

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Surface acoustic wave (SAW) and bulk acoustic wave (BAW) duplexers of
assessed quality –
Part 1: Generic specification**

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assessed quality –
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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE (SAW) AND
BULK ACOUSTIC WAVE (BAW) DUPLEXERS
OF ASSESSED QUALITY –****Part 1: Generic specification****FOREWORD**

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This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition IEC 62604-1:2015. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

IEC 62604-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 49: Piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic devices and associated materials for frequency control, selection and detection. It is an International Standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- the term "multiplexer" has been added to Clause 3.

NOTE In this document, SAW and BAW duplexers are treated simultaneously because both duplexers are used in the same manner especially in mobile phones and have the same requirements of characteristics, test method and so on.

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

Draft	Report on voting
49/1360/CDV	49/1375/RVC

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.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62604 series, published under the general title *Surface acoustic wave (SAW) and bulk acoustic wave (BAW) duplexers of assessed quality*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE (SAW) AND BULK ACOUSTIC WAVE (BAW) DUPLEXERS OF ASSESSED QUALITY –

Part 1: Generic specification

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62604 specifies the methods of test and general requirements for SAW and BAW duplexers of assessed quality using either capability approval or qualification approval procedures.

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 (all parts), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary* (available at www.electropedia.org)~~

IEC 60050-561, *International electrotechnical vocabulary – Part 561: Piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic devices and associated materials for frequency control, selection and detection*

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 60068-2-13, *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 60068-2-27, *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*

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

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

IEC 60642, *Piezoelectric ceramic resonators and resonator units for frequency control and selection – Chapter I: Standard values and conditions – Chapter II: Measuring and test conditions*

IEC 60695-11-5, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle-flame test method – Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance*

IEC 60749-28¹, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 28: Electrostatic discharge (ESD) sensitivity testing – ~~direct contact~~ – Charged device model (DC-CDM) – device level*

IEC 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61340-3-1², *Electrostatics – Part 3-1: Methods for simulation of electrostatic effects – Human body model (HBM) electrostatic discharge test waveforms*

IEC 61340-3-2¹, *Electrostatics – Part 3-2: Methods for simulation of electrostatic effects – Machine model (MM) electrostatic discharge test waveforms*

IEC 62761, *Guidelines for the measurement method of nonlinearity for surface acoustic wave (SAW) and bulk acoustic wave (BAW) devices in radio frequency (RF)*

IEC 80000 (all parts), *Quantities and units*

ISO 80000 (all parts), *Quantities and units*

¹ ~~To be published.~~

² Withdrawn

3 Terms, definitions, units and graphical symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology 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>

3.1.1 General terms

3.1.1.1

surface acoustic wave

SAW

acoustic wave, propagating along a surface of an elastic material, whose amplitude decays exponentially with the depth

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.1.1, modified~~ In the definition, "elastic substrate" has been replaced with "elastic material" and "substrate depth" has been replaced with "the depth". IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.1.1]

3.1.1.2

surface acoustic wave filter

SAW filter

filter characterized by one or more surface acoustic wave transmission line or resonant elements, where the surface acoustic wave is usually generated by an interdigital transducer and propagates along a material surface

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.1.2, modified~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.1.2]

3.1.1.3

bulk acoustic wave

BAW

acoustic wave, propagating inside an elastic material and then traversing the entire thickness of the bulk

Note 1 to entry: The wave is excited by metal electrodes attached to both sides of the piezoelectric layer.

3.1.1.4

bulk acoustic wave filter

BAW filter

filter characterized by a bulk acoustic wave which is usually generated by a pair of electrodes and propagates along a thickness direction

3.1.1.5

film bulk acoustic resonator

FBAR

thin film BAW resonator consisting of a piezoelectric layer sandwiched between two electrode layers with stress-free top and bottom surface supported mechanically at the edge on a substrate with cavity structure as shown in Figure 1 or membrane structure as an example

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

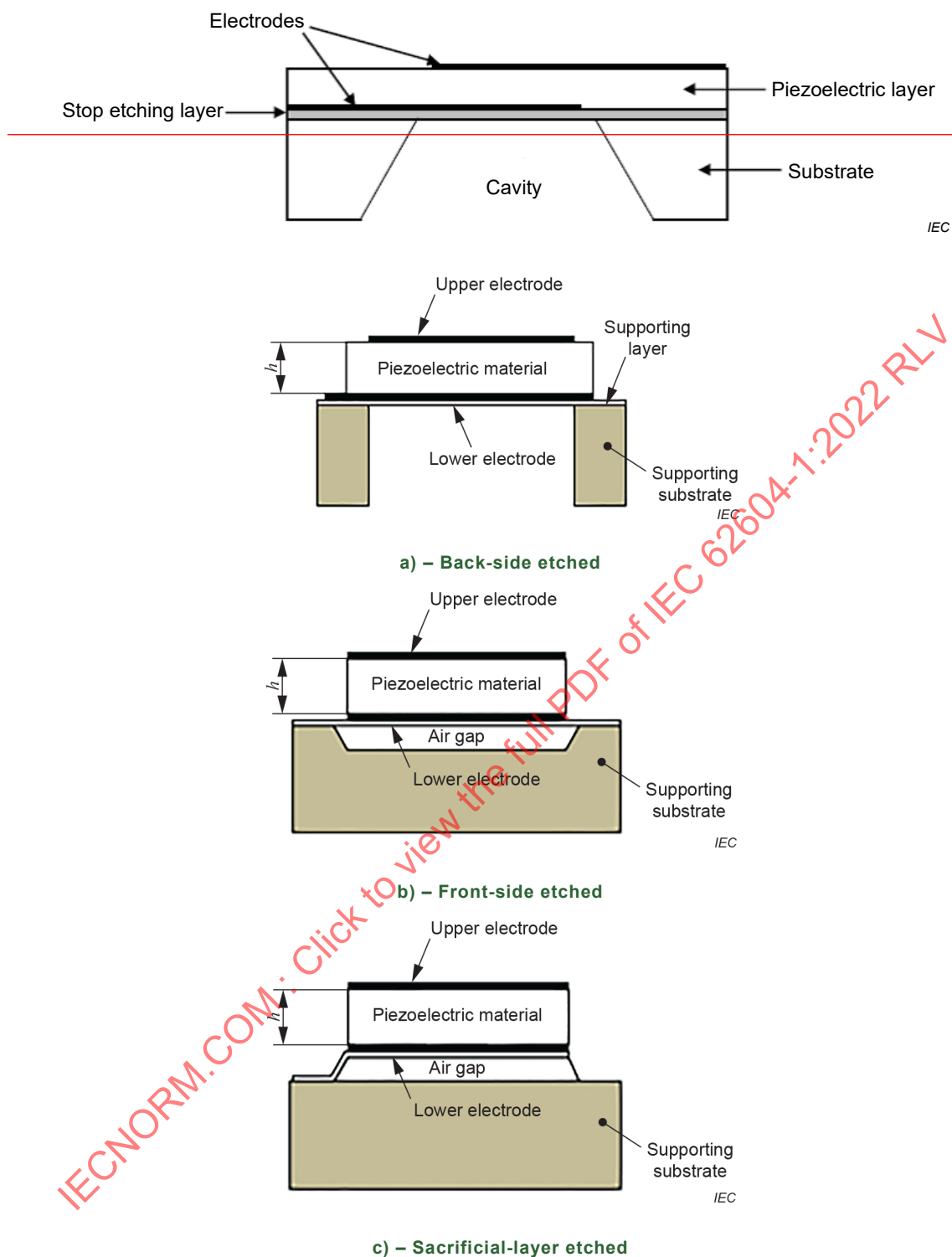


Figure 1 – FBAR configuration

3.1.1.6 solidly mounted resonator SMR

BAW resonator, supporting the electrode/piezoelectric layer/electrode structure by a sequence of additional thin films of alternately low and high acoustic impedance Z_a with quarter wavelength layer, and these layers act as acoustic reflectors and decouple the resonator acoustically from the substrate, as shown in Figure 2 as an example

Note 1 to entry:—This note applies to the French language only.

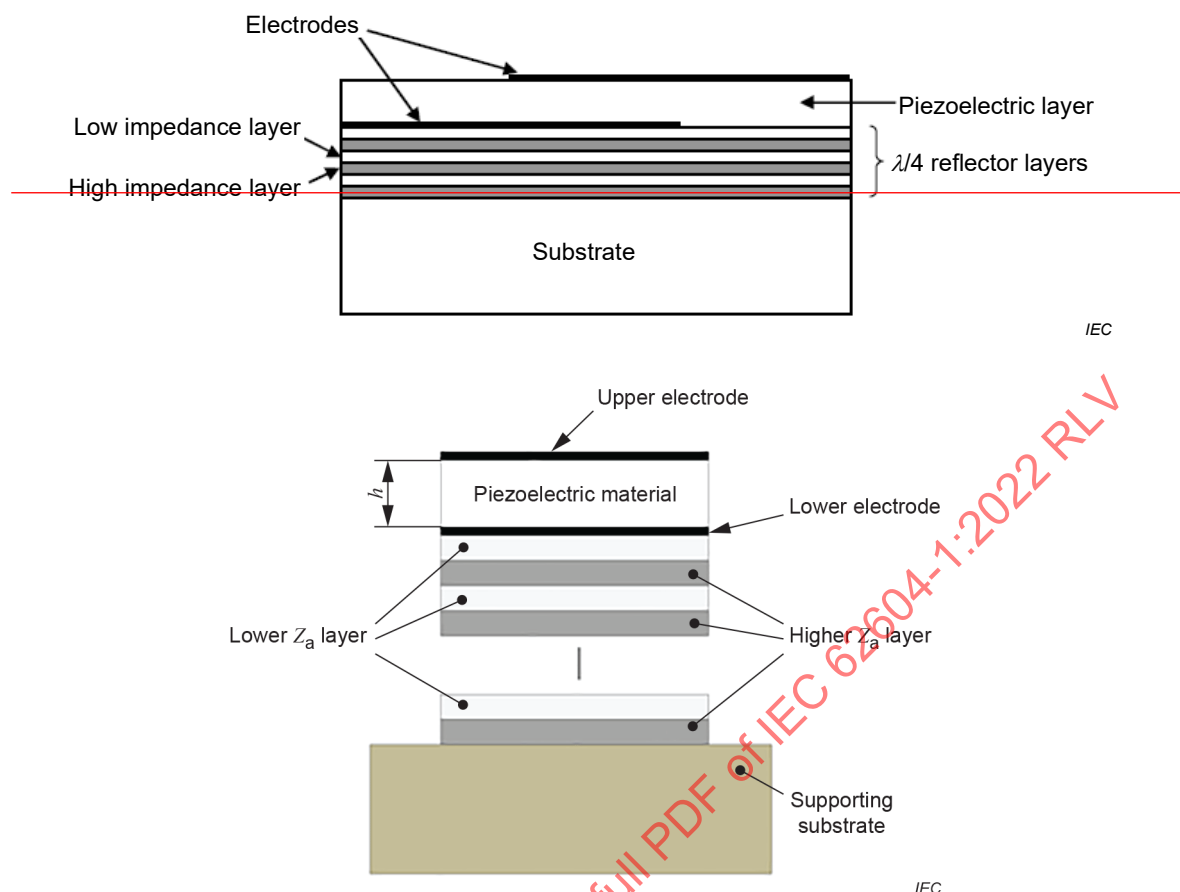


Figure 2 – SMR configuration

3.1.2 Response characteristics related terms

3.1.2.1

reference frequency

frequency defined by the specification to which other frequencies may be referred

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.3~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.3]

3.1.2.2

insertion attenuation

logarithmic ratio of the power delivered directly to the load impedance before insertion of the duplexer to the power delivered to the load impedance after insertion of the duplexer

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.6~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.6, modified– In the definition, "filter" has been replaced with "duplexer".]

3.1.2.3

nominal insertion attenuation

insertion attenuation at a specified reference frequency

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.7~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.7]

3.1.2.4

relative attenuation

difference between the attenuation at a given frequency and the attenuation at the reference frequency

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.8~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.8]

3.1.2.5

pass band

band of frequencies in which the relative attenuation is equal to or less than a specified value

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.9~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.9]

3.1.2.6

pass bandwidth

separation of frequencies between which the relative attenuation is equal to or less than a specified value

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.10~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.10]

3.1.2.7

pass band ripple

maximum variation in attenuation characteristics within a specified pass band

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.11~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.11]

3.1.2.8

minimum insertion attenuation

minimum value of insertion attenuation in the pass band

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.13~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.13]

3.1.2.9

maximum insertion attenuation

maximum value of insertion attenuation in the pass band

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.14~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.14]

3.1.2.10

stop band

band of frequencies in which the relative attenuation is equal to or greater than a specified value

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.15~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.15]

3.1.2.11

stop bandwidth

separation of frequencies between which the relative attenuation is equal to or greater than a specified value

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.16~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.16]

3.1.2.12

stop band rejection

minimum relative attenuation at a specified stop band

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.17]

3.1.2.13**group delay**

time equal to the first derivative of the phase shift, in radians, with respect to the angular frequency

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.18~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.19]

3.1.2.14**trap frequency**

specified frequency at which the relative attenuation is equal to or greater than a specified value

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.21~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.22]

3.1.2.15**trap attenuation**

relative attenuation at a specified trap frequency

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.22~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.23]

3.1.2.16**transition band**

band of frequencies between the cut-off frequency and the nearest point of the adjacent stop band

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.23~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.24]

3.1.2.17**reflectivity**

dimensionless measure of the degree of mismatch between two impedances Z_a and Z_b :

$$\frac{Z_a - Z_b}{Z_a + Z_b},$$

where Z_a and Z_b represent, respectively, the input and source impedance or the output and load impedance

Note 1 to entry: The absolute value of reflectivity is called the reflection coefficient.

