

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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX R

ICS 31.140 ISBN 978-2-8322-0883-0

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

MEASUREMENT AND TEST METHODS FOR TUNING FORK QUARTZ CRYSTAL UNITS IN THE RANGE FROM 10 kHz TO 200 kHz AND STANDARD VALUES

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60689 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 49: Piezoelectric and dielectric devices for frequency control and selection.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1980. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) The title of the first edition is *Measurements and test methods for 32 kHz quartz crystal units for wrist watches and standard values*. The title is modified and the frequency range of this second edition is extended to the range from 10 kHz to 200 kHz.
b) The Lissajous method is defined in the first edition as the standard measurement method. The PI network and bridge method are used in this second edition.
c) The PI network has a transformer for impedance matching. This composition differs from that of IEC 60444-1.

This bilingual version (2013-07) corresponds to the monolingual English version, published in 2008-11.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
49/809/FDIS	49/815/RVD

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

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

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 maintenance result 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.

MEASUREMENT AND TEST METHODS FOR TUNING FORK QUARTZ CRYSTAL UNITS IN THE RANGE FROM 10 kHz TO 200 kHz AND STANDARD VALUES

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to measurements and test methods for tuning fork quartz crystal units in the range from 10 kHz to 200 kHz and standard values for frequency control and selection.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60027 (all parts), *Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology*

IEC 60050-561, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 561: Piezoelectric devices for frequency control and selection*

IEC 60122-1, *Quartz crystal units of assessed quality – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 60122-3, *Quartz crystal units of assessed quality – Part 3: Standard outlines and lead connections*

IEC 60444 (series), *Measurement of quartz crystal unit parameters by zero phase technique in a π-network*

IEC 60617, *Graphical symbols for diagrams*

ISO 1000:1992, *SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and certain other Units*

3 Overview

3.1 General

Units, graphical symbols, letter symbols and terminology shall, wherever possible, be taken from the following standards: IEC 60027, IEC 60050-561, IEC 60122-1, IEC 60617, and ISO 1000.

3.2 Applied frequency range

The frequency range is from 10 kHz to 200 kHz.

3.3 Measurement method

The measurement method is according to the IEC 60444 series.

It is permitted to use the bridge method as a simple measuring method.

NOTE Other methods like Lissajous-or oscillator methods are not recommended for measurement of equivalent circuit constants.

3.4 Load capacitance

Currently, defined values of load capacitance are 8 pF, 10 pF, 12 pF, 15 pF, 20 pF and 30 pF.

3.5 Recommended drive level

Currently, the recommended drive level is 0,1 μW.

3.6 Measurement conditions

Measurement conditions are given in 5.2.

3.7 Measurement of frequency-temperature characteristics

The measurement of frequency-temperature characteristics is given in Clause 5.

3.8 Load capacitance frequency characteristics

The present conditions of load capacitance and frequency characteristics are given in 5.3.4.

4 Measurement methods

4.1 Method A

The measurement method according to the IEC 60444 series gives a copy of a block diagram (including a load capacitance), test fixture (for Surface Mounted Device-units included) with additional values of the resistances for high impedance value (standard PI-network 25 Ω) and hardware requirements for a frequency range from 10 kHz to 200 kHz.

This measuring method is a standard measuring method in this document.

4.1.1 Vector network analyzer/vector impedance analyzer

The measurement method using the vector network analyzer or vector impedance analyzer is based on the following method.

4.1.2 Block diagram

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the measurement method using the vector network analyzer or vector impedance analyzer.

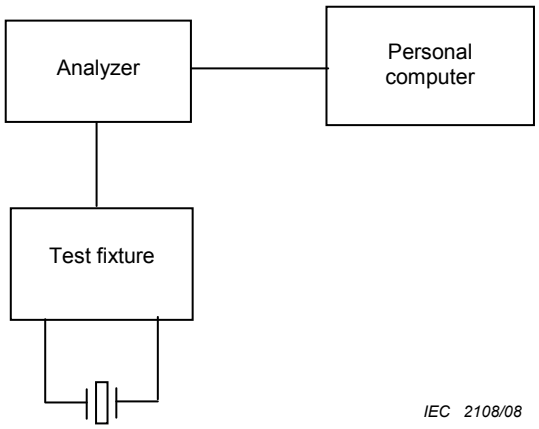

Figure 1 – Block diagram of the measurement method using the vector network analyzer or vector impedance analyzer

4.1.3 Specifications for vector network analyzer/vector impedance analyzer

Specifications for vector impedance analyzer are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Specifications for vector network analyzer/vector impedance analyzer

Item	Specifications
Frequency range	The measurement range of equipment shall be from 10 kHz to 200 kHz.
Frequency accuracy	1×10^{-6}
Series resistance accuracy	1 %
Signal level adjusted range	5 mV_{rms} – 1V_{rms} or 200 μA_{rms} – 20 mA_{rms}
Spurious	40 dB max.
Others	RC23C, LAN, etc.

