SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 60556:2007

01-september-2007

Giromagnetne snovi za uporabo pri mikrovalovnih frekvencah ï Merilne metode za doloț ene lastnosti (IEC 60556:2006)

Gyromagnetic materials intended for application at microwave frequencies - Measuring methods for properties (IEC 60556:2006)

Gyromagnetische Materialien für Mikrowellenanwendungen - Messverfahren zur Ermittlung der Eigenschaften (IEC 60556:2006)

Materiaux gyromagnétiques destinés aux applications hyperfréquences - Méthodes de mesure des caractéristiques (IEC 60556:2006)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 60556:2006

ICS:

29.100.10	Magnetne komponente	Magnetic components

SIST EN 60556:2007 **en,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 60556

June 2006

ICS 29.100.10

English version

Gyromagnetic materials intended for application at microwave frequencies - Measuring methods for properties
(IEC 60556:2006)

Materiaux gyromagnétiques destinés aux applications hyperfréquences - Méthodes de mesure des caractéristiques (CEI 60556:2006)

Gyromagnetische Materialien für Mikrowellenanwendungen - Messverfahren zur Ermittlung der Eigenschaften (IEC 60556:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2006-05-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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CENELEC
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 60556:2006 E

Foreword

The text of document 51/850/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 60556, prepared by IEC TC 51, Magnetic components and ferrite materials, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60556 on 2006-05-01.

This Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60392.

The following dates were fixed:

– latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2007-02-01
– latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2009-05-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60556:2006 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60050-221	-[1)]	International electrotechnical vocabulary - Chapter 221: Magnetic materials and components	-	-
IEC 60205	2006	Calculation of the effective parameters of magnetic piece parts	EN 60205	2006
IEC 60392	1972	Guide for the drafting of specifications for microwave ferrites	-	-

1) Undated reference.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 60556

Second edition
2006-04

Gyromagnetic materials intended for application at microwave frequencies – Measuring methods for properties

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Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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GYROMAGNETIC MATERIALS INTENDED FOR APPLICATION AT MICROWAVE FREQUENCIES – MEASURING METHODS FOR PROPERTIES

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 liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 60556 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 51: Magnetic components and ferrite materials.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 1982, its amendment 1 (1997) and amendment 2 (2004). This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This second edition is a consolidation of the first edition and its amendments 1 and 2. It includes editorial improvements as well as improvements to the figures.

This standard is to be read in conjunction with IEC 60392.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
51/850/FDIS	51/859/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.

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.

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

GYROMAGNETIC MATERIALS INTENDED FOR APPLICATION AT MICROWAVE FREQUENCIES – MEASURING METHODS FOR PROPERTIES

1 Scope

This International Standard describes methods of measuring the properties used to specify polycrystalline microwave ferrites in accordance with IEC 60392 and for general use in ferrite technology. These measuring methods are intended for the investigation of materials, generally referred to as ferrites, for application at microwave frequencies.

Single crystals and thin films generally fall outside the scope of this standard.

NOTE 1 For the purposes of this standard, the words “ferrite” and “microwave” are used in a broad sense:

– by “ferrites” is meant not only magneto-dielectric chemical components having a spinel crystal structure, but also materials with garnet and hexagonal structures;

– the “microwave” region is taken to include wavelengths approximately between 1 m and 1 mm, the main interest being concentrated on the region 0,3 m to 10 mm.

NOTE 2 Examples of components employing microwave ferrites are non-reciprocal devices such as circulators, isolators and non-reciprocal phase-shifters. These constitute the major field of application, but the materials may be used in reciprocal devices as well, for example, modulators and (reciprocal) phase-shifters. Other applications include gyromagnetic filters, limiters and more sophisticated devices, such as parametric amplifiers.

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 amendment) applies.

IEC 60050-221, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 221: Magnetic materials components*

IEC 60205:2006, *Calculation of the effective parameters of magnetic piece parts*

IEC 60392:1972, *Guide for the drafting of specifications for microwave ferrites*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-221 apply.

4 Saturation magnetization M_s

4.1 General

Saturation magnetization is a characteristic parameter of ferrite materials. It is widely used in theoretical calculations, for instance in computation of tensor permeability components (see IEC 60050-221). In a variety of microwave applications, saturation magnetization determines the lower frequency limit of the device, mainly due to the occurrence of so-called low-field loss when the material is unsaturated.

4.2 Object

The object is to give two similar techniques for measuring saturation magnetization. These are the vibrating coil method (VCM) and vibrating sample method (VSM).

The vibrating coil method [1][1] [2] has the advantages of easier sample mounting and simpler mechanical arrangement when measurements over a range of temperatures are required, particularly at low temperatures.