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.25]

3.1.2.18**return attenuation**

value of the reflection coefficient given by the sign changed expression in decibels:

$$-20 \log \left| \frac{Z_a - Z_b}{Z_a + Z_b} \right| \text{ dB}$$

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.25, modified~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.26]

3.1.2.19**input level**

power, voltage or current value applied to the input port of a duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.29~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.30, modified – In the definition, "input terminal ~~pair~~ of a filter" has been replaced with "input port of a duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer".]

3.1.2.20

output level

power, voltage or current value delivered to the load circuit

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.30, modified~~ – In the definition, "load" has been replaced with "load circuit". IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.31]

3.1.2.21

nominal level

power, voltage or current value at which the performance measurement is specified

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.31~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.32]

3.1.2.22

input impedance

impedance presented by the duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer to the signal source when the ~~output~~ ~~is~~ other ports are terminated by a specified ~~load~~ impedance

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.32~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.33, modified – In the definition, "filter" has been replaced with "duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer", "the output is terminated" with "the other ports are terminated", and "a specified load impedance" with "a specified impedance".]

3.1.2.23

output impedance

impedance presented by the duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer to the load when the ~~input is~~ other ports are terminated by a specified ~~source~~ impedance

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.33~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.34, modified – In the definition, "filter" has been replaced with "duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer", "the input is terminated" with "the other ports are terminated", and "a specified source impedance" with "a specified impedance"]

3.1.2.24

terminating impedance

impedance presented to the duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer by the source or by the load

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.35, modified – In the definition, "filter" has been replaced with "duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer".]

3.1.2.25

balanced RX port

RX port between two terminals having equal amplitudes and 180 degree different phases

3.1.2.26

operating temperature range

range of temperatures, over which the SAW or BAW duplexers will function while maintaining its specified characteristics within specified tolerances

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.37~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.38, modified – In the definition, "SAW filter" has been replaced with "SAW or BAW duplexers".]

3.1.2.27**intermodulation distortion****IMD**

non-linear distortion of a device response characterized by the appearance of frequencies at the output which is equal to the differences (or sums) of integral multiples of the two or more component frequencies present at the input

[SOURCE: ~~IEC 60862-1:2003, 2.2.2.41~~ IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.42, ~~modified~~ The abbreviation "IMD" has been added. In the definition, "SAW transducer or filter" has been replaced with "device".]

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

~~**3.1.2.27**~~~~**duplex image frequency**~~ ~~**f_{DIM}**~~

~~undesired input frequency that is converted to the receiving frequency (f_R) by subtracting it from twice the transmitting frequency ($2f_T$)~~

$$f_{\text{DIM}} = 2f_T - f_R$$

3.1.2.28**isolation****isolation from TX port to RX port**

leakage power ratio from the TX port to the RX port in a duplexer

Note 1 to entry: Figure 3 c) gives an example of isolation response.

~~**3.1.2.29**~~~~**guard band**~~

~~unused part of the radio spectrum between radio bands, for the purpose of preventing interference~~

3.1.3 SAW and BAW duplexers related terms**3.1.3.1****duplexer**

device used in the frequency division duplex system, which enables signals to be received and transmitted through a common antenna simultaneously

3.1.3.2**diplexer**

device which separates composite signals into two parts of two frequency domains

Note 1 to entry: This can be used to combine signals in two frequency domains into composite signals, in reverse.

3.1.3.3**multiplexer**

device in which some duplexers or filters are combined to one duplexer, which enables signals to be received and transmitted through a common antenna simultaneously

3.1.3.4**TX filter**

filter used in a transmitter part to eliminate unnecessary signals

Note 1 to entry: This is a basic part of a duplexer.

Note 2 to entry: Figure 3 a) gives an example of TX filter response.

3.1.3.5

RX filter

filter used in a receiver part to eliminate unnecessary signals

Note 1 to entry: This is a basic part of a duplexer.

Note 2 to entry: Figure 3 b) gives an example of RX filter response.

3.1.3.5

phase shifter

~~device which changes the phase of signals, not the frequency of them~~

~~Note 1 to entry: This is a basic part of a duplexer.~~

3.1.3.6

stress migration

phenomenon of electrode defect caused by stress corresponding to distortion ~~proportional to~~
positively correlated with the input power in the resonator

3.1.3.7

breakdown

phenomenon of failure by insulation breakdown when applying high power

3.1.3.8

void

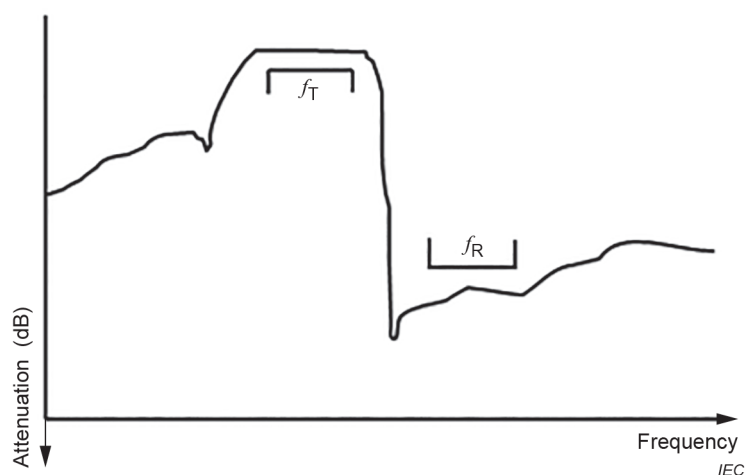
~~vacancy in the IDT electrode caused by stress migration resulting from diffusing and/or transfer of metal atoms forming part of the electrode~~

3.1.3.9

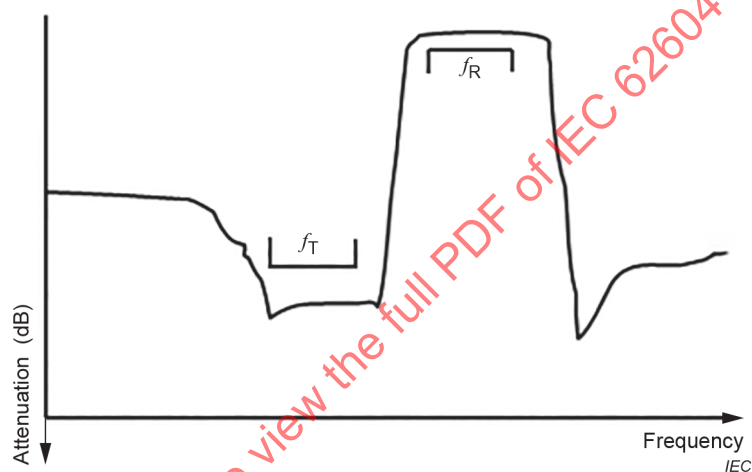
hillock

~~projection on the side or upper surface of the electrode caused by stress migration resulting from diffusing and/or transfer of metal atoms forming part of the electrode~~

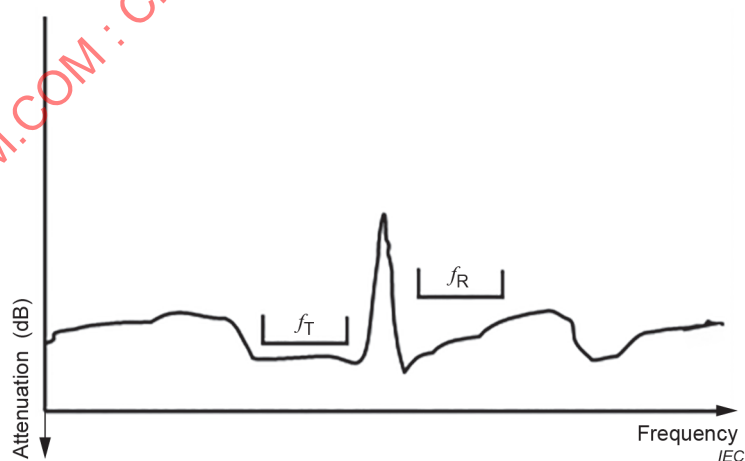
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a) Basic TX filter response example of SAW and BAW duplexers



b) Basic RX filter response example of SAW and BAW duplexers



c) Basic isolation response example of SAW and BAW duplexers

Figure 3 – Frequency response of SAW and BAW duplexers

3.2 Units and graphical symbols

Units, graphical symbols, letter symbols and terminology shall, wherever possible, be taken from the following International Standards:

- IEC 60027 (all parts);
- IEC 60050-561;
- IEC 60617;
- IEC 60642;
- IEC 60122-1;
- IEC 80000;
- ISO 80000.

4 Order of precedence of documents

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

- the detail specification;
- the sectional specification;
- the 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.

5 Preferred values for ratings and characteristics

5.1 General

Values should be chosen from 5.2 to 5.8 unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

5.2 Nominal frequency bands

Table 1 shows the frequency allocation of typical UMTS bands.

Table 1 – Frequency allocation of typical UMTS bands

Band	Transmitting frequency (MHz)	Receiving frequency (MHz)
I	1 920 to 1 980	2 110 to 2 170
II	1 850 to 1 910	1 930 to 1 990
III	1 710 to 1 785	1 805 to 1 880
IV	1 710 to 1 755	2 110 to 2 155
V	824 to 849	869 to 894
VIII	880 to 915	925 to 960

5.3 Operating temperature ranges, in degrees Celsius (°C)

- –45 to +125
- –40 to +85
- –30 to +85
- –20 to +75
- –20 to +70
- –10 to +60

- 0 to +60

Other temperature ranges may be used but the lowest temperature should be not lower than – 60 °C and the highest temperature should not exceed 125 °C.

5.4 Climatic category

- 40/085/56 (climatic categories are given in accordance with Annex A of IEC 60068-1:2013): for ceramic enclosures.

For requirements where the operating temperature range of the SAW and BAW duplexers is greater than –40 °C to +85 °C, a climatic category consistent with the operating temperature range shall be specified.

- 20/085/21 (climatic categories are given in accordance with Annex A of IEC 60068-1:2013): for plastic packages.

5.5 Bump severity

(4 000 ± 10) bumps at 400 m/s² peak acceleration in each direction along three mutually perpendicular axes (see 8.6.5).

Pulse duration: 6 ms.

5.6 Vibration severity

a) Sinusoidal

10 Hz to 55 Hz

0,75 mm displacement amplitude

(peak value)

30 min in each of three

mutually perpendicular axes

55 Hz to 500 Hz or 55 Hz to 2 000 Hz

at 1 octave/min (see 8.6.6)

100 m/s² acceleration amplitude

(peak value)

or

10 Hz to 55 Hz

1,5 mm displacement amplitude

(peak value)

30 min in each of three

mutually perpendicular axes

55 Hz to 2 000 Hz

at 1 octave/min (see 8.6.6)

200 m/s² acceleration amplitude

(peak value)

b) Random

(19,2 m/s²)²/Hz between

30 min in each of three

20 Hz to 2 000 Hz

mutually perpendicular axes

62 m/s² acceleration

at 1 octave/min (see 8.6.6)

or

(19,2 m/s²)²/Hz between

30 min in each of three

20 Hz to 2 000 Hz

mutually perpendicular axes

196 m/s² acceleration

at 1 octave/min (see 8.6.6)

or

(48 m/s²)²/Hz between
20 Hz to 2 000 Hz
314 m/s² acceleration

30 min in each of three
mutually perpendicular axes
at 1 octave/min (see 8.6.6)

5.7 Shock severity

1 000 m/s² peak acceleration for 6 ms duration; three shocks in each direction along three mutually perpendicular axes (see 8.6.7), half sine pulse, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

5.8 Fine leak rate

- 10⁻¹ Pa cm³/s (10–6 bar cm³/s);
- 10⁻³ Pa cm³/s (10–8 bar cm³/s).

6 Marking

6.1 Duplexer marking

Surface acoustic wave and bulk acoustic wave duplexers shall be clearly and durably marked (see 8.6.17) along with items a) to g) in the order given below and, if possible, with as many of the remaining items as considered necessary:

- a) type designation as defined in the detail specification;
- b) nominal frequency in megahertz (MHz);
- c) year and week of manufacture;
- d) mark of conformity (unless a certificate of conformity is used);
- e) factory identification code;
- f) manufacturer's name or trademark;
- g) terminal identification (if applicable);
- h) designation of electrical connections (if applicable);
- i) serial number (if applicable);
- j) surface mounted device classification (if applicable).

