

TMR-based high sensitivity sensor for space application

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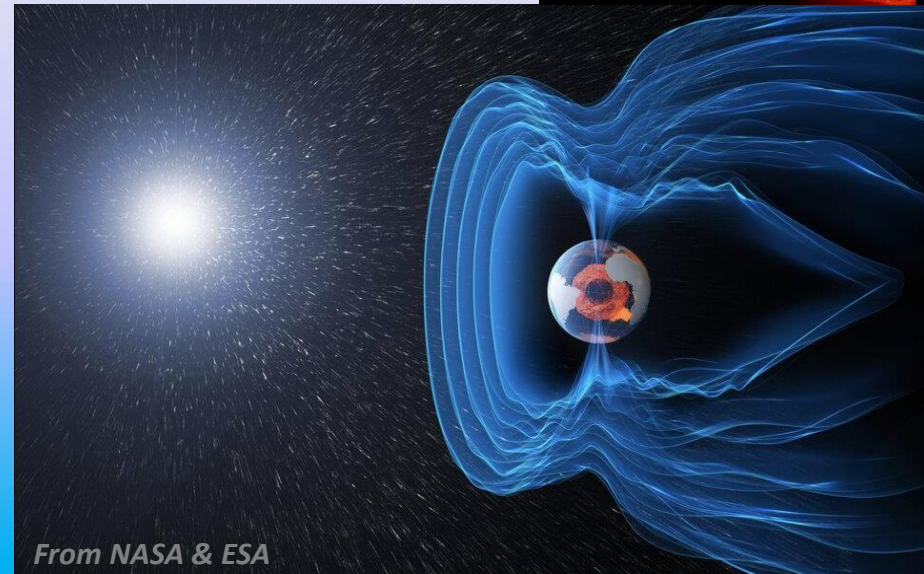
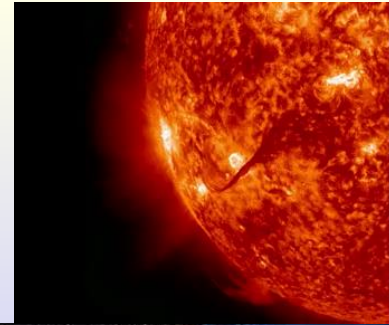


- ❑ **Magnetic measurements in space**
- ❑ **Ultra-sensitive sensor using Symmetric Response MTJ**
- ❑ **Free Layer Stabilization**
- ❑ **Comparison of two stabilization technics**
- ❑ **Integration of Flux Concentrators**



- **Magnetic measurements in space**
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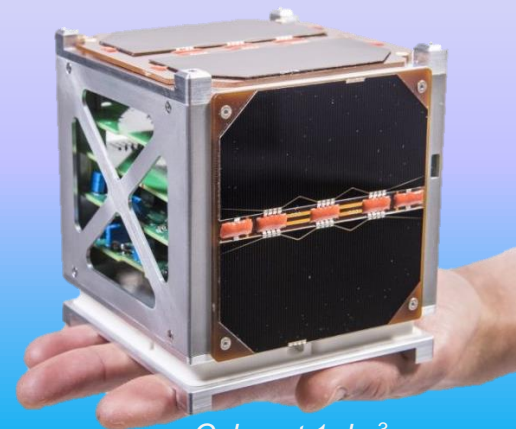
- **Geomagnetism** → Study of earth's inner core 3000 km deep
 - Acceleration of the North pole drift towards Siberia: 50-60 km/year
 - South Atlantic anomaly : decreased by 10% in 20 years
- **Earth –sun interactions**
 - Space weather due to solar eruptions
- **Space exploration**
 - Local characterizations





➤ **Need to develop new instrumentation
for space exploration**

■ **Small satellites**



■ **Bulky instrumentation**

Search Coil

- 515 g
- 1000 cm³
- 5 fT/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ à 1000 Hz
- 10 pT/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ à 10 Hz

