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**Measurement techniques of piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic oscillators –
Part 1: Basic methods for the measurement**

**Techniques de mesure des oscillateurs piézoélectriques, diélectriques et
électrostatiques –
Partie 1: Méthodes fondamentales pour le mesurage**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	9
3.1 General.....	9
3.2 Terms and definitions.....	10
4 Test and measurement procedures.....	10
4.1 General.....	10
4.2 Test and measurement conditions.....	10
4.2.1 Standard conditions for testing	10
4.2.2 Equilibrium conditions.....	10
4.2.3 Air flow conditions for temperature tests	10
4.2.4 Power supplies	11
4.2.5 Precision of measurement	11
4.2.6 Precautions	11
4.2.7 Alternative test methods	11
4.3 Visual inspection.....	11
4.3.1 General.....	11
4.3.2 Visual test A.....	11
4.3.3 Visual test B.....	11
4.3.4 Visual test C.....	11
4.4 Dimensions and gauging procedures.....	12
4.4.1 Dimensions – Test A.....	12
4.4.2 Dimensions – Test B.....	12
4.5 Electrical test procedures.....	12
4.5.1 Insulation resistance.....	12
4.5.2 Voltage proof.....	12
4.5.3 Input power	13
4.5.4 Output frequency.....	14
4.5.5 Frequency/temperature characteristics	15
4.5.6 Frequency/load coefficient.....	16
4.5.7 Frequency/voltage coefficient	17
4.5.8 Frequency stability with thermal transient	17
4.5.9 Oscillation start-up.....	18
4.5.10 Stabilization time	22
4.5.11 Frequency adjustment range.....	22
4.5.12 Retrace characteristics	23
4.5.13 Oscillator output voltage (sinusoidal)	23
4.5.14 Oscillator output voltage (pulse waveform)	24
4.5.15 Oscillator output waveform (sinusoidal)	25
4.5.16 Oscillator output waveform (pulse).....	27
4.5.17 Oscillator output power (sinusoidal).....	27
4.5.18 Oscillator output impedance (sinusoidal)	27
4.5.19 Re-entrant isolation	28
4.5.20 Output suppression of gated oscillators	28
4.5.21 3-state output characteristics.....	29
4.5.22 Amplitude modulation characteristics.....	30

4.5.23	Frequency modulation characteristics	36
4.5.24	Spurious response	40
4.5.25	Phase noise	40
4.5.26	Phase noise – vibration	41
4.5.27	Phase noise – acoustic	41
4.5.28	Noise pedestal	41
4.5.29	Spectral purity	43
4.5.30	Incidental frequency modulation	43
4.5.31	RMS fractional frequency fluctuations	44
4.5.32	Electromagnetic interference (radiated)	48
4.6	Mechanical and environmental test procedures	52
4.6.1	Robustness of terminations (destructive)	52
4.6.2	Sealing test (non-destructive)	54
4.6.3	Soldering (solderability and resistance to soldering heat) (destructive)	54
4.6.4	Rapid change of temperature: severe shock by liquid immersion (non-destructive)	57
4.6.5	Rapid change of temperature: thermal shock in air (non-destructive)	57
4.6.6	Bump (destructive)	57
4.6.7	Vibration (destructive)	58
4.6.8	Shock (destructive)	59
4.6.9	Free fall (destructive)	59
4.6.10	Acceleration, steady-state (non-destructive)	59
4.6.11	Acceleration – 2g tip over	59
4.6.12	Acceleration noise	59
4.6.13	Low air pressure (non-destructive)	59
4.6.14	Dry heat (non-destructive)	59
4.6.15	Damp heat, cyclic (destructive)	60
4.6.16	Cold (non-destructive)	60
4.6.17	Climatic sequence (destructive)	60
4.6.18	Damp heat, steady-state (destructive)	60
4.6.19	Salt mist, cyclic (destructive)	60
4.6.20	Mould growth (non-destructive)	60
4.6.21	Immersion in cleaning solvent (non-destructive)	60
4.6.22	Radiation hardness	60
	Bibliography	61
	Figure 1 – Test circuits for insulation resistance	12
	Figure 2 – Test circuit for voltage proof test	13
	Figure 3 – Test circuit for oscillator input power measurement	13
	Figure 4 – Test circuit for oven and oscillator input power measurement	14
	Figure 5 – Test circuit for measurement of output frequency, method 1	15
	Figure 6 – Test circuit for measurement of output frequency, method 2	15
	Figure 7 – Test circuit for measurement of frequency/temperature characteristics	16
	Figure 8 – Thermal transient behaviour of typical oscillator	18
	Figure 9 – Generalized oscillator circuit	19
	Figure 10 – Test circuit for start-up behaviour and start-up time measurement	20
	Figure 11 – Typical start-up behaviour with slow supply voltage ramp	20