Where the available surface area of miniature SAW and BAW duplexers imposes practical limits on the amount of marking, instructions on the marking to be applied shall be given in the detail specification.

6.2 Package marking

The primary packaging containing the SAW and BAW duplexers shall be clearly marked with the information listed in 6.1, except item g), and electrostatic sensitive device identification where necessary.

7 Quality assessment procedures

7.1 General

Two methods are available for the approval of SAW and BAW duplexers of assessed quality: capability approval and qualification approval.

7.2 Primary stage of manufacture

The primary stage of manufacture for a SAW or BAW duplexer is the final surface cleaning of substrates.

7.3 Structurally similar components

The grouping of structurally similar SAW and BAW duplexers for the purpose of qualification approval, capability approval and quality conformance inspection shall be prescribed in the relevant sectional specification.

7.4 Subcontracting

These procedures shall be in accordance with the specified quality assessment system.

However, the final surface cleaning of the substrate and all subsequent processes shall be carried out by the manufacturer to whom approval has been granted.

7.5 Incorporated components

Where the final component contains components of a type covered by a generic specification in the IEC series, these shall be produced using the normal IEC release procedures.

7.6 Manufacturer's approval

To obtain the manufacturer's approval, the manufacturer shall meet the requirements of the specified quality assessment system.

7.7 Approval procedures

7.7.1 General

To qualify a SAW or BAW duplexer, either capability approval or qualification approval procedures may be used. These procedures conform to those stated in the specified quality assessment system.

7.7.2 Capability approval

Capability approval is appropriate when structurally similar SAW and BAW duplexers based on common design rules are fabricated by a group of common processes.

Under capability approval, detail specifications fall into the following three categories:

a) Capability qualifying components (CQCs)

A detail specification shall be prepared for each CQC. It shall identify the purpose of the CQC and include all relevant stress levels and test limits.

b) Standard catalogue items

When a component covered by the capability approval procedure is intended to be offered as a standard catalogue item, a detail specification complying with the blank detail specification shall be written.

c) Custom built SAW and BAW duplexers

The content of the detail specification shall be by agreement between the manufacturer and the customer in accordance with the specified quality assessment system.

Further information on detail specifications is contained in the sectional specification.

The product and capability qualifying components (CQCs) are tested in combination and approval given to a manufacturing facility on the basis of validated design rules, processes and quality control procedures. Further information is given in 7.8 and in the sectional specification.

7.7.3 Qualification approval

Qualification approval is appropriate for components manufactured to a standard design and established production process and conforming to a published detail specification.

The program of tests defined in the detail specification for the appropriate assessment and severity level applies directly to the SAW or BAW duplexer to be qualified, as prescribed in 7.9 and the sectional specification.

7.8 Procedures for capability approval

7.8.1 General

The procedures for capability approval shall be in accordance with the specified quality assessment system.

7.8.2 Eligibility for capability approval

The manufacturer shall comply with the requirements of the specified quality assessment system and the primary stage of manufacture as defined in 7.2.

7.8.3 Application for capability approval

In order to obtain capability approval, the manufacturer shall apply the rules of procedure given in the specified quality assessment system.

7.8.4 Granting of capability approval

Capability approval shall be granted when the procedures in accordance with the specified quality assessment system have been successfully completed.

7.8.5 Capability manual

The contents of the description of capability manual shall be in accordance with the requirements of the sectional specification.

The capability manual shall be treated as a confidential document. The manufacturer may, if he so wishes, disclose part or all of it to a third party.

7.9 Procedures for qualification approval

7.9.1 General

The procedures for qualification approval shall be in accordance with the specified quality assessment system.

7.9.2 Eligibility for qualification approval

The manufacturer shall comply with the requirements of the specified quality assessment system and the primary stage of manufacture as defined in 7.2.

7.9.3 Application for qualification approval

In order to obtain qualification approval, the manufacturer shall apply the rules of procedure given in the specified quality assessment system.

7.9.4 Granting of qualification approval

Qualification approval shall be granted when the procedures in accordance with the specified quality assessment system have been successfully completed.

7.9.5 Quality conformance inspection

The blank detail specification associated with the sectional specification shall prescribe the test schedule for quality conformance inspection.

7.10 Test procedures

The test procedures to be used shall be selected from Clause 8. If any required test is not included, then it shall be defined in the detail specification.

7.11 Screening requirements

Where screening is required by the customer for SAW and BAW duplexers, this shall be specified in the detail specification.

7.12 Rework and repair work

7.12.1 Rework

Rework is the rectification of processing errors and shall not be carried out.

7.12.2 Repair work

Repair work is the correction of defects in a component after release to the customer.

Components that have been repaired can no longer be considered as representative of the manufacturer's production and may not be released under the specified quality assessment system.

7.13 Certified records of released lots

When certified records of released lots (CRRL) are prescribed in the sectional specification for qualification approval and are requested by the customer, the results of the specified tests shall be summarized.

7.14 Validity of release

SAW and BAW duplexers held for a period exceeding two years following acceptance inspection shall be reinspected for the electrical tests detailed in 8.5.1 with a sample tested as described in 8.5.3 prior to release.

7.15 Release for delivery

SAW and BAW duplexers shall be released in accordance with the specified quality assessment system.

7.16 Unchecked parameters

Only those parameters of a component which have been specified in a detail specification and which were subject to testing can be assumed to be within the specified limits. It should not be assumed that any parameter not specified will remain unchanged from one component to another. Should it be necessary for further parameters to be controlled, then a new, more extensive, detail specification should be used. The additional test method(s) shall be fully described and appropriate limits, acceptable quality limits (AQLs) or defects per million and inspection levels specified.

8 Test and measurement procedures

8.1 General

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

8.2 Test and measurement conditions

8.2.1 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	45 %	to 75 %
Air pressure	86 kPa (860 mbar)	to 106 kPa to 1 060 mbar)

In case of dispute, the referee conditions are:

Temperature	25 °C ± 1 °C	
Relative humidity	48 %	to 52 %
Air pressure	86 kPa (860 mbar)	to 106 kPa to 1 060 mbar)

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

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

8.2.2 Precision of measurement

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

8.2.3 Precautions

8.2.3.1 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.

8.2.3.2 Electrostatic sensitive devices

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

8.2.4 Alternative test methods

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 By “equivalent” is meant that the value of the characteristic established by such other method falls within the specified limits when measured by the specified method.

8.3 Visual inspection

8.3.1 General

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

8.3.2 Visual test A

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be visually examined to ensure that the condition, workmanship and finish are satisfactory. The marking shall be legible.

8.3.3 Visual test B

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

8.4 Dimensions test

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

8.5 Electrical test procedures

8.5.1 S-parameters measurement

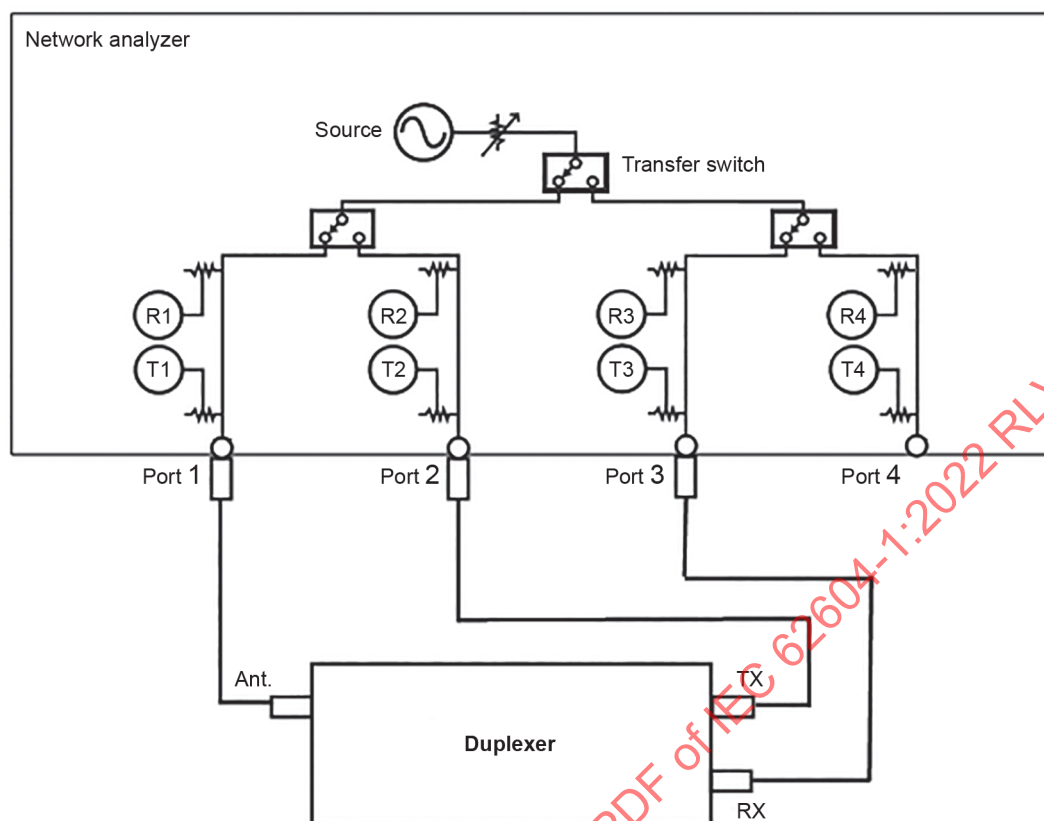
8.5.1.1 Principle of measurement

The simplest and most popular method of testing SAW and BAW duplexers is to use a multi-port network analyzer. The system impedance of such equipment is usually 50 Ω and, therefore, the termination condition between the duplexer and the equipment has to be considered if necessary.

The measurement method shall be basically performed in accordance with the measurement method of IEC 60862-1. However, in the evaluation of the duplexer, the instructions given in the application notes from the manufacturer should be considered. Since the duplexer is a multi-port device, it is recommended to use multi-port network analyzers. Figure 4 shows a schematic diagram of a 4-port network analyzer, as an example.

However, a conventional 2-port network analyzer can also be used for measuring the characteristics between any two ports chosen from three ports of the duplexer with a 50 Ω termination of the unchosen port. ~~A vector voltmeter or other duplexer test equipment can also be used instead of the network analyzer.~~

Figure 4 shows a schematic diagram of duplexer characteristics, as an example. The scattering matrix elements, i.e., S-parameters, S_{12} , S_{31} and S_{32} , are complex numbers and correspond to TX characteristics, RX characteristics and isolation between TX and RX ports, respectively, in this case.



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Figure 4 – S-parameters measurement

8.5.1.2 Duplexer test fixture

Duplexers sometimes have terminating impedance different from that of the equipment system impedance. In these cases, the impedance matching networks are necessary in the test fixture, or for calculation of impedance transformation.

Any port of the test fixture shall be well-shielded from the other ports.

8.5.1.3 Measurement method

Before connecting the duplexer test fixture, a calibration of the network analyzer shall be made in order to eliminate systematic error in the network analyzer, cable and connectors. The full three-port calibration technique may be the best method to compensate for systematic errors (i.e., presenting open-circuit impedance, short-circuit impedance and the reference impedance, normally 50 Ω, and through standards at the ends of test cable connectors and storing the measured values for correction of duplexer impedance measurement.) After calibration, connect the duplexer test fixture at the place indicated in Figure 4. Connect a duplexer to the test fixture, then a scattering matrix (S-parameters) of the duplexer can be achieved from the network analyzer.

8.5.1.4 Insertion attenuation, return attenuation and isolation measurement

Insertion attenuation, return attenuation and isolation of a duplexer can be calculated from the measured scattering matrix (S-parameters). If terminating impedances of all ports of the duplexer under test are equal to the system impedance of the test equipment, calculation is very simple such as,

Insertion attenuation between TX and antenna ports

$$-20 \log |S_{12}| \text{ dB}$$

Insertion attenuation between antenna and RX ports	$-20 \log S_{31} $ dB
Isolation between TX and RX ports	$-20 \log S_{32} $ dB
Return attenuation of port i ($i = 1,3$)	$-20 \log S_{ii} $ dB

8.5.1.5 Phase and group delay measurement

Phase of any transmission or reflection characteristic can be calculated from the related complex S -parameters. Group delay can be determined using the phase difference between two measuring frequencies as described in 8.5.4.1 of IEC 60862-1:2003/2015.

8.5.2 Intermodulation distortion measurement

IEC 62761 applies.

8.5.3 Insulation resistance

Insulation resistance shall be measured by means of direct voltage as specified in the detail specification. This voltage is applied between:

- a) the terminations;
- b) the terminations connected together and the metal portion of the case (if any).

Insulation resistance shall be not less than the value specified in the relevant detail specification.

8.5.4 Voltage proof

The duplexer shall pass the following tests without evidence of arcing, flashover, insulation breakdown or damage.

An alternating voltage of specified value shall be applied for a period of 5 s between:

- a) the terminations;
- b) the terminations connected together and the metal portion of the case (if any).