+ **Fluxgate**



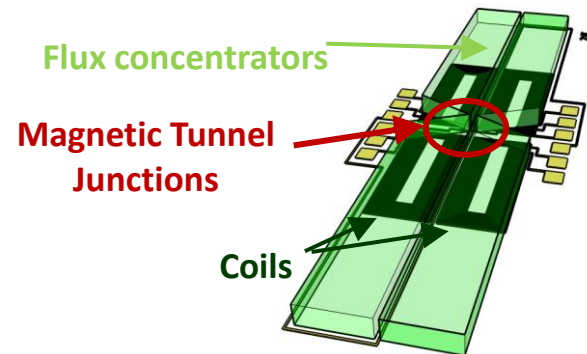


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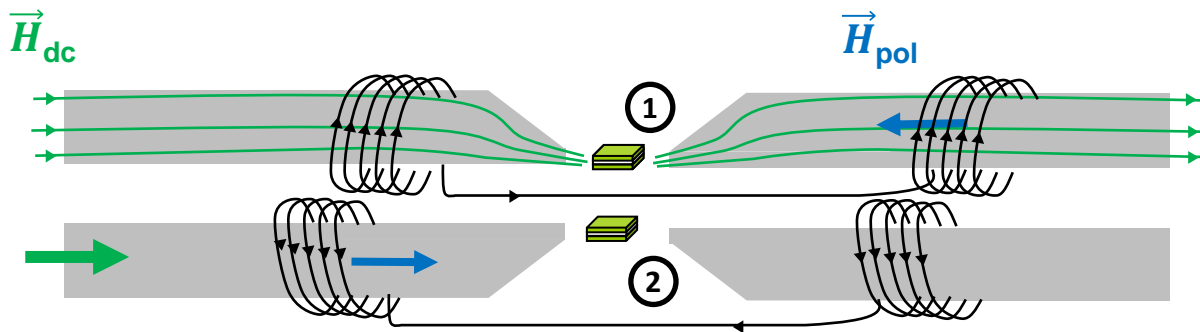
Project objective

- Use of MTJ
- Bring measurement at high frequency ➤ $1/f$ noise ↘
- Negative feedback ➤ Large dynamic range ([1 pT-50 μ T])
➤ Thermal drift compensation

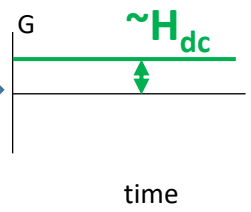
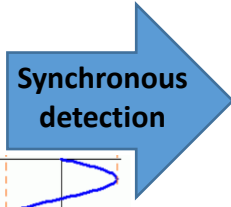
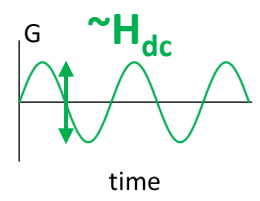
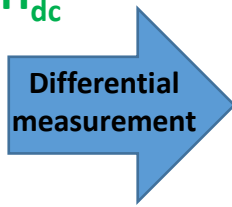
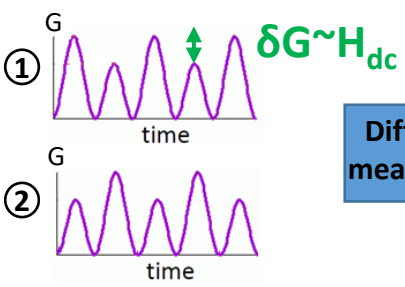
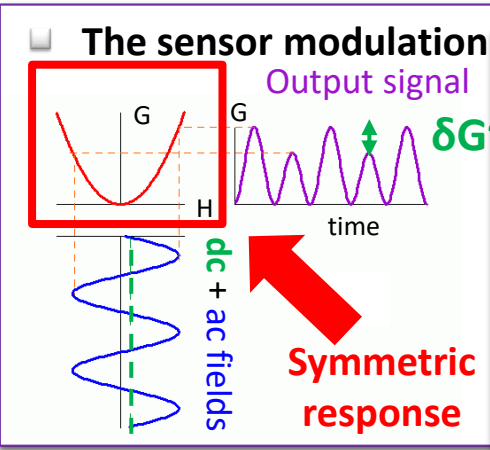
Sensor design