4.1.4 Test fixture

A test fixture shall be used. This test fixture shall be electrically and mechanically compatible with the vector network analyzer or the vector impedance analyzer that is used.

Figures 2 and Figure 3 show the block diagrams of the equivalent circuit of the test fixture.

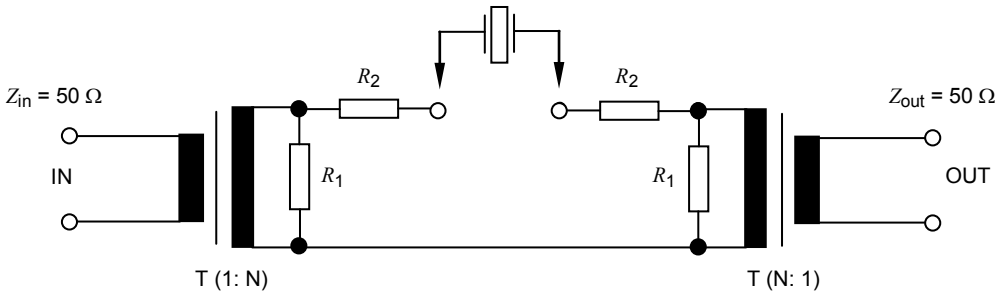

Figure 2 – Block diagram of test fixture

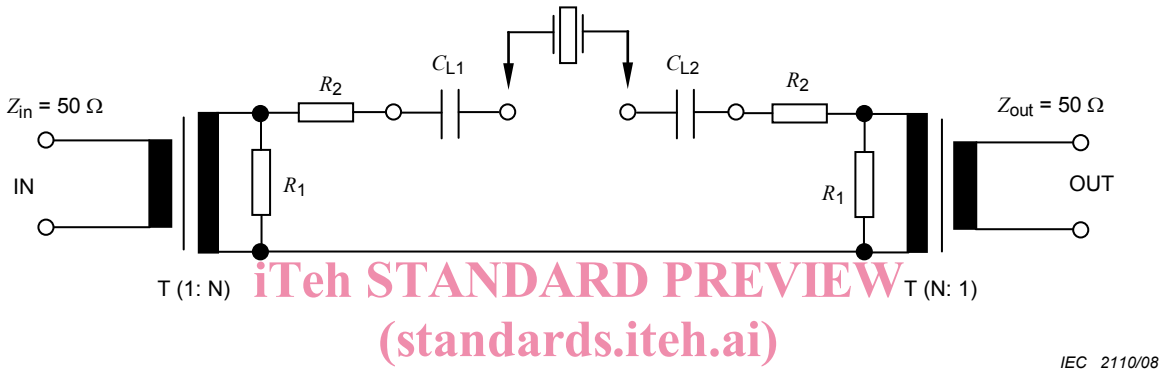

Figure 3 – Block diagram of test fixture (including a load capacitance)

The equivalent series resistance of the crystal units takes on various values according to the design. This resistance value varies in a range from 1 kΩ to 100 kΩ. For this reason, the equivalent series resistance of the crystal units determines R_1 and R_2 appropriately. These values should be determined through a contract with the customer. Since it is the low frequency range, the structure and material of the test fixture are not defined specifically.

EXAMPLE Each constant takes on the following values in the following ranges.

R_r is 1 kΩ to 10 kΩ: N_TF = 10 000, R_1 = 49,5 kΩ, and R_2 = 5,008 MΩ

R_r is 10 kΩ to 20 kΩ: N_TF = 17 000, R_1 = 50 kΩ, and R_2 = 15,000 MΩ

R_r is 20 kΩ to 40 kΩ: N_TF = 24 000, R_1 = 50,464 kΩ, and R_2 = 30 MΩ

R_r is 40 kΩ to 70 kΩ: N_TF = 33 000, R_1 = 49,809 kΩ, and R_2 = 55,008 MΩ

R_r is 70 kΩ to 200 kΩ: N_TF = 41, R_1 = 50,119 kΩ, and R_2 = 85,008 MΩ

NOTE The structure and material of the test fixture are determined through due examination.

4.1.5 Measurement of equivalent circuit constants

The measurements of equivalent resistance R_r, resonance frequency f_r, motional capacitance C_1, quality factor Q and load resonance frequency f_L are in accordance with the IEC 60444 series.

The load resonance offset between load resonance frequency f_L and resonance frequency f_r can be calculated from the parameters C_0 and C_1 by the following formula.

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{C_1}{2\left(C_0 + C_L\right)}$$

4.1.6 Frequency pulling

4.1.6.1 General

The frequency pulling shall compensate the frequency shifts by means of the following:

a) tolerances on other components of oscillator (e.g. watch) circuits;
b) adjustment tolerance;
c) ageing during the economic life of oscillator (e.g. watch) circuits;
d) frequency shifts due to shocks and vibrations.