Figure 12 – Definition of start-up time 21

Figure 13 – Supply voltage waveform for periodical t_{SU} measurement 22

Figure 14 – Typical oscillator stabilization characteristic 22

Figure 15 – Example of retrace characteristic 23

Figure 16 – Test circuit for the measurement of output voltage 24

Figure 17 – Test circuit for the measurement of pulse outputs 24

Figure 18 – Characteristics of an output waveform..... 24

Figure 19 – Test circuit for harmonic distortion measurement 25

Figure 20 – Quasi-sinusoidal output waveforms 25

Figure 21 – Frequency spectrum for harmonic distortion 26

Figure 22 – Test circuit for the determination of isolation between output ports 28

Figure 23 – Test circuit for measuring suppression of gated oscillators 29

Figure 24 – Test circuit for 3-state disable mode output current 29

Figure 25 – Test circuit for output gating time – 3-state..... 30

Figure 26 – Test circuit for modulation index measurement..... 31

Figure 27 – Modulation waveform for index calculation 31

Figure 28 – Logarithmic signal amplitude scale 31

Figure 29 – Test circuit to determine amplitude modulation sensitivity 33

Figure 30 – Frequency spectrum of amplitude modulation distortion 33

Figure 31 – Test circuit to determine pulse amplitude modulation 34

Figure 32 – Pulse modulation characteristic 35

Figure 33 – Test circuit for the determination of modulation input impedance 36

Figure 34 – Test circuit for the measurement of f.m. deviation 36

Figure 35 – Test circuit for the measurement of f.m. sensitivity 38

Figure 36 – Test circuit for the measurement of frequency modulation distortion 39

Figure 37 – Test circuit for the measurement of single-sideband phase noise 40

Figure 38 – Typical noise pedestal spectrum 42

Figure 39 – Test circuit for the measurement of incidental frequency modulation 44

Figure 40 – Test circuit for method 1 45

Figure 41 – Test circuit for method 2 46

Figure 42 – Circuit modifications for methods 1 and 2 47

Figure 43 – Time-domain short-term frequency stability of a typical 5 MHz precision oscillator 48

Figure 44 – Radiated interference tests 49

Figure 45 – Characteristics of line impedance of stabilizing network 50

Figure 46 – Circuit diagram of line impedance of stabilizing network 51

Figure 47 – Reflow temperature profile for solderability 55

Figure 48 – Reflow temperature profile for resistance to soldering heat 56

Table 1 – Measuring sets bandwidth 52

Table 2 – Tensile force 52

Table 3 – Thrust force 53

Table 4 – Bending force 53

Table 5 – Torque force..... 54
Table 6 – Solderability – Test condition, reflow method..... 55
Table 7 – Resistance to soldering heat – Test condition and severity, reflow method..... 57

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**MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES OF PIEZOELECTRIC,
DIELECTRIC AND ELECTROSTATIC OSCILLATORS –****Part 1: Basic methods for the measurement**

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International Standard IEC 62884-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 49: Piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic devices and associated materials for frequency control, selection and detection.

This bilingual version (2019-08) corresponds to the monolingual English version, published in 2017-06.

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

CDV	Report on voting
49/1187A/CDV	49/1200/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International 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 document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62884 series, published under the general title *Measurement techniques of piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic oscillators*, can be found on the IEC website.

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MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES OF PIEZOELECTRIC, DIELECTRIC AND ELECTROSTATIC OSCILLATORS –

Part 1: Basic methods for the measurement

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62884 specifies the measurement techniques for piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic oscillators, including Dielectric Resonator Oscillators (DROs) and oscillators using FBAR (hereinafter referred to as "Oscillator").

NOTE Dielectric Resonator Oscillators (DROs) and oscillators using FBAR are under consideration.

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 60027 (all parts), *Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology*

IEC 60050-561, *International electrotechnical vocabulary – Part 561: Piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic devices and associated materials for frequency control, selection and detection*. Available at <http://www.electropedia.org>

IEC 60068-1:2013, *Environmental testing – Part 1: General and guidance*

IEC 60068-2-1, *Environmental testing – Part 2-1: Tests – Test A: Cold*

IEC 60068-2-2, *Environmental testing – Part 2-2: Tests – Test B: Dry heat*

IEC 60068-2-6, *Environmental testing – Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-7, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-7: Tests – Test Ga and guidance: Acceleration, steady state*

IEC 60068-2-10:2005, *Environmental testing – Part 2-10: Tests – Test J and guidance: Mould growth*

IEC 60068-2-13, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-13: Tests – Test M: Low air pressure*

IEC 60068-2-14, *Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*

IEC 60068-2-17:1994, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-17: Tests – Test Q: Sealing*

IEC 60068-2-20, *Environmental testing – Part 2-20: Tests – Test T: Test methods for solderability and resistance to soldering heat of devices with leads*

IEC 60068-2-21, *Environmental testing – Part 2-21: Tests – Test U: Robustness of terminations and integral mounting devices*

IEC 60068-2-27, *Environmental testing – Part 2-27: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock*

IEC 60068-2-30, *Environmental testing – Part 2-30: Tests – Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle)*

IEC 60068-2-31, *Environmental testing – Part 2-31: Tests – Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens*

IEC 60068-2-45, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-45: Tests – Test XA and guidance: Immersion in cleaning solvents*

IEC 60068-2-52, *Environmental testing – Part 2-52: Tests – Test Kb: Salt mist, cyclic (sodium, chloride solution)*

IEC 60068-2-58, *Environmental testing – Part 2-58: Tests – Test Td: Test methods for solderability, resistance to dissolution of metallization and to soldering heat of surface mounting devices (SMD)*

IEC 60068-2-64, *Environmental testing – Part 2-64: Tests – Test Fh: Vibration, broadband random and guidance*

IEC 60068-2-78, *Environmental testing – Part 2-78: Tests – Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state*

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IEC 60469, *Transitions, pulses and related waveforms – Terms, definitions and algorithms*

IEC 60617, *Graphical symbols for diagrams*. Available at <http://std.iec.ch/iec60617>

IEC 60679-1:2017, *Piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic oscillators of assessed quality – Part 1: Generic specification*

ISO 80000-1, *Quantities and units – Part 1: General*

Where any discrepancies occur for any reason, documents shall rank in the following order of precedence:

- detail specification;
- sectional specification;
- generic specification;
- any other international documents (for example of the IEC) to which reference is made.

The same order of precedence shall apply to equivalent national documents.

3 Terms and definitions

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 60469;
- IEC 60617;
- ISO 80000-1.

3.2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60679-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Test and measurement procedures

4.1 General

The test and measurement procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant detail specification.

4.2 Test and measurement conditions

4.2.1 Standard conditions for testing

Unless otherwise specified, all tests shall be carried out under the standard atmospheric conditions for testing as specified in 4.3 of IEC 60068-1:2013.

- Temperature: 15 °C to 35 °C;
- Relative humidity: 25 % to 75 %;
- Air pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa (860 mbar to 1 060 mbar).

In case of dispute, the referee conditions are the following:

- Temperature: $25\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$;
- Relative humidity: 48 % to 52 %;
- Air pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa (860 mbar to 1 060 mbar).

Before measurements are made, Oscillator shall be stored at the measuring temperature for a time sufficient to allow Oscillator to reach thermal equilibrium. Controlled recovery conditions and standard conditions for assisted drying are given in 4.4 and 4.5 of IEC 60068-1:2013.

The ambient temperature during the measurements shall be recorded and stated in the test report.

4.2.2 Equilibrium conditions

All electrical tests shall be conducted under equilibrium conditions, unless otherwise specified.

When test conditions cause a significant change with time of the characteristic being measured, means of compensation for such effects shall be specified, for example the period of time that Oscillator shall be maintained at specified test conditions before making a measurement.

4.2.3 Air flow conditions for temperature tests

When devices are to be measured at temperatures other than $25\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$, they shall be subjected to adequate forced air circulation to ensure close temperature control.

If heat loss due to forced air circulation affects the performance of Oscillator, still air conditions shall be simulated by enclosing Oscillator in a draught shield consisting of a thermally conducting box, having internal dimensions so that a sufficient clearance is maintained from all surfaces of Oscillator. The temperature at which measurements should be taken under these conditions is the reference point temperature on the surface of the draught shield.

If a draught shield is necessary, it shall be used for both high and low temperature tests.

4.2.4 Power supplies

DC power sources used in the testing of crystal controlled oscillators shall not have a ripple content large enough to effect the desired accuracy of measurement; AC power sources shall be transient free. When the ripple and/or the transient content of the power sources are critical to the measurement being performed, their effects shall be fully defined in the detail specification.

4.2.5 Precision of measurement

The limits given in the detail specification are true values. Measurement inaccuracies shall be taken into account when evaluating the results. Precautions should be taken to reduce measurement errors to a minimum.

4.2.6 Precautions

4.2.6.1 Measurements

The measurement circuits shown for specified electrical tests are the preferred circuits. Due allowance shall be made for any loading effects in cases where the measuring apparatus modifies the characteristics being examined.

4.2.6.2 Electrostatic sensitive devices

Where the component is identified as electrostatic sensitive, precautions shall be taken to prevent damage from electrostatic charge before, during, and after test (see IEC 61000-4-2).

4.2.7 Alternative test methods [IEC 62884-1:2017](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/075b289a-28fd-424b-9c08-7c2afed5691c/iec-62884-1-2017)

Measurements shall preferably be carried out using the methods specified. Any other method giving equivalent results may be used, except in case of dispute.

NOTE "Equivalent" means that the value of the characteristic established by such other methods falls within the specified limits when measured by the specified method.

4.3 Visual inspection

4.3.1 General

Unless otherwise specified, external visual examination shall be performed under normal factory lighting and visual conditions.

4.3.2 Visual test A

Oscillator shall be visually examined to ensure that the condition, workmanship and finish are satisfactory. The marking shall be legible.

4.3.3 Visual test B

Oscillator shall be visually examined under $\times 10$ magnification. There shall be no cracks in the glass or damage to the terminations. Minute flaking around the further edge of a meniscus shall not be considered a crack.

4.3.4 Visual test C

Oscillator shall be visually examined. There shall be no corrosion or other deterioration likely to impair satisfactory operation. The marking shall be legible.

4.4 Dimensions and gauging procedures

4.4.1 Dimensions – Test A

The dimensions, spacing, and alignment of the terminations shall be checked and shall comply with the specified values.

4.4.2 Dimensions – Test B

The dimensions shall be measured and shall comply with the specified values.

4.5 Electrical test procedures

4.5.1 Insulation resistance

A maximum voltage of 20 V, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification, shall be applied to the specified test points using the test circuit shown in Figure 1a. The resulting current shall be measured. It shall be less than the specified maximum value.

Alternatively, the resistance shall be directly measured with an ohmmeter (see Figure 1b). It shall be greater than the minimum specified.

Precautions shall be taken to ensure that measurements are made across the specified points with an applied voltage of the correct polarity and not exceeding the specified value. Failure to observe any of these conditions can result in damage to the device under test.

After the test, measurements shall be made to ensure that Oscillator is still functional.

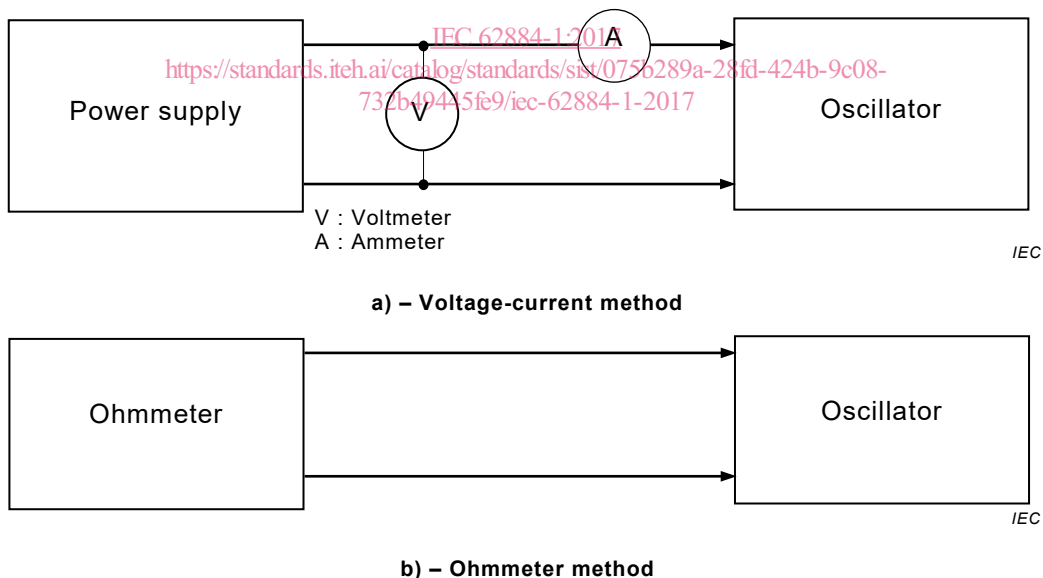


Figure 1 – Test circuits for insulation resistance measurements

4.5.2 Voltage proof

The specified voltage shall be applied only across the designated terminals, using the test circuit shown in Figure 2, after any specified preconditioning procedures have been applied. The source resistance and maximum permissible current flow shall be stated in the detail specification.

There shall be no arcing or other evidence of electrical breakdown.

After the test, measurements shall be made to ensure that Oscillator is still functional.

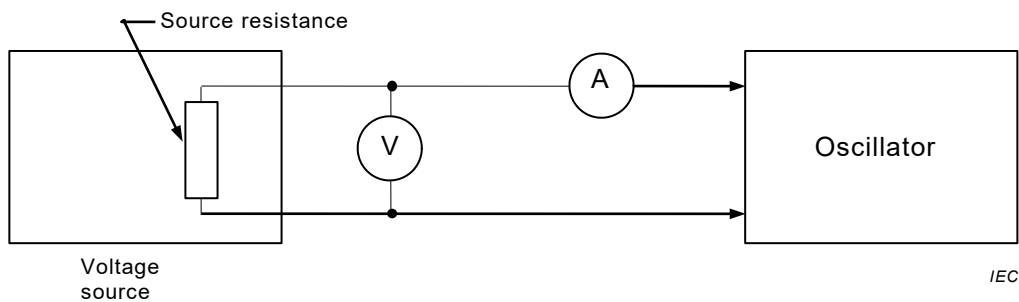


Figure 2 – Test circuit for voltage proof test

4.5.3 Input power

4.5.3.1 Oscillator input power

Oscillator shall be connected to the power supply and specified load as shown in Figure 3. The specified voltage shall be applied and allowed to stabilize for the specified time. Measurements of the voltage and current shall be made at the reference temperature, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification. The input power shall be calculated using these measurements.

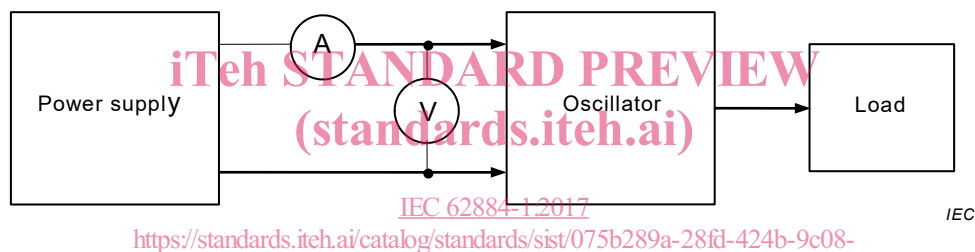


Figure 3 – Test circuit for oscillator input power measurement

4.5.3.2 Oven and oscillator input power

Oscillator shall be connected to the test circuit (see note to Figure 4) and placed in the environmental chamber as shown in Figure 4. The load and supply voltage(s) shall be as specified in the detail specification. Where the input power to Oscillator will be affected by forced air circulation, still air conditions shall be simulated by enclosing Oscillator in a draught shield, as described in 4.2.3. Readings of voltage and current shall be taken at the specified temperatures as stated in the detail specification (usually at the minimum and maximum of the operating temperature range, as well as at the reference temperature).

The temperature will normally be taken as the reference point temperature on the surface of the draught shield, when used. If peak power is specified, the transient values of voltage and current shall be measured when the environmental chamber is adjusted to each of the specified temperatures. In this case, it can be necessary to attach a recording meter to the ammeter and/or voltmeter, so as to measure adequately the transient values.

Oscillator and oven shall be allowed to reach thermal equilibrium at the operating temperature, while unenergized, prior to any measurement of peak power. Should peak power be required, the environmental chamber shall have a thermal time constant significantly less than that of the oven-oscillator combination being measured.

The input power is calculated using the measured values of voltage and current.