Schematic of the sensor architecture



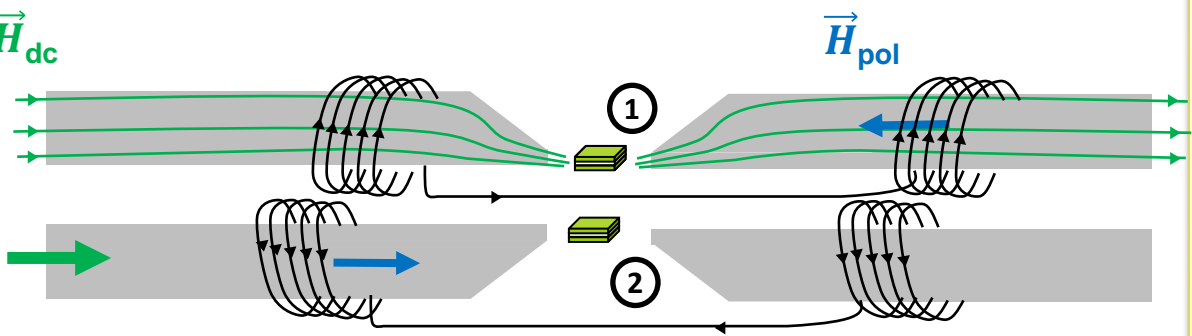
- **Combination of 4 elements:**
 - **Magnetic Tunnel Junctions**
 - Sensitive element
 - **Flux concentrators**
 - Focus the field on the MTJ
 - **Coils**
 - Magnetic modulation (100 kHz)
+ Negative feedback
 - **Electronics**



📄 A. Bocheux et al., *IEEE (SAS 2016) Proceedings*, 149 (2016)

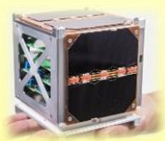
📄 S. Shirotori et al., *IEEE Trans. On Magn.*, 57, 4000305 (2021)

Schematic of the sensor architecture



➤ **Good detectivity:**
 $1 \text{ pT}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at [1 Hz - 10 kHz]

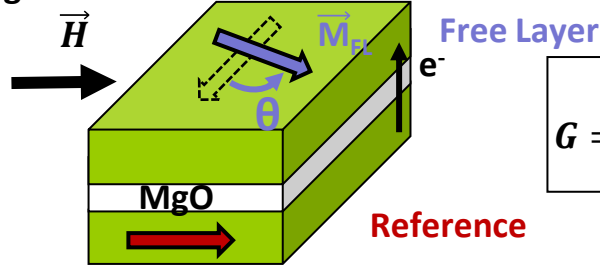
➤ **Small sensor:**
 $\sim \text{cm}^3$



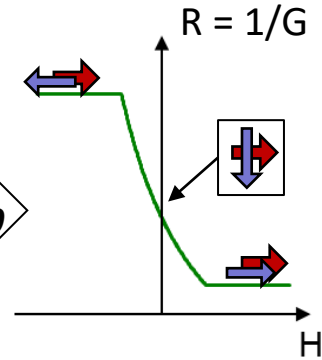
SR-MTJ configuration

Usual MTJ configuration

Magnetic field



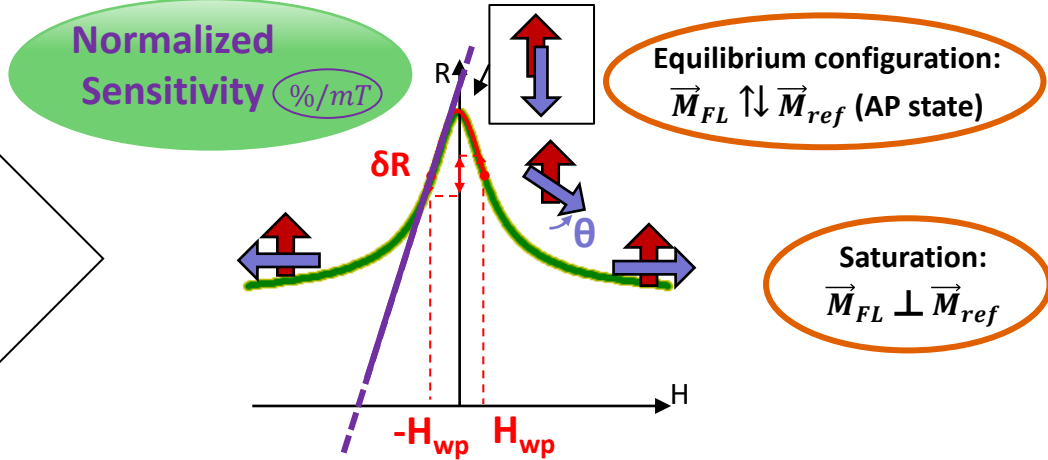
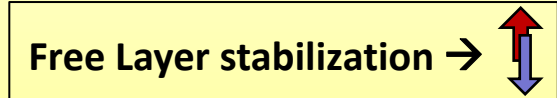
Conductivity:
 $G = G_0 + G_1 \cos \theta$



$$\text{Detectivity} = \frac{\text{Noise} \left(\frac{\text{V}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}} \right)}{\text{Sensitivity} \left(\frac{\text{V}}{\text{T}} \right)}$$