8.6 Mechanical and environmental test procedures

8.6.1 Sealing tests (non-destructive)

8.6.1.1 Gross leak test

This test shall be performed in accordance with the procedure specified in test method 1 or 2 of Test Qc of IEC 60068-2-17.

a) Method 1

The liquid shall be degassed water and the pressure of air above the water shall be reduced to 8,5 kPa (85 mbar) or less, and it shall not be necessary to drain or remove the specimen from the water before breaking the vacuum.

b) Method 2

The detail specification shall define the temperature at which the liquid shall be maintained. The immersion time shall be 30 s, unless otherwise specified in the relevant detail specification.

During the test there shall be no evidence of leakage of gas or air from the inside of the SAW or BAW duplexer. The continuous formation of bubbles shall be evidence of leakage.

After the test, there shall be no visible damage to the duplexer.

8.6.1.2 Fine leak test

The test shall be performed in accordance with 6.4, Test method 1 of Test Qk of IEC 60068-2-17:1994.

Unless otherwise stated in the detail specification, the pressure in the pressure vessel shall be 200 kPa (2 bar). However, the pressure shall be chosen so as not to cause mechanical damage to the device under test.

The maximum leak rate shall not exceed the value stated in 6.6 of IEC 60068-2-17:1994, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.2 Soldering (solderability and resistance to soldering heat) (destructive)

8.6.2.1 Solderability

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Td of IEC 60068-2-58 for surface mounting devices. The terminations shall be examined for good wetting.

8.6.2.2 Resistance to soldering heat

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Td of IEC 60068-2-58 for surface mounting devices.

8.6.3 Rapid change of temperature: severe shock by liquid immersion (non-destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Nc of IEC 60068-2-14. The duplexers shall be subjected to one cycle in a downward direction from $(98 \pm 3) ^\circ\text{C}$ for 15 s to $(1 \pm 1) ^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 s.

8.6.4 Rapid change of temperature with prescribed time of transition (non-destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Na of IEC 60068-2-14.

The low and high test chamber temperatures shall be the extreme temperatures of the operating range stated in the detail specification.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be maintained at each extreme of temperature for 30 min, unless otherwise specified in the detail specification.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be subjected to five complete thermal cycles and then exposed to standard atmospheric conditions for recovery for not less than 2 h.

8.6.5 Bump (destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Ea of IEC 60068-2-27.

NOTE Bump test means repetitive shock test in comparison with non-repetitive shock test specified in 8.6.7.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be mounted or clamped as required by the detail specification. The three mutually perpendicular axes in which the bump is to be applied shall include:

- an axis perpendicular to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer;
- an axis parallel to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer.

The degree of severity shall be as stated in the detail specification.

8.6.6 Vibration (destructive)

8.6.6.1 Vibration (sinusoidal) (SAW or BAW duplexer not operating)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Fc of IEC 60068-2-6.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be mounted or clamped as required by the detail specification. The three mutually perpendicular axes in which the acceleration is to be applied shall include:

- an axis perpendicular to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer;
- an axis parallel to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer.

The degree of the severity shall be stated in the detail specification.

8.6.6.2 Vibration (sinusoidal) (SAW or BAW duplexer operating)

The test shall be as specified in 8.6.6.1, except that during the test, the duplexer shall be energized and electrical tests, as defined in the detail specification, shall be performed.

The degree of severity shall be stated in the detail specification.

8.6.6.3 Random vibration (SAW or BAW duplexer not operating)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Fh of IEC 60068-2-64.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be mounted or clamped as required by the detail specification. The three mutually perpendicular axes in which the acceleration is to be applied shall include:

- an axis perpendicular to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer;
- an axis parallel to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer.

The detail specification shall state the acceleration spectral density (ASD), the frequency range and the duration.

8.6.6.4 Random vibration (SAW or BAW duplexer operating)

The test shall be as specified in 8.6.6.3, except that, during the test, the duplexer shall be energized and electrical tests, as defined in the detail specification, shall be performed.

8.6.7 Shock (destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Ea of IEC 60068-2-27.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be mounted or clamped as required by the detail specification. The three mutually perpendicular axes in which the shock is to be applied shall include:

- an axis parallel to the terminations;
- an axis parallel to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer.

The degree of severity shall be as stated in 5.7, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.8 Free fall (destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 of Test Ec of IEC 60068-2-31.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be suspended by its terminations at a height of $1\,000\text{ mm} \pm 5\text{ mm}$ and dropped onto a base, the material of which shall be defined in the detail specification. The number of falls shall be two, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.9 Acceleration, steady state (non-destructive)

8.6.9.1 Acceleration, steady state (duplexer not operating)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Ga of IEC 60068-2-7.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be mounted or clamped as required by the detail specification. The procedure and severity shall be as stated in the detail specification.

8.6.9.2 Acceleration, steady state (duplexer operating)

The test shall be as specified in 8.6.9.1, except that, during the test, the duplexer shall be energized and electrical tests, as defined in the detail specification, shall be performed.

The procedure and severity shall be as stated in the detail specification.

8.6.10 Low air pressure (non-destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test M of IEC 60068-2-13. The pressure in the chamber shall be reduced to 25 kPa for a duration of 2 h, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.11 Dry heat (non-destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Bb of IEC 60068-2-2. The conditioning shall be carried out at the upper temperature indicated by the climatic category for a duration of 16 h, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.12 Damp heat, cyclic (destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Db, Variant 1 of IEC 60068-2-30, at severity b), 55 °C for six cycles.

8.6.13 Cold (non-destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Ab of IEC 60068-2-1 at the lower temperature indicated by the climatic category for a duration of 2 h, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.14 Climatic sequence (destructive)

The test and measurements shall be performed in the following order:

Dry heat	see 8.6.11;
Damp heat, cyclic	see 8.6.12 (first cycle only);
Cold	see 8.6.13;
Low air pressure	see 8.6.10 (when applicable);
Damp heat, cyclic	see 8.6.12 (remaining five cycles).

In the climatic sequence, an interval of not more than 3 days is permitted between any of these tests, except between the damp heat cyclic (first cycle) and cold test.

In such a case, the cold test shall follow immediately after the recovery period specified for the damp heat test.

8.6.15 Damp heat, steady state (destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Cab of IEC 60068-2-78, for the appropriate climatic category stated in 5.4.

8.6.16 Salt mist cyclic (destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Kb of IEC 60068-2-52. Severity 1 shall be used unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.17 Immersion in cleaning solvents (non-destructive)

This test is applicable to superficial markings only. To establish the permanence of marking, this test shall be performed in accordance with Method 1 of Test XA of IEC 60068-2-45. The detail specification shall prescribe the solvent, the temperature of the solvent, the rubbing material and its dimensions, and the force to be used.

The marking shall be legible.

8.6.18 Flammability test (destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with IEC 60695-11-5. The detail specification shall state the duration of application of the test flame selected from 5 s, 10 s, 20 s, 30 s, 60 s, or 120 s, as appropriate to the design and materials of the test specimen.

The duration and extent of burning shall be stated in the detail specification.

8.6.19 Electrostatic discharge (ESD) sensitivity test (destructive)

SAW and BAW duplexers are required to have the property of withstanding electrostatic discharge (ESD).

ESD often occurs when devices are assembled to their equipment. Even after the assembly process, ESD will also be applied to devices through an electric path from outside, such as an antenna.

There are some models for the measurement of ESD sensitivity.

The following models explain the case in which the charged object applies ESD to the terminal of SAW and BAW devices:

a) HBM (Human Body Model)

This test shall be performed in accordance with IEC 61340-3-1.

This model simulates the ESD from the charged body of a person who handles the devices.

b) MM (Machine Model)

This test shall be performed in accordance with IEC 61340-3-2.

This model simulates the ESD from the charged metallic object which contacts the devices.

c) CDM (Charged Device Model)

This test shall be performed in accordance with IEC 60749-28.

This model simulates the case of a device being charged and discharged to the outside object from the device's terminal.

8.7 Endurance test procedure

Ageing (non-destructive): The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be maintained at a temperature of $(85 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ for a continuous period of 30 days, unless otherwise specified in the detail specification.

After the test period, the duplexer shall be kept at standard atmospheric conditions for testing until thermal equilibrium has been reached.

The specified tests shall be carried out and the final measurements shall be within the limits specified in the detail specification.

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Surface acoustic wave (SAW) and bulk acoustic wave (BAW) duplexers of assessed quality –

Part 1: Generic specification

Duplexeurs à ondes acoustiques de surface (OAS) et à ondes acoustiques de volume (OAV) sous assurance de la qualité –

Partie 1: Spécification générique

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE (SAW) AND
BULK ACOUSTIC WAVE (BAW) DUPLEXERS
OF ASSESSED QUALITY –****Part 1: Generic specification****FOREWORD**

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IEC 62604-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 49: Piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic devices and associated materials for frequency control, selection and detection. It is an International Standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- the term "multiplexer" has been added to Clause 3.

NOTE In this document, SAW and BAW duplexers are treated simultaneously because both duplexers are used in the same manner especially in mobile phones and have the same requirements of characteristics, test method and so on.

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

Draft	Report on voting
49/1360/CDV	49/1375/RVC

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.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62604 series, published under the general title *Surface acoustic wave (SAW) and bulk acoustic wave (BAW) duplexers of assessed quality*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE (SAW) AND BULK ACOUSTIC WAVE (BAW) DUPLEXERS OF ASSESSED QUALITY –

Part 1: Generic specification

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62604 specifies the methods of test and general requirements for SAW and BAW duplexers of assessed quality using either capability approval or qualification approval procedures.

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*

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 60068-2-13, *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 60068-2-27, *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*

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

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

IEC 60642, *Piezoelectric ceramic resonators and resonator units for frequency control and selection – Chapter I: Standard values and conditions – Chapter II: Measuring and test conditions*

IEC 60695-11-5, *Fire hazard testing – Part 11-5: Test flames – Needle-flame test method – Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance*

IEC 60749-28, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 28: Electrostatic discharge (ESD) sensitivity testing – Charged device model (CDM) – device level*

IEC 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61340-3-1¹, *Electrostatics – Part 3-1: Methods for simulation of electrostatic effects – Human body model (HBM) electrostatic discharge test waveforms*

IEC 61340-3-2¹, *Electrostatics – Part 3-2: Methods for simulation of electrostatic effects – Machine model (MM) electrostatic discharge test waveforms*

IEC 62761, *Guidelines for the measurement method of nonlinearity for surface acoustic wave (SAW) and bulk acoustic wave (BAW) devices in radio frequency (RF)*

IEC 80000 (all parts), *Quantities and units*

ISO 80000 (all parts), *Quantities and units*

3 Terms, definitions, units and graphical symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

¹ Withdrawn

ISO and IEC maintain terminology 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>

3.1.1 General terms

3.1.1.1

surface acoustic wave

SAW

acoustic wave, propagating along a surface of an elastic material, whose amplitude decays exponentially with the depth

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.1.1]

3.1.1.2

surface acoustic wave filter

SAW filter

filter characterized by one or more surface acoustic wave transmission line or resonant elements, where the surface acoustic wave is usually generated by an interdigital transducer and propagates along a material surface

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.1.2]

3.1.1.3

bulk acoustic wave

BAW

acoustic wave, propagating inside an elastic material and then traversing the entire thickness of the bulk

Note 1 to entry: The wave is excited by metal electrodes attached to both sides of the piezoelectric layer.