The vibrating sample method is more accurate, given a similar degree of elaboration in electronic apparatus.

The equipment needed in both cases is very similar and the calibration methods are identical. The same test samples can be used for either technique.

4.3 Theory

When a sphere of isotropic magnetic material is placed in a uniform magnetic field, the sphere becomes uniformly magnetized in the direction parallel to the applied field. The sphere now produces its own external magnetic field, equivalent to that of a magnetic dipole at the centre of the sphere and orientated parallel to the direction of magnetization.

If a small detection coil (in practice a pair wound in opposition) is now vibrated at small amplitude, close to the sample sphere and in a direction at right angles to the applied field, a voltage e_s, will be induced in the coil, proportional to the rate of change of flux φ_s due to the sample at the mean coil position x_0 whose value is given by

$$e_s = -N \cdot \left(\frac{d\varphi_s}{dx}\right)_{x_0} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \tag{1}$$

where N is the number of turns on the coil.

The motion of the coil, in the x-direction, is given by

$$x = x_0 + \delta \sin \omega t \tag{2}$$

where

x is displacement at time t;

ω is angular frequency;

δ is vibration amplitude.

If the unknown sample is now replaced by a calibrating sample of known saturation magnetization M_c and volume V_c, inducing a voltage e_c, the magnetization of the sample M_s may be found by comparison:

$$\frac{M_s}{M_c} = \frac{e_s}{e_c} \cdot \frac{V_c}{V_s} \tag{3}$$

If the induced voltages e_s and e_c give rise to readings E_s and E_c from the apparatus, then

$$M_s = M_c \cdot \frac{E_s}{E_c} \cdot \frac{d_c^3}{d_s^3} \tag{4}$$

where d_s and d_c are diameters of the sample and calibrating spheres, respectively.

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[1] Figures in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

Identical equations apply in the VSM case, when the sample is vibrated while the coil remains stationary.

4.4 Test sample

For the dipole assumption to be valid, the test sample shall be a sphere, whose deviation from roundness is not more than 0,5 %. The percentage deviation from roundness is defined as

$$\left(\frac{\text{max. diameter} - \text{min. diameter}}{\text{min. diameter}}\right)\times 100 \qquad (5)$$

For most ferrite materials, a diameter of about 2,5 mm is suitable. If it is less than 1 mm, a reasonable signal-to-noise ratio will be difficult to achieve, particularly when M_s is low. Spheres larger than about 4 mm are less convenient to make and it is not so easy to maintain a uniform applied field over the volume of the sphere.

It may be permissible to use other than spherical samples, provided that the induced voltage can be shown to be a linear function of the magnetization to within the accuracy required, and that the calibration sample has identical dimensions to the samples to be measured.

4.5 Measuring apparatus for the vibrating coil method (VCM)

4.5.1 Arrangement of detection coils and sample

A schematic diagram of the arrangement of the detection coils and the sample is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 indicates the directions of the applied and sample fields.

The sample is rigidly mounted between the pole-pieces of an electromagnet, in such a way that its position relative to the detection coils is reproducible to ±0,1 mm in any direction. All parts of the sample holder shall be made of non-magnetic material.

The detection coils are an identical pair wound in series opposition. They are attached to the vibrator by a rigid, non-magnetic arm and are located as close to the sample as practicable. Their axes are normally parallel to the direction of vibration, but other configurations are acceptable.

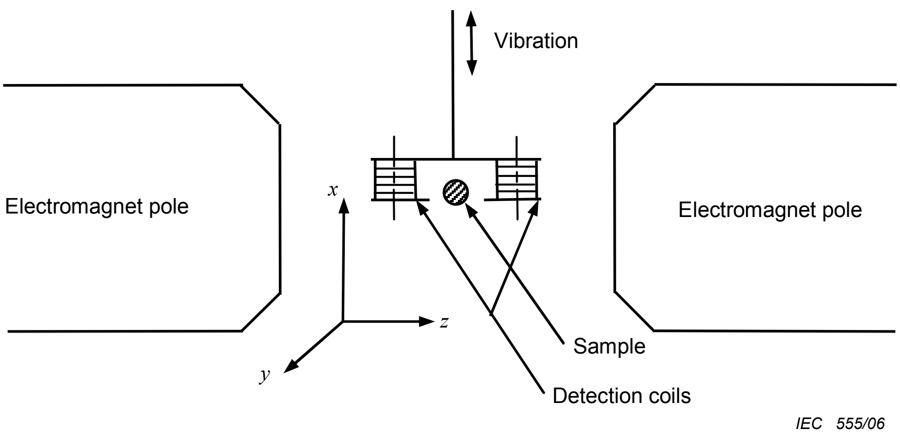

Figure 1 – Vibrating coil method – Sample and coils arrangement