Objectives:

- Symmetric Response MTJ
 - Sensitive
 - Low working point (H_{wp})

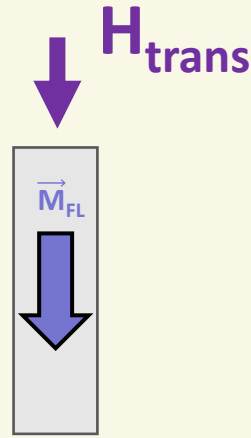




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3 stabilization methods

Use of additional Transversal Field

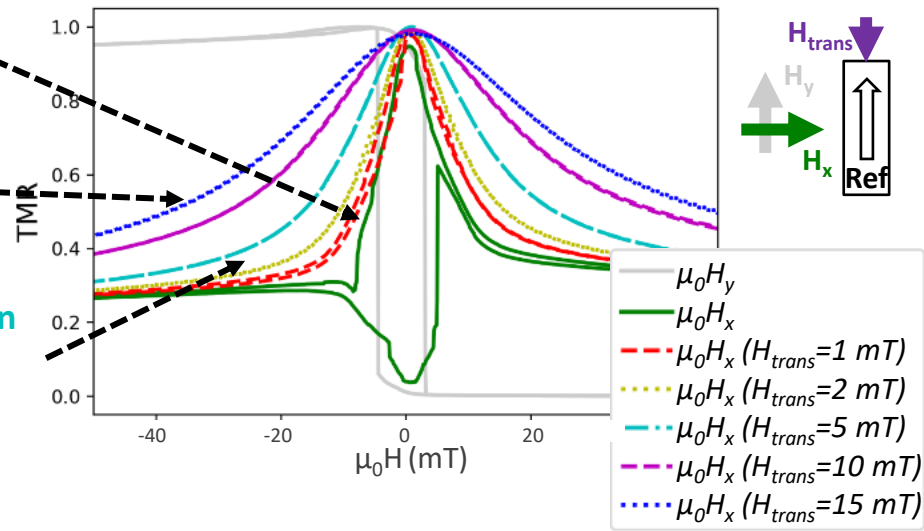


Shape anisotropy only = 1.8 mT

High stabilization
 $\mu_0 H_{trans} = 15 \text{ mT}$
 (+1.8 mT)

Minimum stabilization
 $\mu_0 H_{trans} = 5 \text{ mT}$
 (+1.8 mT)

Variation of the stabilization value by using a transversal field



With minimum stabilization:
 → Normalized sensitivity = 3.7 %/mT

- Coherent rotation
- High sensitivity

J. Moulin et al., APL 115, 122406 (2019)

Soft pinning stabilization

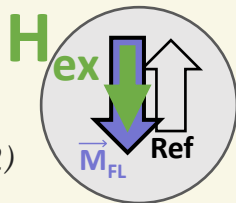
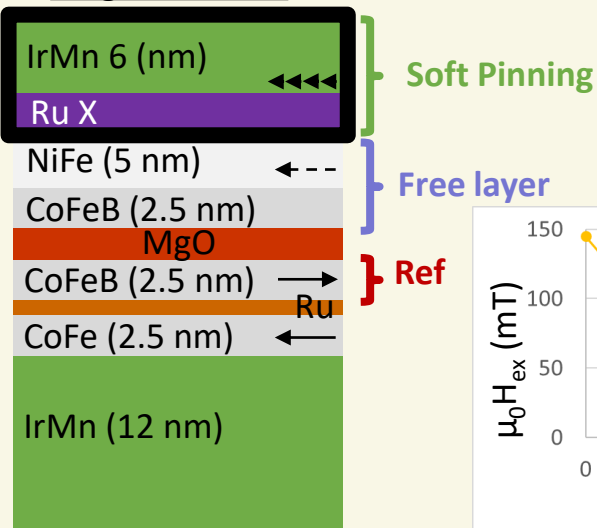
3 stabilization methods

Soft Pinning

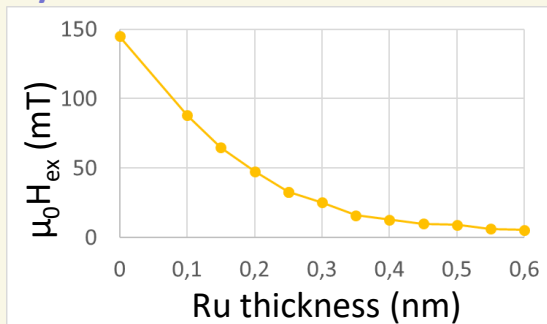
- H_{ex} set with Anti-Ferromagnet + annealing
- Tuning of the soft pinning with Ru spacer

R. Ferreira et al., IEEE vol. 48, no. 11, 3719 (2012)

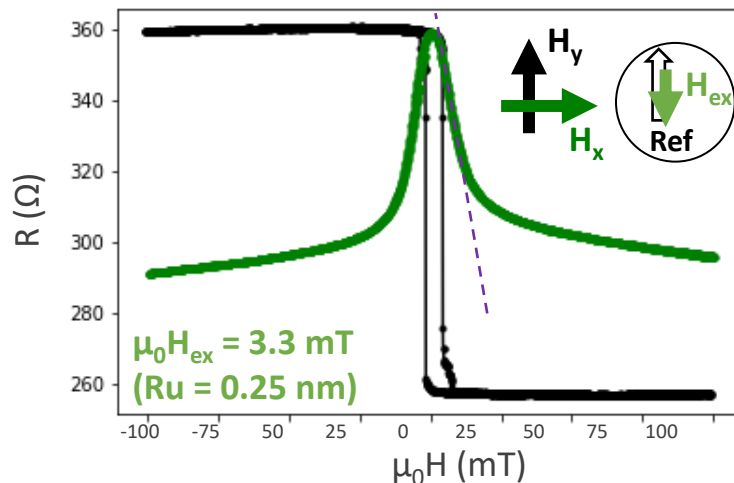
Magnetic stack:



Circle
4 μm wide



Coherent rotation with soft-pinning layer



→ Normalized sensitivity: 4.7 %/mT

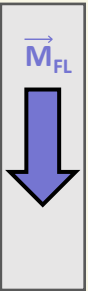
→ Coherent rotation

→ High sensitivity



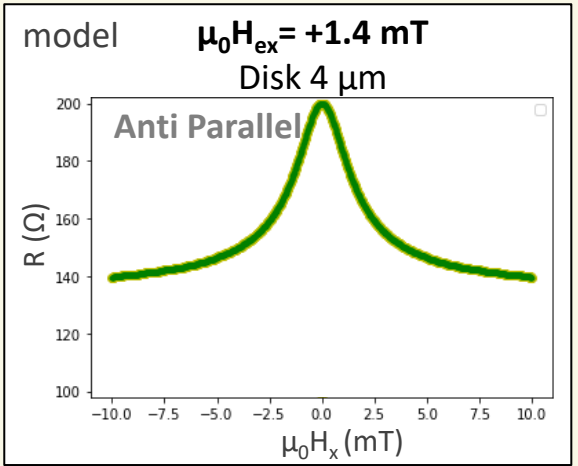
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Exchange



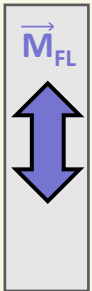
$$H_{ex} > 0$$

- Soft Pinning
- additional Transversal Field



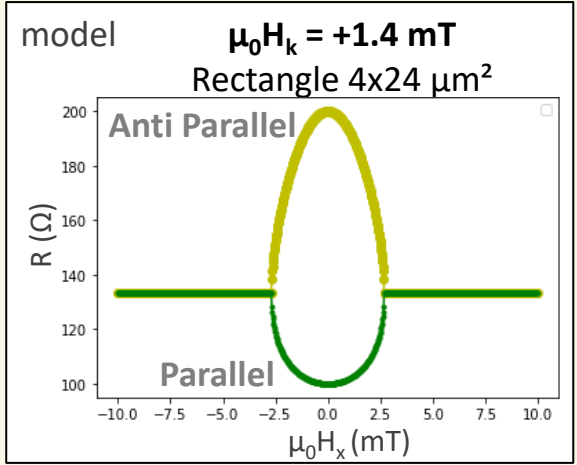
Computation of R-H responses by using Stoner & Wohlfarth model

Anisotropy



- $\rightarrow H_k > 0$
- $\rightarrow H_k < 0$

- Shape Anisotropy



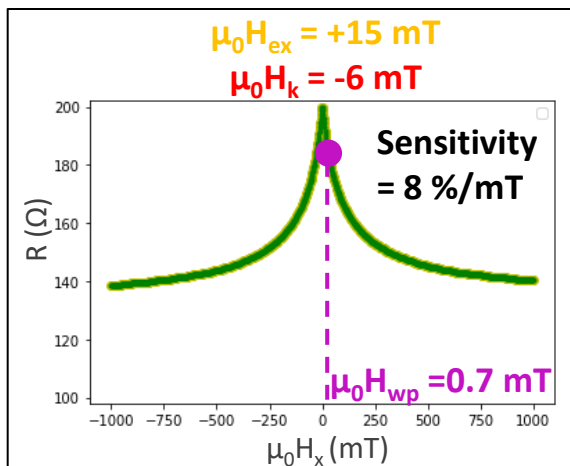
WP: at highest sensitivity



Stabilization:

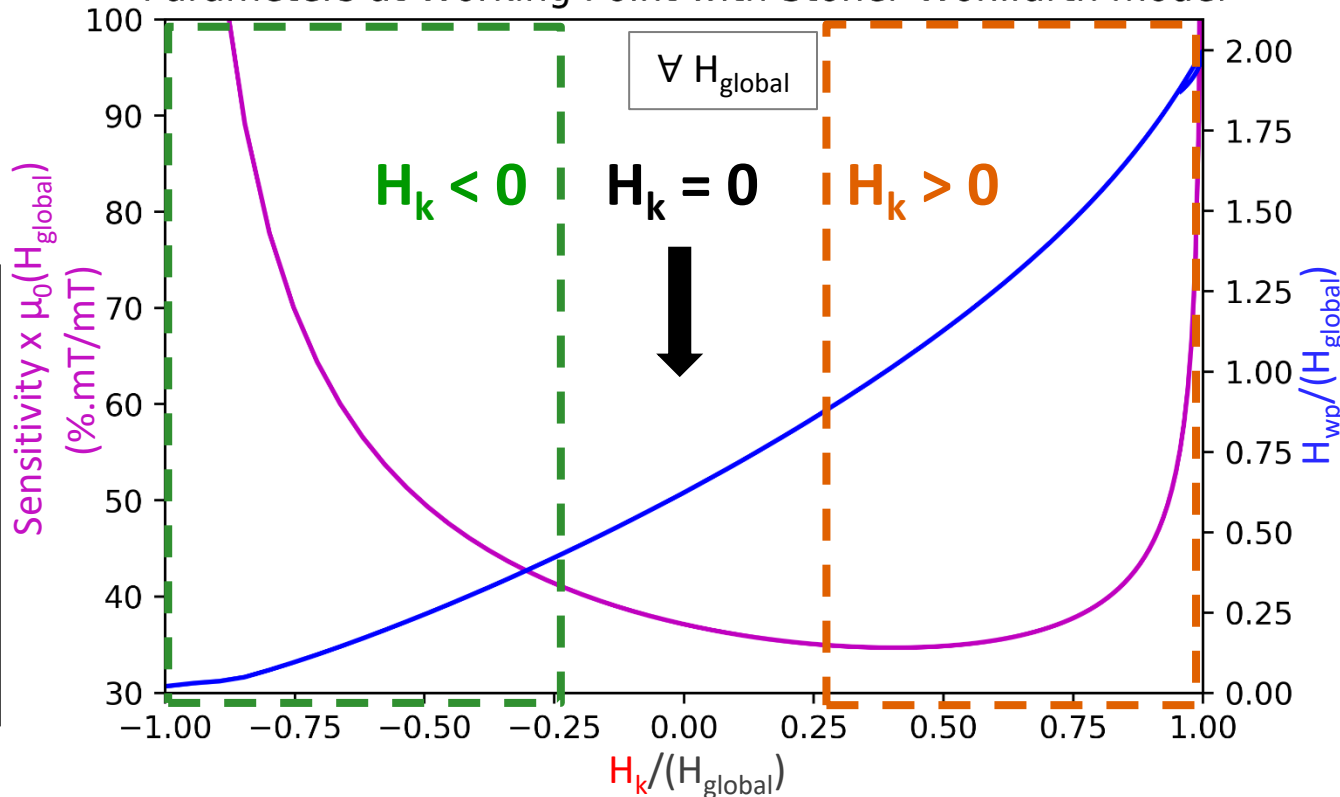
$$H_{\text{global}} = H_{\text{ex}} + H_{\text{k}}$$

$$(H_{\text{global}} > 0)$$



→ Low H_{wp}

Parameters at Working Point with Stoner-Wohlfarth model





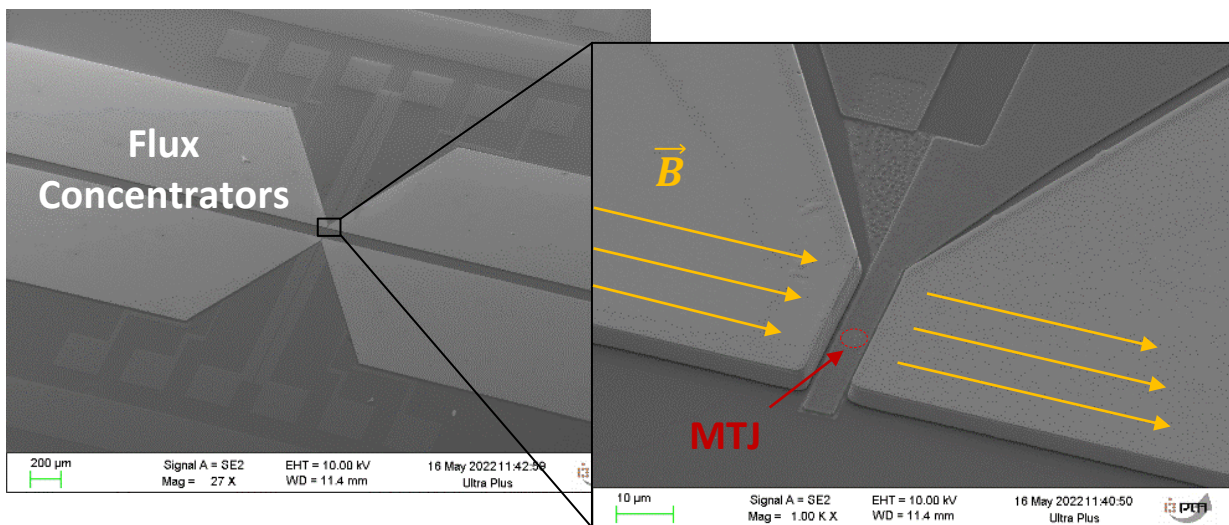
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Objective:

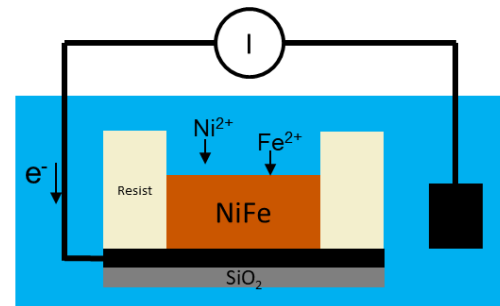
- Focus \vec{B} on MTJ
- Increase the sensitivity

→ Permalloy

- Design:
- 5-7 μm thick
 - 5 mm long
 - 10 μm air-gap



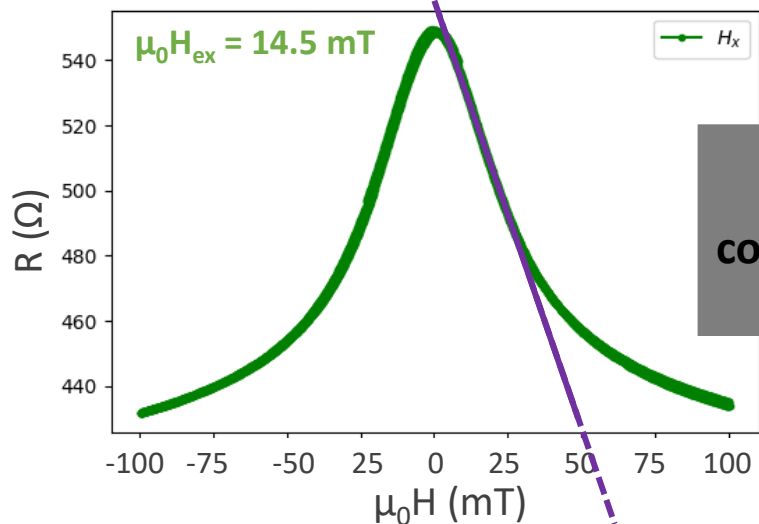
■ Growth by electrodeposition



Current density -10 $\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2 \rightarrow \text{Ni}_{80}\text{Fe}_{20}$

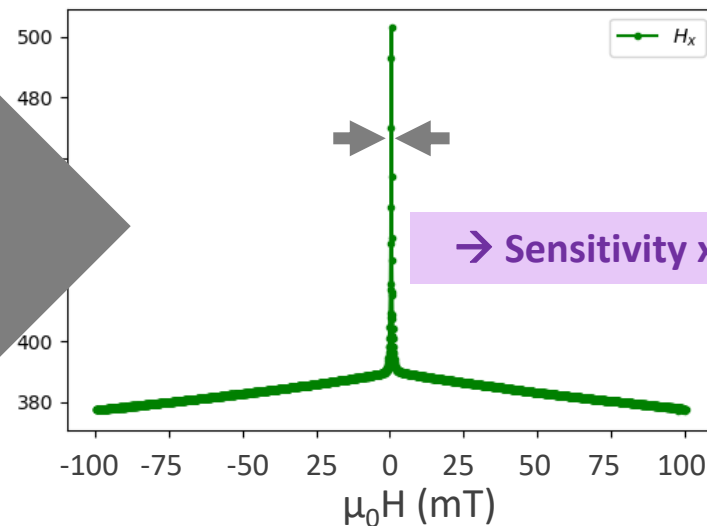
Field amplification measured with MTJ

Without FC




+ Flux
concentrators

With FC



Usual gain : 10^1

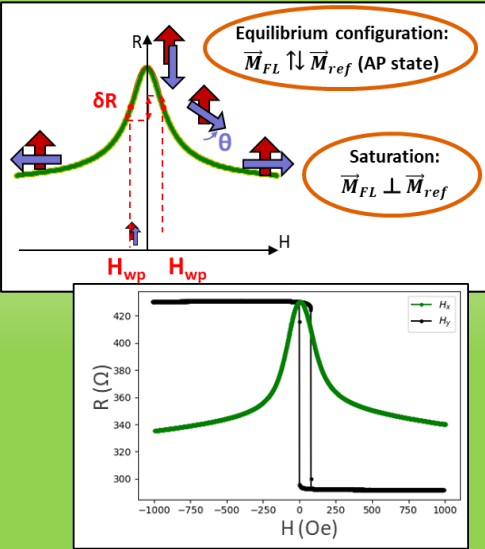
 S. Cardoso et al., *Microsyst Technol* no. 20, 793 (2014)

→ Gain = 275
in linear range of 2 mT

Symmetric Response MTJ

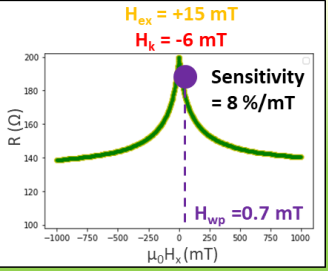
- 3 stabilizations technics:
- Shape Anisotropy
 - additional Transversal Field
 - Soft Pinning

- ✓ Good symmetry
- ✓ Sensitive response



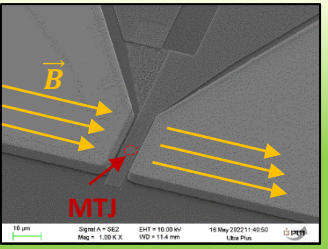
Combination H_ex + H_k

Low Working Point



Flux concentrators

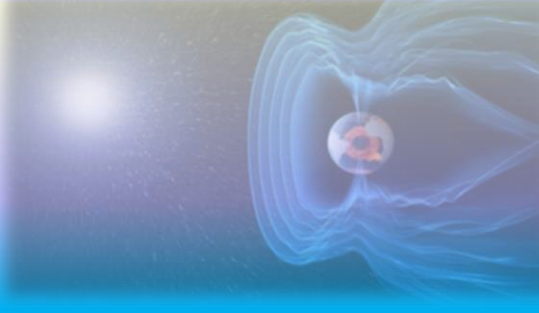
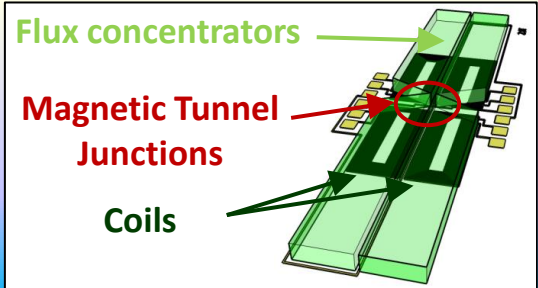
Sensitivity x275



Perspectives:

Addition of modulation

- Sensor for space exploration



Thank you for your attention !

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