3.1.1.4

bulk acoustic wave filter

BAW filter

filter characterized by a bulk acoustic wave which is usually generated by a pair of electrodes and propagates along a thickness direction

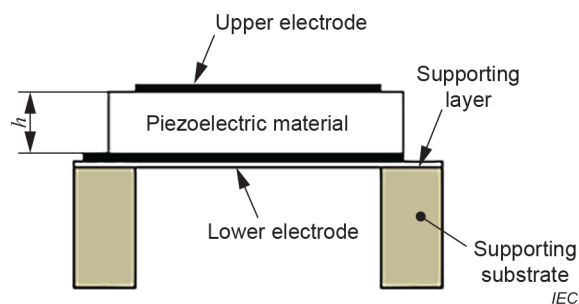
3.1.1.5

film bulk acoustic resonator

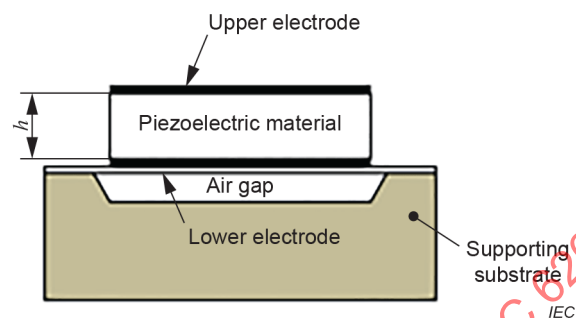
FBAR

thin film BAW resonator consisting of a piezoelectric layer sandwiched between two electrode layers with stress-free top and bottom surface supported mechanically at the edge on a substrate with cavity structure as shown in Figure 1 or membrane structure as an example

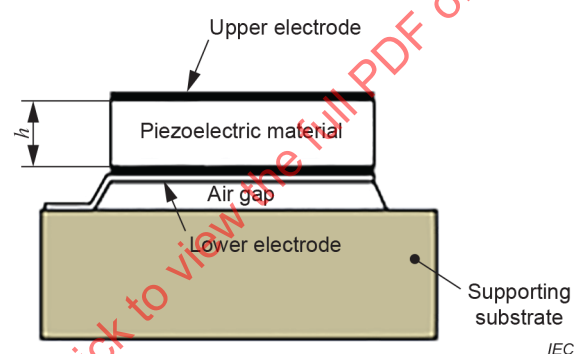
Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.



a) – Back-side etched



b) – Front-side etched



c) – Sacrificial-layer etched

Figure 1 – FBAR configuration

3.1.1.6

solidly mounted resonator SMR

BAW resonator, supporting the electrode/piezoelectric layer/electrode structure by a sequence of additional thin films of alternately low and high acoustic impedance Z_a with quarter wavelength layer, and these layers act as acoustic reflectors and decouple the resonator acoustically from the substrate, as shown in Figure 2 as an example

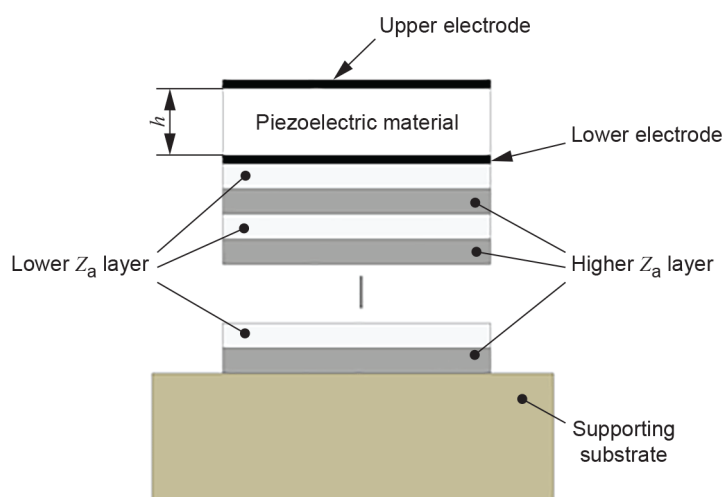


Figure 2 – SMR configuration

3.1.2 Response characteristics related terms

3.1.2.1

reference frequency

frequency defined by the specification to which other frequencies may be referred

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.3]

3.1.2.2

insertion attenuation

logarithmic ratio of the power delivered directly to the load impedance before insertion of the duplexer to the power delivered to the load impedance after insertion of the duplexer

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.6, modified – In the definition, "filter" has been replaced with "duplexer".]

3.1.2.3

nominal insertion attenuation

insertion attenuation at a specified reference frequency

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.7]

3.1.2.4

relative attenuation

difference between the attenuation at a given frequency and the attenuation at the reference frequency

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.8]

3.1.2.5

pass band

band of frequencies in which the relative attenuation is equal to or less than a specified value

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.9]

3.1.2.6

pass bandwidth

separation of frequencies between which the relative attenuation is equal to or less than a specified value

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.10]

3.1.2.7

pass band ripple

maximum variation in attenuation characteristics within a specified pass band

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.11]

3.1.2.8

minimum insertion attenuation

minimum value of insertion attenuation in the pass band

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.13]

3.1.2.9

maximum insertion attenuation

maximum value of insertion attenuation in the pass band

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.14]

3.1.2.10

stop band

band of frequencies in which the relative attenuation is equal to or greater than a specified value

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.15]

3.1.2.11

stop bandwidth

separation of frequencies between which the relative attenuation is equal to or greater than a specified value

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.16]

3.1.2.12

stop band rejection

minimum relative attenuation at a specified stop band

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.17]

3.1.2.13

group delay

time equal to the first derivative of the phase shift, in radians, with respect to the angular frequency

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.19]

3.1.2.14

trap frequency

specified frequency at which the relative attenuation is equal to or greater than a specified value

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.22]

3.1.2.15

trap attenuation

relative attenuation at a specified trap frequency

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.23]

3.1.2.16

transition band

band of frequencies between the cut-off frequency and the nearest point of the adjacent stop band

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.24]

3.1.2.17

reflectivity

dimensionless measure of the degree of mismatch between two impedances Z_a and Z_b :

$$\frac{Z_a - Z_b}{Z_a + Z_b},$$

where Z_a and Z_b represent, respectively, the input and source impedance or the output and load impedance

Note 1 to entry: The absolute value of reflectivity is called the reflection coefficient.

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.25]

3.1.2.18

return attenuation

value of the reflection coefficient given by the sign changed expression in decibels:

$$-20 \log \left| \frac{Z_a - Z_b}{Z_a + Z_b} \right| \text{ dB}$$

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.26]

3.1.2.19

input level

power, voltage or current value applied to the input port of a duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.30, modified – In the definition, "input terminal of a filter" has been replaced with "input port of a duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer".]

3.1.2.20

output level

power, voltage or current value delivered to the load circuit

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.31]

3.1.2.21

nominal level

power, voltage or current value at which the performance measurement is specified

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.32]

3.1.2.22

input impedance

impedance presented by the duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer to the signal source when the other ports are terminated by a specified impedance

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.33, modified – In the definition, "filter" has been replaced with "duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer", "the output is terminated" with "the other ports are terminated", and "a specified load impedance" with "a specified impedance".]

3.1.2.23

output impedance

impedance presented by the duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer to the load when the other ports are terminated by a specified impedance

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.34, modified – In the definition, "filter" has been replaced with "duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer", "the input is terminated" with "the other ports are terminated", and "a specified source impedance" with "a specified impedance".]

3.1.2.24

terminating impedance

impedance presented to the duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer by the source or by the load

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.35, modified – In the definition, "filter" has been replaced with "duplexer/diplexer/multiplexer".]

3.1.2.25

balanced RX port

RX port between two terminals having equal amplitudes and 180 degree different phases

3.1.2.26

operating temperature range

range of temperatures, over which the SAW or BAW duplexers will function while maintaining its specified characteristics within specified tolerances

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.38, modified – In the definition, "SAW filter" has been replaced with "SAW or BAW duplexers".]

3.1.2.27

intermodulation distortion

IMD

non-linear distortion of a device response characterized by the appearance of frequencies at the output which is equal to the differences (or sums) of integral multiples of the two or more component frequencies present at the input

Note 1 to entry: This note applies to the French language only.

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.42]

3.1.2.28

isolation

isolation from TX port to RX port

leakage power ratio from the TX port to the RX port in a duplexer

Note 1 to entry: Figure 3 c) gives an example of isolation response.

3.1.3 SAW and BAW duplexers related terms

3.1.3.1 duplexer

device used in the frequency division duplex system, which enables signals to be received and transmitted through a common antenna simultaneously

3.1.3.2 diplexer

device which separates composite signals into two parts of two frequency domains

Note 1 to entry: This can be used to combine signals in two frequency domains into composite signals, in reverse.

3.1.3.3 multiplexer

device in which some duplexers or filters are combined to one duplexer, which enables signals to be received and transmitted through a common antenna simultaneously

3.1.3.4 TX filter

filter used in a transmitter part to eliminate unnecessary signals

Note 1 to entry: This is a basic part of a duplexer.

Note 2 to entry: Figure 3 a) gives an example of TX filter response.

3.1.3.5 RX filter

filter used in a receiver part to eliminate unnecessary signals

Note 1 to entry: This is a basic part of a duplexer.

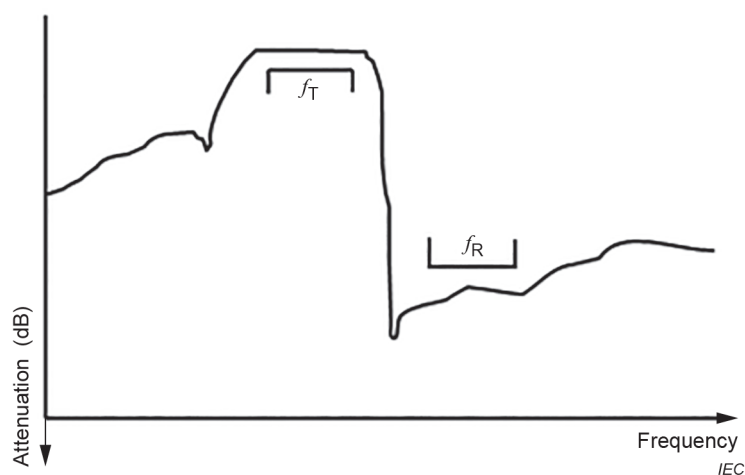
Note 2 to entry: Figure 3 b) gives an example of RX filter response.

3.1.3.6 stress migration

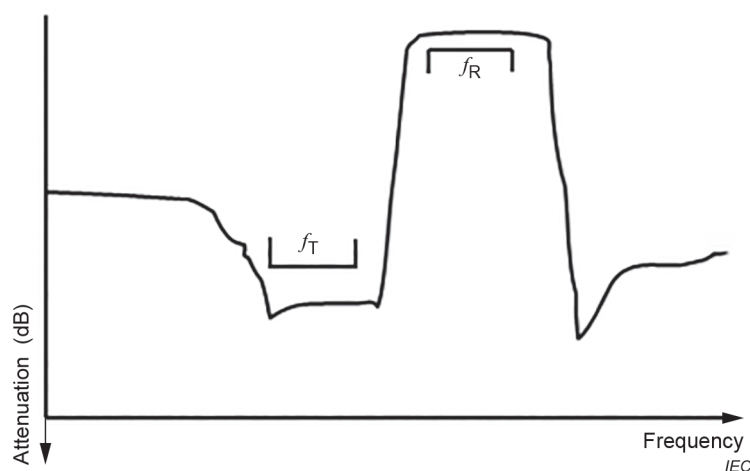
phenomenon of electrode defect caused by stress corresponding to distortion positively correlated with the input power in the resonator

3.1.3.7 breakdown

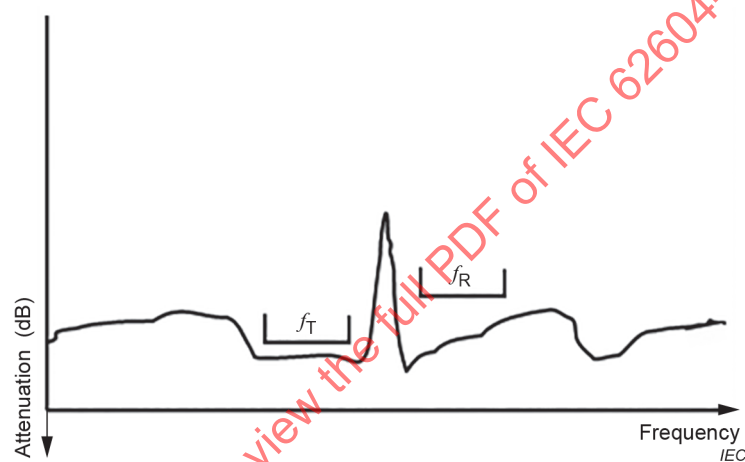
phenomenon of failure by insulation breakdown when applying high power



a) Basic TX filter response example of SAW and BAW duplexers



b) Basic RX filter response example of SAW and BAW duplexers



c) Basic isolation response example of SAW and BAW duplexers

Figure 3 – Frequency response of SAW and BAW duplexers

3.2 Units and graphical symbols

Units, graphical symbols, letter symbols and terminology shall, wherever possible, be taken from the following International Standards:

- IEC 60027 (all parts);
- IEC 60050-561;
- IEC 60617;
- IEC 60642;
- IEC 60122-1;
- IEC 80000;
- ISO 80000.

4 Order of precedence of documents

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

- the detail specification;
- the sectional specification;

- the 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.

5 Preferred values for ratings and characteristics

5.1 General

Values should be chosen from 5.2 to 5.8 unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

5.2 Nominal frequency bands

Table 1 shows the frequency allocation of typical UMTS bands.

Table 1 – Frequency allocation of typical UMTS bands

Band	Transmitting frequency (MHz)	Receiving frequency (MHz)
I	1 920 to 1 980	2 110 to 2 170
II	1 850 to 1 910	1 930 to 1 990
III	1 710 to 1 785	1 805 to 1 880
IV	1 710 to 1 755	2 110 to 2 155
V	824 to 849	869 to 894
VIII	880 to 915	925 to 960

5.3 Operating temperature ranges, in degrees Celsius (°C)

- –45 to +125
- –40 to +85
- –30 to +85
- –20 to +75
- –20 to +70
- –10 to +60
- 0 to +60

Other temperature ranges may be used but the lowest temperature should be not lower than –60 °C and the highest temperature should not exceed 125 °C.

5.4 Climatic category

- 40/085/56 (climatic categories are given in accordance with Annex A of IEC 60068-1:2013): for ceramic enclosures.

For requirements where the operating temperature range of the SAW and BAW duplexers is greater than –40 °C to +85 °C, a climatic category consistent with the operating temperature range shall be specified.