4.1.6.2 Alternative determination of the motional capacitance C_1

The motional capacitance C_1 can be determined alternatively with the frequency difference when the crystal unit is measured with 2 different load capacitances.

The motional capacitance C_1 is determined by a measurement of frequency, with use of two load capacitances C_{L1} and C_{L2}, connected in series with the crystal unit (see Figure 3).

When

$$\Delta C_L = C_{L2} - C_{L1}$$
$$\Delta f = f_{L1} - f_{L2}$$
$$\Delta f_1 = f_{L1} - f_r$$
$$\Delta f_2 = f_{L2} - f_r$$
f_r = resonance frequency

f_{L1} and f_{L2} are the resonance frequencies of the crystal unit connected in series with C_{L1} and C_{L2} respectively.

Hence

$$C_1 = \frac{2\Delta C_L}{f_r} \times \frac{\Delta f_1 \Delta f_2}{\Delta f}$$

NOTE The measurements corresponding to the motional capacitance C_1 take a long time. For quality control in production, a fixed value of C_L could be selected, and the frequency change is measured. For application in the watch making industry, the scatter of C_1 is also a very important factor.

4.2 Method B

4.2.1 General

It is permitted to use the bridge method as a simple measuring method. This simple measuring method is permitted only for frequency measurement.

4.2.2 Block diagram

Figures 4 and 5 show the block diagrams of the test fixture for the bridge method. Each resistance is based on a contract with a customer.

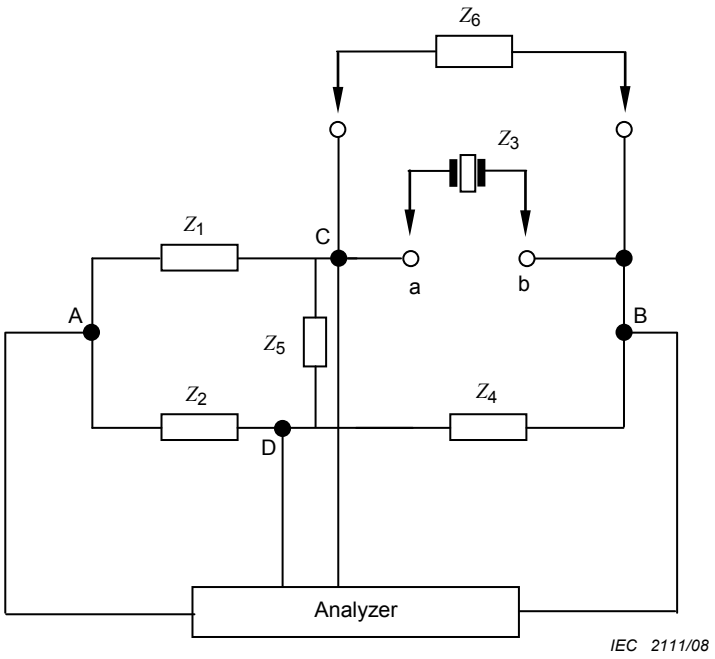

Figure 4 – Block diagram of test fixture for bridge method

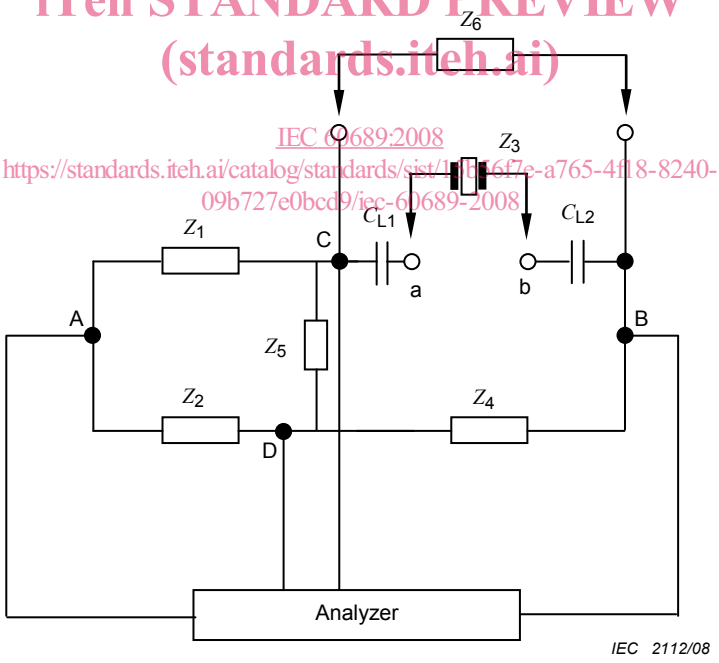

Figure 5 – Block diagram of test fixture for bridge method (including a load capacitance)

4.2.3 Calibration

The standard impedance Z_6 (resistance) is connected between terminals CB. This impedance has almost the same value as the equivalent series impedance (resistance) of the crystal units to be measured. After that, the zero phase and drive level of this measurement system are determined.

4.2.4 Procedure

The procedure is as follows: