SVENSK STANDARD SS-EN 61189-2-721

Fastställd	Utgåva	Sida	Ansvarig kommitté
2016-01-13	1	1 (1+23)	SEK Elektro-tekniska rådet

Mönsterkort – Provning av material för mönsterkort, mönsterkort och kretskort – Del 2-721: Provning av material för mönsterkort och liknande – Mätning av relativ permittivitet och förlustfaktor vid mikrovågsfrekvens för kopparbelagt laminat med hjälp av dielektrisk split-postresonator

Test methods for electrical materials, printed boards and other interconnection structures and assemblies – Part 2-721: Test methods for materials for interconnection structures – Measurement of relative permittivity and loss tangent for copper clad laminate at microwave frequency using split post dielectric resonator

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 61189-2-721:2015. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 61189-2-721:2015.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 61189-2-721:2015

består av:

– **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument,** utarbetat inom CENELEC

– **IEC 61189-2-721, First edition, 2015 - Test methods for electrical materials, printed boards and other interconnection structures and assemblies - Part 2-721: Test methods for materials for interconnection structures - Measurement of relative permittivity and loss tangent for copper clad laminate at microwave frequency using split post dielectric resonator**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

ICS 31.180.00

Denna standard är fastställd av SEK Svensk Elstandard,
som också kan lämna upplysningar om **sakinnehållet** i standarden.
Postadress: Box 1284, 164 29 KISTA
Telefon: 08 - 444 14 00.
E-post: sek@elstandard.se. Internet: www.elstandard.se

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a mätning, säkerhet och provning och för utförande, skötsel och dokumentation av elprodukter och elanläggningar.

Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetsfordringar tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringsarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utformningen av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringsarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringsverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard
Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 61189-2-721

June 2015

ICS 31.180

English Version

Test methods for electrical materials, printed boards and other interconnection structures and assemblies - Part 2-721: Test methods for materials for interconnection structures - Measurement of relative permittivity and loss tangent for copper clad laminate at microwave frequency using split post dielectric resonator (IEC 61189-2-721:2015)

Méthodes d'essai pour les matériaux électriques, les cartes imprimées et autres structures d'interconnexion et ensembles - Partie 2-721: Méthodes d'essai des matériaux pour structures d'interconnexion - Mesure de la permittivité relative et de la tangente de perte pour les stratifiés recouverts de cuivre en hyperfréquences à l'aide d'un résonateur diélectrique en anneaux fendus (IEC 61189-2-721:2015)

Prüfverfahren für Elektromaterialien, Leiterplatten und andere Verbindungsstrukturen und Baugruppen - Teil 2-721: Prüfverfahren für Verbindungsstrukturen (Leiterplatten) - Messung der relativen Permittivität und des Verlustfaktors von kupferkaschiertem Laminat im Mikrowellen-Frequenzbereich unter Verwendung eines Split Post dielektrischen Resonators (IEC 61189-2-721:2015)

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 61189-2-721:2015 E

SEK Svensk Elstandard

European foreword

The text of document 91/1246/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61189-2-721, prepared by IEC/TC 91 "Electronics assembly technology" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61189-2-721:2015.

The following dates are fixed:

• latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2016-03-03
• latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2018-06-03

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61189-2-721:2015 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

TEST METHODS FOR ELECTRICAL MATERIALS, PRINTED BOARDS AND OTHER INTERCONNECTION STRUCTURES AND ASSEMBLIES –

Part 2-721: Test methods for materials for interconnection structures – Measurement of relative permittivity and loss tangent for copper clad laminate at microwave frequency using split post dielectric resonator

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.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61189-2-721 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 91: Electronics assembly technology.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
91/1246/FDIS	91/1258/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61189 series, published under the general title *Test methods for electrical materials, printed boards and other interconnection structures and assemblies*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

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 website 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.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

TEST METHODS FOR ELECTRICAL MATERIALS, PRINTED BOARDS AND OTHER INTERCONNECTION STRUCTURES AND ASSEMBLIES –

Part 2-721: Test methods for materials for interconnection structures – Measurement of relative permittivity and loss tangent for copper clad laminate at microwave frequency using split post dielectric resonator

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61189 outlines a way to determine the relative permittivity (ε_r) and loss tangent (tanδ) (also called dielectric constant (*Dk)* and dissipation factor (*Df)*) of copper clad laminates at microwave frequencies (from 1,1 GHz to 20 GHz) using a split post dielectric resonator (SPDR).

This part of IEC 61189 is applicable to copper clad laminates and dielectric base materials.