- 20/085/21 (climatic categories are given in accordance with Annex A of IEC 60068-1:2013): for plastic packages.

5.5 Bump severity

(4 000 ± 10) bumps at 400 m/s² peak acceleration in each direction along three mutually perpendicular axes (see 8.6.5).

Pulse duration: 6 ms.

5.6 Vibration severity

a) Sinusoidal

10 Hz to 55 Hz

0,75 mm displacement amplitude
(peak value)

30 min in each of three
mutually perpendicular axes
at 1 octave/min (see 8.6.6)

55 Hz to 500 Hz or 55 Hz to 2 000 Hz

100 m/s² acceleration amplitude
(peak value)

or

10 Hz to 55 Hz

1,5 mm displacement amplitude
(peak value)

30 min in each of three
mutually perpendicular axes
at 1 octave/min (see 8.6.6)

55 Hz to 2 000 Hz

200 m/s² acceleration amplitude
(peak value)

b) Random

(19,2 m/s²)²/Hz between

20 Hz to 2 000 Hz

62 m/s² acceleration

or

(19,2 m/s²)²/Hz between

20 Hz to 2 000 Hz

196 m/s² acceleration

or

(48 m/s²)²/Hz between

20 Hz to 2 000 Hz

314 m/s² acceleration

30 min in each of three
mutually perpendicular axes
at 1 octave/min (see 8.6.6)

30 min in each of three
mutually perpendicular axes
at 1 octave/min (see 8.6.6)

30 min in each of three
mutually perpendicular axes
at 1 octave/min (see 8.6.6)

5.7 Shock severity

1 000 m/s² peak acceleration for 6 ms duration; three shocks in each direction along three mutually perpendicular axes (see 8.6.7), half sine pulse, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

5.8 Fine leak rate

- 10⁻¹ Pa cm³/s (10–6 bar cm³/s);
- 10⁻³ Pa cm³/s (10–8 bar cm³/s).

6 Marking

6.1 Duplexer marking

Surface acoustic wave and bulk acoustic wave duplexers shall be clearly and durably marked (see 8.6.17) along with items a) to g) in the order given below and, if possible, with as many of the remaining items as considered necessary:

- a) type designation as defined in the detail specification;
- a) nominal frequency in megahertz (MHz);
- b) year and week of manufacture;
- c) mark of conformity (unless a certificate of conformity is used);
- d) factory identification code;
- e) manufacturer's name or trademark;
- f) terminal identification (if applicable);
- g) designation of electrical connections (if applicable);
- h) serial number (if applicable);
- i) surface mounted device classification (if applicable).

Where the available surface area of miniature SAW and BAW duplexers imposes practical limits on the amount of marking, instructions on the marking to be applied shall be given in the detail specification.

6.2 Package marking

The primary packaging containing the SAW and BAW duplexers shall be clearly marked with the information listed in 6.1, except item g), and electrostatic sensitive device identification where necessary.

7 Quality assessment procedures

7.1 General

Two methods are available for the approval of SAW and BAW duplexers of assessed quality: capability approval and qualification approval.

7.2 Primary stage of manufacture

The primary stage of manufacture for a SAW or BAW duplexer is the final surface cleaning of substrates.

7.3 Structurally similar components

The grouping of structurally similar SAW and BAW duplexers for the purpose of qualification approval, capability approval and quality conformance inspection shall be prescribed in the relevant sectional specification.

7.4 Subcontracting

These procedures shall be in accordance with the specified quality assessment system.

However, the final surface cleaning of the substrate and all subsequent processes shall be carried out by the manufacturer to whom approval has been granted.

7.5 Incorporated components

Where the final component contains components of a type covered by a generic specification in the IEC series, these shall be produced using the normal IEC release procedures.

7.6 Manufacturer's approval

To obtain the manufacturer's approval, the manufacturer shall meet the requirements of the specified quality assessment system.

7.7 Approval procedures

7.7.1 General

To qualify a SAW or BAW duplexer, either capability approval or qualification approval procedures may be used. These procedures conform to those stated in the specified quality assessment system.

7.7.2 Capability approval

Capability approval is appropriate when structurally similar SAW and BAW duplexers based on common design rules are fabricated by a group of common processes.

Under capability approval, detail specifications fall into the following three categories:

a) Capability qualifying components (CQCs)

A detail specification shall be prepared for each CQC. It shall identify the purpose of the CQC and include all relevant stress levels and test limits.

b) Standard catalogue items

When a component covered by the capability approval procedure is intended to be offered as a standard catalogue item, a detail specification complying with the blank detail specification shall be written.

c) Custom built SAW and BAW duplexers

The content of the detail specification shall be by agreement between the manufacturer and the customer in accordance with the specified quality assessment system.

Further information on detail specifications is contained in the sectional specification.

The product and capability qualifying components (CQCs) are tested in combination and approval given to a manufacturing facility on the basis of validated design rules, processes and quality control procedures. Further information is given in 7.8 and in the sectional specification.

7.7.3 Qualification approval

Qualification approval is appropriate for components manufactured to a standard design and established production process and conforming to a published detail specification.

The program of tests defined in the detail specification for the appropriate assessment and severity level applies directly to the SAW or BAW duplexer to be qualified, as prescribed in 7.9 and the sectional specification.

7.8 Procedures for capability approval

7.8.1 General

The procedures for capability approval shall be in accordance with the specified quality assessment system.

7.8.2 Eligibility for capability approval

The manufacturer shall comply with the requirements of the specified quality assessment system and the primary stage of manufacture as defined in 7.2.

7.8.3 Application for capability approval

In order to obtain capability approval, the manufacturer shall apply the rules of procedure given in the specified quality assessment system.

7.8.4 Granting of capability approval

Capability approval shall be granted when the procedures in accordance with the specified quality assessment system have been successfully completed.

7.8.5 Capability manual

The contents of the description of capability manual shall be in accordance with the requirements of the sectional specification.

The capability manual shall be treated as a confidential document. The manufacturer may, if he so wishes, disclose part or all of it to a third party.

7.9 Procedures for qualification approval

7.9.1 General

The procedures for qualification approval shall be in accordance with the specified quality assessment system.

7.9.2 Eligibility for qualification approval

The manufacturer shall comply with the requirements of the specified quality assessment system and the primary stage of manufacture as defined in 7.2.

7.9.3 Application for qualification approval

In order to obtain qualification approval, the manufacturer shall apply the rules of procedure given in the specified quality assessment system.

7.9.4 Granting of qualification approval

Qualification approval shall be granted when the procedures in accordance with the specified quality assessment system have been successfully completed.

7.9.5 Quality conformance inspection

The blank detail specification associated with the sectional specification shall prescribe the test schedule for quality conformance inspection.

7.10 Test procedures

The test procedures to be used shall be selected from Clause 8. If any required test is not included, then it shall be defined in the detail specification.

7.11 Screening requirements

Where screening is required by the customer for SAW and BAW duplexers, this shall be specified in the detail specification.

7.12 Rework and repair work

7.12.1 Rework

Rework is the rectification of processing errors and shall not be carried out.

7.12.2 Repair work

Repair work is the correction of defects in a component after release to the customer.

Components that have been repaired can no longer be considered as representative of the manufacturer's production and may not be released under the specified quality assessment system.

7.13 Certified records of released lots

When certified records of released lots (CRRL) are prescribed in the sectional specification for qualification approval and are requested by the customer, the results of the specified tests shall be summarized.

7.14 Validity of release

SAW and BAW duplexers held for a period exceeding two years following acceptance inspection shall be reinspected for the electrical tests detailed in 8.5.1 with a sample tested as described in 8.5.3, prior to release.

7.15 Release for delivery

SAW and BAW duplexers shall be released in accordance with the specified quality assessment system.

7.16 Unchecked parameters

Only those parameters of a component which have been specified in a detail specification and which were subject to testing can be assumed to be within the specified limits. It should not be assumed that any parameter not specified will remain unchanged from one component to another. Should it be necessary for further parameters to be controlled, then a new, more extensive, detail specification should be used. The additional test method(s) shall be fully described and appropriate limits, acceptable quality limits (AQLs) or defects per million and inspection levels specified.

8 Test and measurement procedures

8.1 General

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

8.2 Test and measurement conditions

8.2.1 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	45 %	to 75 %
Air pressure	86 kPa	to 106 kPa

	(860 mbar	to 1 060 mbar)
In case of dispute, the referee conditions are:		
Temperature	25 °C ± 1 °C	
Relative humidity	48 %	to 52 %
Air pressure	86 kPa	to 106 kPa
	(860 mbar	to 1 060 mbar)

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

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

8.2.2 Precision of measurement

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

8.2.3 Precautions

8.2.3.1 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.

8.2.3.2 Electrostatic sensitive devices

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

8.2.4 Alternative test methods

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 By "equivalent" is meant that the value of the characteristic established by such other method falls within the specified limits when measured by the specified method.

8.3 Visual inspection

8.3.1 General

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

8.3.2 Visual test A

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be visually examined to ensure that the condition, workmanship and finish are satisfactory. The marking shall be legible.

8.3.3 Visual test B

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

8.4 Dimensions test

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

8.5 Electrical test procedures

8.5.1 *S*-parameters measurement

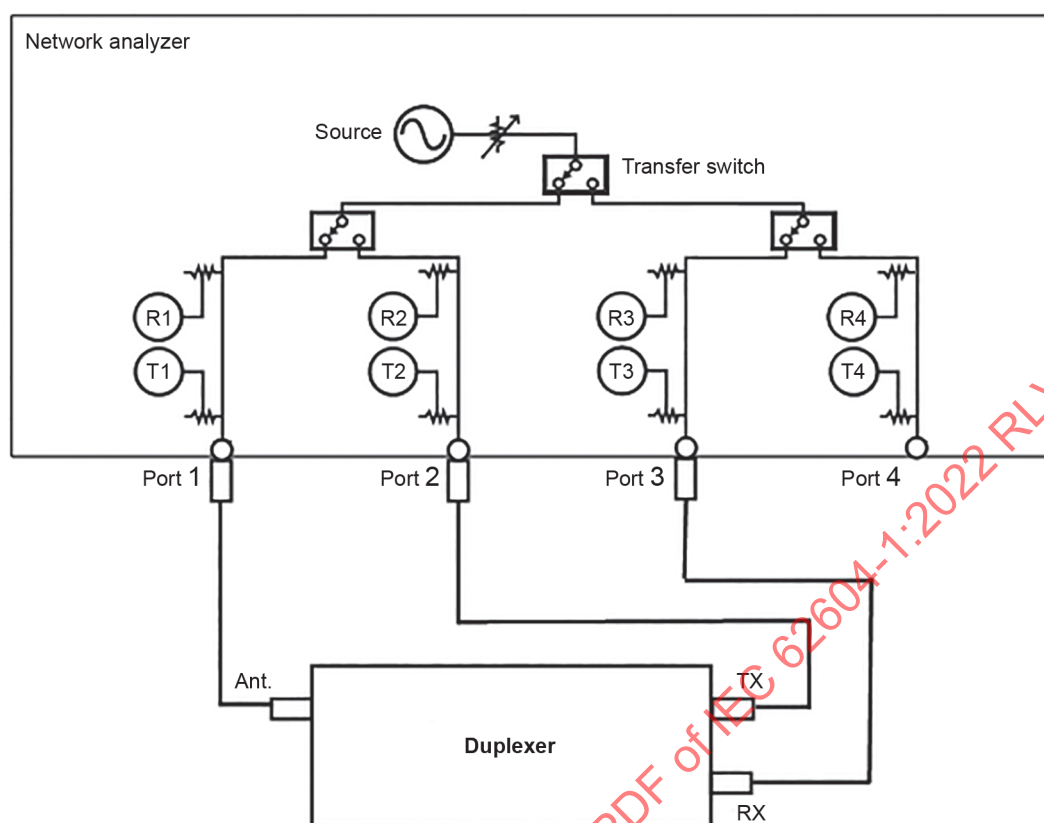
8.5.1.1 Principle of measurement

The simplest and most popular method of testing SAW and BAW duplexers is to use a multi-port network analyzer. The system impedance of such equipment is usually 50 Ω and, therefore, the termination condition between the duplexer and the equipment has to be considered if necessary.

The measurement method shall be basically performed in accordance with the measurement method of IEC 60862-1. However, in the evaluation of the duplexer, the instructions given in the application notes from the manufacturer should be considered. Since the duplexer is a multi-port device, it is recommended to use multi-port network analyzers. Figure 4 shows a schematic diagram of a 4-port network analyzer, as an example.

However, a conventional 2-port network analyzer can also be used for measuring the characteristics between any two ports chosen from three ports of the duplexer with a 50 Ω termination of the unchosen port.

Figure 4 shows a schematic diagram of duplexer characteristics, as an example. The scattering matrix elements, i.e., *S*-parameters, S_{12} , S_{31} and S_{32} , are complex numbers and correspond to TX characteristics, RX characteristics and isolation between TX and RX ports, respectively, in this case.



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Figure 4 – S-parameters measurement

8.5.1.2 Duplexer test fixture

Duplexers sometimes have terminating impedance different from that of the equipment system impedance. In these cases, the impedance matching networks are necessary in the test fixture, or for calculation of impedance transformation.

Any port of the test fixture shall be well-shielded from the other ports.

8.5.1.3 Measurement method

Before connecting the duplexer test fixture, a calibration of the network analyzer shall be made in order to eliminate systematic error in the network analyzer, cable and connectors. The full three-port calibration technique may be the best method to compensate for systematic errors (i.e., presenting open-circuit impedance, short-circuit impedance and the reference impedance, normally $50\ \Omega$, and through standards at the ends of test cable connectors and storing the measured values for correction of duplexer impedance measurement.) After calibration, connect the duplexer test fixture at the place indicated in Figure 4. Connect a duplexer to the test fixture, then a scattering matrix (*S*-parameters) of the duplexer can be achieved from the network analyzer.

8.5.1.4 Insertion attenuation, return attenuation and isolation measurement

Insertion attenuation, return attenuation and isolation of a duplexer can be calculated from the measured scattering matrix (*S*-parameters). If terminating impedances of all ports of the duplexer under test are equal to the system impedance of the test equipment, calculation is very simple such as,

Insertion attenuation between TX and antenna ports

$$-20 \log |S_{12}| \text{ dB}$$

Insertion attenuation between antenna and RX ports	$-20 \log S_{31} $ dB
Isolation between TX and RX ports	$-20 \log S_{32} $ dB
Return attenuation of port i ($i = 1,3$)	$-20 \log S_{ii} $ dB

8.5.1.5 Phase and group delay measurement

Phase of any transmission or reflection characteristic can be calculated from the related complex S -parameters. Group delay can be determined using the phase difference between two measuring frequencies as described in 8.5.4.1 of IEC 60862-1:2015.

8.5.2 Intermodulation distortion measurement

IEC 62761 applies.

8.5.3 Insulation resistance

Insulation resistance shall be measured by means of direct voltage as specified in the detail specification. This voltage is applied between:

- a) the terminations;
- b) the terminations connected together and the metal portion of the case (if any).

Insulation resistance shall be not less than the value specified in the relevant detail specification.

8.5.4 Voltage proof

The duplexer shall pass the following tests without evidence of arcing, flashover, insulation breakdown or damage.

An alternating voltage of specified value shall be applied for a period of 5 s between:

- a) the terminations;
- b) the terminations connected together and the metal portion of the case (if any).

8.6 Mechanical and environmental test procedures

8.6.1 Sealing tests (non-destructive)

8.6.1.1 Gross leak test

This test shall be performed in accordance with the procedure specified in test method 1 or 2 of Test Qc of IEC 60068-2-17.

a) Method 1

The liquid shall be degassed water and the pressure of air above the water shall be reduced to 8,5 kPa (85 mbar) or less, and it shall not be necessary to drain or remove the specimen from the water before breaking the vacuum.

b) Method 2

The detail specification shall define the temperature at which the liquid shall be maintained.

The immersion time shall be 30 s, unless otherwise specified in the relevant detail specification.

During the test there shall be no evidence of leakage of gas or air from the inside of the SAW or BAW duplexer. The continuous formation of bubbles shall be evidence of leakage.

After the test, there shall be no visible damage to the duplexer.

8.6.1.2 Fine leak test

The test shall be performed in accordance with 6.4, Test method 1 of Test Qk of IEC 60068-2-17:1994.

Unless otherwise stated in the detail specification, the pressure in the pressure vessel shall be 200 kPa (2 bar). However, the pressure shall be chosen so as not to cause mechanical damage to the device under test.

The maximum leak rate shall not exceed the value stated in 6.6 of IEC 60068-2-17:1994, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.2 Soldering (solderability and resistance to soldering heat) (destructive)

8.6.2.1 Solderability

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Td of IEC 60068-2-58 for surface mounting devices. The terminations shall be examined for good wetting.

8.6.2.2 Resistance to soldering heat

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Td of IEC 60068-2-58 for surface mounting devices.

8.6.3 Rapid change of temperature: severe shock by liquid immersion (non-destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Nc of IEC 60068-2-14. The duplexers shall be subjected to one cycle in a downward direction from $(98 \pm 3) ^\circ\text{C}$ for 15 s to $(1 \pm 1) ^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 s.

8.6.4 Rapid change of temperature with prescribed time of transition (non-destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Na of IEC 60068-2-14.

The low and high test chamber temperatures shall be the extreme temperatures of the operating range stated in the detail specification.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be maintained at each extreme of temperature for 30 min, unless otherwise specified in the detail specification.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be subjected to five complete thermal cycles and then exposed to standard atmospheric conditions for recovery for not less than 2 h.

8.6.5 Bump (destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Ea of IEC 60068-2-27.

NOTE Bump test means repetitive shock test in comparison with non-repetitive shock test specified in 8.6.7.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be mounted or clamped as required by the detail specification. The three mutually perpendicular axes in which the bump is to be applied shall include:

- an axis perpendicular to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer;
- an axis parallel to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer.

The degree of severity shall be as stated in the detail specification.

8.6.6 Vibration (destructive)

8.6.6.1 Vibration (sinusoidal) (SAW or BAW duplexer not operating)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Fc of IEC 60068-2-6.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be mounted or clamped as required by the detail specification. The three mutually perpendicular axes in which the acceleration is to be applied shall include:

- an axis perpendicular to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer;
- an axis parallel to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer.

The degree of the severity shall be stated in the detail specification.

8.6.6.2 Vibration (sinusoidal) (SAW or BAW duplexer operating)

The test shall be as specified in 8.6.6.1, except that during the test, the duplexer shall be energized and electrical tests, as defined in the detail specification, shall be performed.

The degree of severity shall be stated in the detail specification.

8.6.6.3 Random vibration (SAW or BAW duplexer not operating)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Fh of IEC 60068-2-64.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be mounted or clamped as required by the detail specification. The three mutually perpendicular axes in which the acceleration is to be applied shall include:

- an axis perpendicular to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer;
- an axis parallel to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer.

The detail specification shall state the acceleration spectral density (ASD), the frequency range and the duration.

8.6.6.4 Random vibration (SAW or BAW duplexer operating)

The test shall be as specified in 8.6.6.3, except that, during the test, the duplexer shall be energized and electrical tests, as defined in the detail specification, shall be performed.

8.6.7 Shock (destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Ea of IEC 60068-2-27.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be mounted or clamped as required by the detail specification. The three mutually perpendicular axes in which the shock is to be applied shall include:

- an axis parallel to the terminations;
- an axis parallel to the base of the SAW or BAW duplexer.

The degree of severity shall be as stated in 5.7, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.8 Free fall (destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 of Test Ec of IEC 60068-2-31.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be suspended by its terminations at a height of 1 000 mm $\pm$ 5 mm and dropped onto a base, the material of which shall be defined in the detail specification. The number of falls shall be two, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.9 Acceleration, steady state (non-destructive)

8.6.9.1 Acceleration, steady state (duplexer not operating)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Ga of IEC 60068-2-7.

The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be mounted or clamped as required by the detail specification. The procedure and severity shall be as stated in the detail specification.

8.6.9.2 Acceleration, steady state (duplexer operating)

The test shall be as specified in 8.6.9.1, except that, during the test, the duplexer shall be energized and electrical tests, as defined in the detail specification, shall be performed.

The procedure and severity shall be as stated in the detail specification.

8.6.10 Low air pressure (non-destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test M of IEC 60068-2-13. The pressure in the chamber shall be reduced to 25 kPa for a duration of 2 h, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.11 Dry heat (non-destructive)

The test shall be performed in accordance with Test Bb of IEC 60068-2-2. The conditioning shall be carried out at the upper temperature indicated by the climatic category for a duration of 16 h, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.12 Damp heat, cyclic (destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Db, Variant 1 of IEC 60068-2-30, at severity b), 55 °C for six cycles.

8.6.13 Cold (non-destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Ab of IEC 60068-2-1 at the lower temperature indicated by the climatic category for a duration of 2 h, unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.14 Climatic sequence (destructive)

The test and measurements shall be performed in the following order:

Dry heat	see 8.6.11;
Damp heat, cyclic	see 8.6.12 (first cycle only);
Cold	see 8.6.13;
Low air pressure	see 8.6.10 (when applicable);
Damp heat, cyclic	see 8.6.12 (remaining five cycles).

In the climatic sequence, an interval of not more than 3 days is permitted between any of these tests, except between the damp heat cyclic (first cycle) and cold test.

In such a case, the cold test shall follow immediately after the recovery period specified for the damp heat test.

8.6.15 Damp heat, steady state (destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Cab of IEC 60068-2-78, for the appropriate climatic category stated in 5.4.

8.6.16 Salt mist cyclic (destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with Test Kb of IEC 60068-2-52. Severity 1 shall be used unless otherwise stated in the detail specification.

8.6.17 Immersion in cleaning solvents (non-destructive)

This test is applicable to superficial markings only. To establish the permanence of marking, this test shall be performed in accordance with Method 1 of Test XA of IEC 60068-2-45. The detail specification shall prescribe the solvent, the temperature of the solvent, the rubbing material and its dimensions, and the force to be used.

The marking shall be legible.

8.6.18 Flammability test (destructive)

This test shall be performed in accordance with IEC 60695-11-5. The detail specification shall state the duration of application of the test flame selected from 5 s, 10 s, 20 s, 30 s, 60 s, or 120 s, as appropriate to the design and materials of the test specimen.

The duration and extent of burning shall be stated in the detail specification.

8.6.19 Electrostatic discharge (ESD) sensitivity test (destructive)

SAW and BAW duplexers are required to have the property of withstanding electrostatic discharge (ESD).

ESD often occurs when devices are assembled to their equipment. Even after the assembly process, ESD will also be applied to devices through an electric path from outside, such as an antenna.

There are some models for the measurement of ESD sensitivity.

The following models explain the case in which the charged object applies ESD to the terminal of SAW and BAW devices:

a) HBM (Human Body Model)

This test shall be performed in accordance with IEC 61340-3-1.

This model simulates the ESD from the charged body of a person who handles the devices.

b) MM (Machine Model)

This test shall be performed in accordance with IEC 61340-3-2.

This model simulates the ESD from the charged metallic object which contacts the devices.

c) CDM (Charged Device Model)

This test shall be performed in accordance with IEC 60749-28.

This model simulates the case of a device being charged and discharged to the outside object from the device's terminal.

8.7 Endurance test procedure

Ageing (non-destructive): The SAW or BAW duplexer shall be maintained at a temperature of $(85 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ for a continuous period of 30 days, unless otherwise specified in the detail specification.

After the test period, the duplexer shall be kept at standard atmospheric conditions for testing until thermal equilibrium has been reached.

The specified tests shall be carried out and the final measurements shall be within the limits specified in the detail specification.

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

**DUPLEXEURS À ONDES ACOUSTIQUES DE SURFACE (OAS)
ET À ONDES ACOUSTIQUES DE VOLUME (OAV)
SOUS ASSURANCE DE LA QUALITÉ –****Partie 1: Spécification générique****AVANT-PROPOS**

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L'IEC 62604-1 a été établie par le comité d'études 49 de l'IEC: Dispositifs piézoélectriques, diélectriques et électrostatiques et matériaux associés pour la détection, le choix et la commande de la fréquence. Il s'agit d'une Norme internationale.

Cette seconde édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 2015. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- ajout du terme "multiplexeur" à l'Article 3.

NOTE Dans le présent document, les duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV sont traités simultanément, car ces deux duplexeurs sont utilisés de la même manière, en particulier dans les téléphones mobiles; ils ont en outre les mêmes exigences de caractéristiques, de méthode d'essai, etc.

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

Projet	Rapport de vote
49/1360/CDV	49/1375/RVC

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à son approbation.

La langue employée pour l'élaboration de cette Norme internationale est l'anglais

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2, il a été développé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 1 et les Directives ISO/IEC, Supplément IEC, disponibles sous www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. Les principaux types de documents développés par l'IEC sont décrits plus en détail sous www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 62604, publiées sous le titre général *Duplexeurs à ondes acoustiques de surface (OAS) et à ondes acoustiques de volume (OAV) sous assurance de la qualité*, se trouve sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous webstore.iec.ch dans les données relatives au document recherché. A cette date, le document sera

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DUPLEXEURS À ONDES ACOUSTIQUES DE SURFACE (OAS) ET À ONDES ACOUSTIQUES DE VOLUME (OAV) SOUS ASSURANCE DE LA QUALITÉ –

Partie 1: Spécification générique

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 62604 spécifie les méthodes d'essai et les exigences générales pour les duplexeurs à OAS et à OAV dont la qualité est assurée par les procédures d'agrément de savoir-faire ou par les procédures d'homologation.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités dans le texte de sorte qu'ils constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60027 (toutes les parties), *Symboles littéraux à utiliser en électrotechnique*

IEC 60050-561, *Vocabulaire électrotechnique international – Partie 561: Dispositifs piézoélectriques, diélectriques et électrostatiques et matériaux associés pour la détection, le choix et la commande de la fréquence*

IEC 60068-1:2013, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 1: Généralités et lignes directrices*

IEC 60068-2-1, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-1: Essais – Essai A: Froid*

IEC 60068-2-2, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-2: Essais – Essai B: Chaleur sèche*

IEC 60068-2-6, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-6: Essais – Essai Fc: Vibrations (sinusoïdales)*

IEC 60068-2-7, *Essais fondamentaux climatiques et de robustesse mécanique – Partie 2-7: Essais – Essai Ga et guide: Accélération constante*

IEC 60068-2-13, *Essais fondamentaux climatiques et de robustesse mécanique – Partie 2-13: Essais – Essai M: Basse pression atmosphérique*

IEC 60068-2-14, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-14: Essais – Essai N: Variation de température*

IEC 60068-2-17:1994, *Essais fondamentaux climatiques et de robustesse mécanique – Partie 2-17: Essais – Essai Q: Étanchéité*

IEC 60068-2-27, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-27: Essais – Essai Ea et guide: Chocs*

IEC 60068-2-30, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-30: Essais – Essai Db: Essai cyclique de chaleur humide (cycle de 12 h + 12 h)*

IEC 60068-2-31, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-31: Essais – Essai Ec: Choc lié à des manutentions brutales, essai destiné en premier lieu aux matériels*

IEC 60068-2-45, *Essais fondamentaux climatiques et de robustesse mécanique – Partie 2-45: Essais – Essai XA et guide: Immersion dans les solvants de nettoyage*

IEC 60068-2-52, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-52: Essais – Essai Kb: Brouillard salin, essai cyclique (solution de chlorure de sodium)*

IEC 60068-2-58, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-58: Essais – Essai Td: Méthodes d'essai de la soudabilité, résistance de la métallisation à la dissolution et résistance à la chaleur de brasage des composants pour montage en surface (CMS)*

IEC 60068-2-64, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-64: Essais – Essai Fh: Vibrations aléatoires à large bande et guide*

IEC 60068-2-78, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-78: Essais – Essai Cab: Chaleur humide, essai continu*

IEC 60122-1, *Résonateurs à quartz sous assurance de la qualité – Partie 1: Spécification générique*

IEC 60617, *Symboles graphiques pour schémas* (disponible sous <http://std.iec.ch/iec60617>)

IEC 60642, *Résonateurs et dispositifs en céramique piézoélectrique pour la commande et le choix de la fréquence – Chapitre I: Valeurs et conditions normalisées – Chapitre II: Conditions de mesure et d'essais*

IEC 60695-11-5, *Essais relatifs aux risques du feu – Partie 11-5: Flamme d'essai – Méthode d'essai au brûleur-aiguille – Appareillage, dispositif d'essai de vérification et lignes directrices*

IEC 60749-28, *Dispositifs à semiconducteurs – Méthodes d'essais mécaniques et climatiques – Partie 28: Essai de sensibilité aux décharges électrostatiques (DES) – Modèle de dispositif chargé (CDM) – niveau du dispositif*

IEC 61000-4-2, *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) – Partie 4-2: Techniques d'essai et de mesure – Essai d'immunité aux décharges électrostatiques*

IEC 61340-3-1¹, *Electrostatique – Partie 3-1: Méthodes pour la simulation des effets électrostatiques – Formes d'onde d'essai des décharges électrostatiques pour le modèle du corps humain (HBM)*

IEC 61340-3-2¹, *Electrostatique – Partie 3-2: Méthodes pour la simulation des effets électrostatiques – Formes d'onde d'essai des décharges électrostatiques pour les modèles de machine (MM)*

IEC 62761, *Lignes directrices pour la méthode de mesure des non-linéarités pour les dispositifs à ondes acoustiques de surface (OAS) et à ondes acoustiques de volume (OAV) pour fréquences radioélectriques (RF)*

IEC 80000 (toutes les parties), *Grandeurs et unités*

ISO 80000 (toutes les parties), *Grandeurs et unités*

¹ Cette publication a été retirée.

3 Termes, définitions, unités et symboles graphiques

3.1 Termes et définitions

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes et définitions suivants s'appliquent.

L'ISO et l'IEC tiennent à jour des bases de données terminologiques destinées à être utilisées en normalisation, consultables aux adresses suivantes:

- IEC Electropedia: disponible à l'adresse <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: disponible à l'adresse <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1 Termes généraux

3.1.1.1

onde acoustique de surface

OAS

onde acoustique se propageant le long de la surface d'un matériau élastique dont l'amplitude décroît exponentiellement suivant la profondeur dans le matériau

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.1.1]

3.1.1.2

filtre à ondes acoustiques de surface

filtre OAS

filtre caractérisé par une ou plusieurs lignes de transmission d'onde acoustique de surface ou éléments résonants, où l'onde acoustique de surface est généralement générée par un transducteur interdigité et se propage le long de la surface d'un matériau

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.1.2]

3.1.1.3

onde acoustique de volume

OAV

onde acoustique qui se propage dans un matériau élastique puis qui traverse toute l'épaisseur du volume

Note 1 à l'article: L'onde est excitée par des électrodes métalliques fixées sur les deux faces de la couche piézoélectrique.

3.1.1.4

filtre à ondes acoustiques de volume

filtre OAV

filtre caractérisé par une onde acoustique de volume qui est habituellement générée par une paire d'électrodes et qui se propage le long d'une direction d'épaisseur

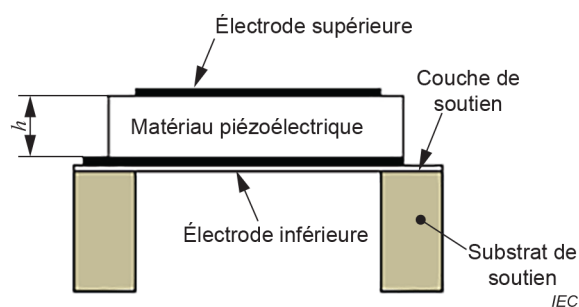
3.1.1.5

résonateur acoustique de volume de couche

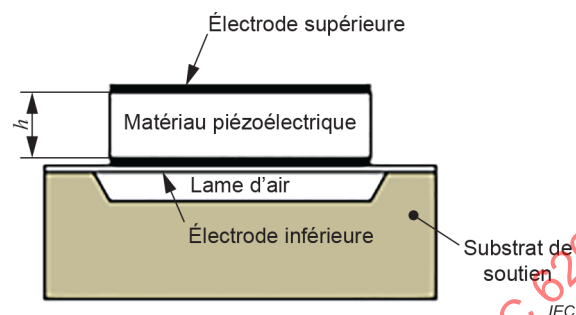
FBAR

résonateur OAV sur couche fine, composé d'une couche piézoélectrique placée entre deux couches d'électrodes avec surface supérieure et inférieure sans contrainte prise en charge mécaniquement au bord sur un substrat avec structure en cavité, comme représenté à la Figure 1, ou une structure de membrane par exemple

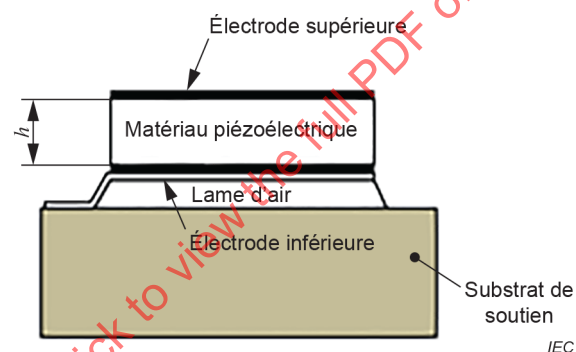
Note 1 à l'article: L'abréviation "FBAR" est dérivée du terme anglais développé correspondant "film bulk acoustic resonator".



a) – Gravure sur face arrière



b) – Gravure sur face avant



c) – Gravure sur couche sacrificielle

Figure 1 – Configuration FBAR

3.1.1.6

résonateur à montage solide

SMR

résonateur OAV qui supporte la structure électrode/couche piézoélectrique/électrode avec une séquence de couches fines supplémentaires qui alternent des impédances acoustiques, Z_a , basses et hautes avec une couche d'un quart de longueur d'onde; ces couches servent de réflecteurs acoustiques et découplent le résonateur acoustiquement du substrat, tel que représenté à la Figure 2 à titre d'exemple

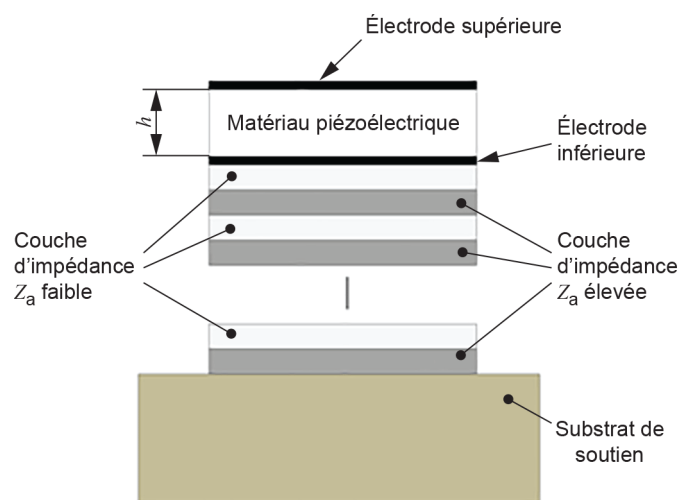


Figure 2 – Configuration SMR

3.1.2 Termes relatifs aux caractéristiques de réponse

3.1.2.1

fréquence de référence

fréquence définie par la spécification et à laquelle les autres fréquences peuvent se référer

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.3]

3.1.2.2

affaiblissement d'insertion

rapport logarithmique de la puissance transmise directement à l'impédance de charge avant l'insertion du duplexeur à la puissance transmise à l'impédance de charge après l'insertion du duplexeur

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.6, modifié — Dans la définition, "filtre" est devenu "duplexeur".]

3.1.2.3

affaiblissement d'insertion nominal

affaiblissement d'insertion à une fréquence de référence donnée

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.7]

3.1.2.4

affaiblissement relatif

différence entre l'affaiblissement à une fréquence donnée et l'affaiblissement à la fréquence de référence

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.8]

3.1.2.5

bande passante

bande des fréquences pour lesquelles l'affaiblissement relatif est inférieur ou égal à la valeur spécifiée

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.9]

3.1.2.6

largeur de bande passante

intervalle des fréquences entre lesquelles l'affaiblissement relatif est inférieur ou égal à la valeur spécifiée

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.10]

3.1.2.7

ondulation dans la bande passante

variation maximale des caractéristiques d'affaiblissement dans la bande passante spécifiée

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.11]

3.1.2.8

affaiblissement d'insertion minimal

valeur minimale de l'affaiblissement d'insertion dans la bande passante

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.13]

3.1.2.9

affaiblissement d'insertion maximal

valeur maximale de l'affaiblissement d'insertion dans la bande passante

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.14]

3.1.2.10

bande atténuée

bande des fréquences pour lesquelles l'affaiblissement relatif est supérieur ou égal à une valeur spécifiée

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.15]

3.1.2.11

largeur de bande atténuée

intervalle des fréquences entre lesquelles l'affaiblissement relatif est supérieur ou égal à une valeur spécifiée

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.16]

3.1.2.12

rejet de bande atténuée

affaiblissement relatif minimal à une bande atténuée spécifiée

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.17]

3.1.2.13

retard de groupe

temps égal à la dérivée première du déphasage, en radians, par rapport à la pulsation

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.19]

3.1.2.14

fréquence piégée

fréquence spécifiée pour laquelle l'affaiblissement relatif est supérieur ou égal à une valeur spécifiée

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.22]

3.1.2.15

affaiblissement piégé

affaiblissement relatif à une fréquence piégée donnée

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.23]

3.1.2.16

bande de transition

bande des fréquences entre la fréquence de coupure et le point le plus proche de la bande atténuée adjacente

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.24]

3.1.2.17

réflectivité

mesure sans dimension du degré de désadaptation entre les deux impédances Z_a et Z_b :

$$\frac{Z_a - Z_b}{Z_a + Z_b},$$

où Z_a et Z_b représentent respectivement l'impédance d'entrée et de la source ou l'impédance de sortie et de la charge

Note 1 à l'article: La valeur absolue de réflectivité est appelée le coefficient de réflexion.

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.25]

3.1.2.18

affaiblissement d'écho

valeur du coefficient de réflexion donnée par l'expression modifiée par un signe en décibels:

$$-20 \log \left| \frac{Z_a - Z_b}{Z_a + Z_b} \right| \text{ dB}$$

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.26]

3.1.2.19

niveau d'entrée

valeur de puissance, de tension ou de courant appliquée à l'accès d'entrée d'un duplexeur/diplexeur/multiplexeur

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.30, modifié — Dans la définition, "aux bornes d'entrée d'un filtre" est devenu "à l'accès d'entrée d'un duplexeur/diplexeur/multiplexeur".]

3.1.2.20

niveau de sortie

valeur de puissance, de tension ou de courant délivrée au circuit de charge

[SOURCE: IEC 60862-1:2015, 3.1.2.31]