

RESEARCH, MANUFACTURING OPTIMAL STRUCTURE SENSOR MEASURE THE LOW MAGNETIC FIELD STRUCTURE WHEASTONE BRIDGE BASED ON ANISOTROPIC MAGNETORESISTANCE EFFECTS

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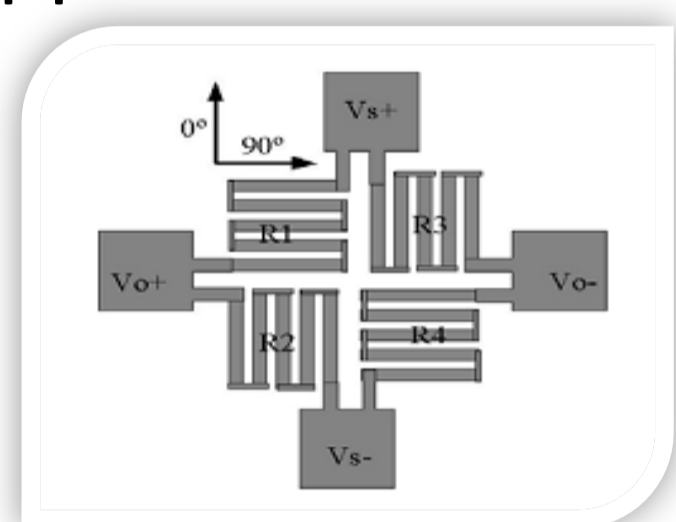
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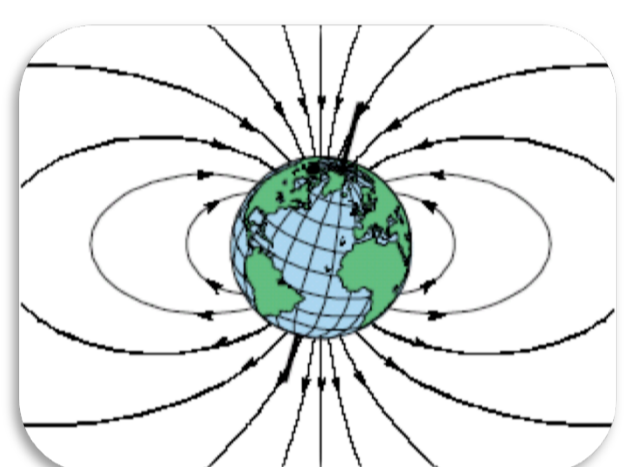
WHEASTONE BRIDGE SENSOR

INTRODUCTION

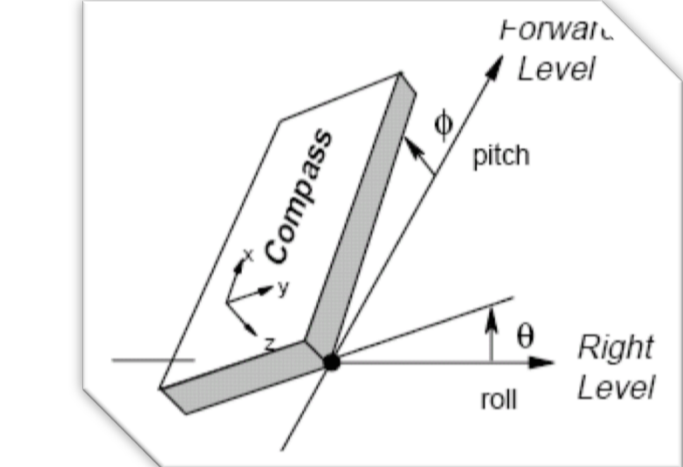
The Magneto-resistive sensors is realized in known manner in the form of Wheatstone bridges in order to minimize the influence by ambience on the measuring signal, such as changes in temperature, or to entirely suppress these influences



Scheme of the use of a Wheatstone bridge in a magnetic sensors.



Earth's Magnetic Field Dipole Model



Compass Tilt Referenced To The Earth's Horizontal Plane

EXPERIMENTS

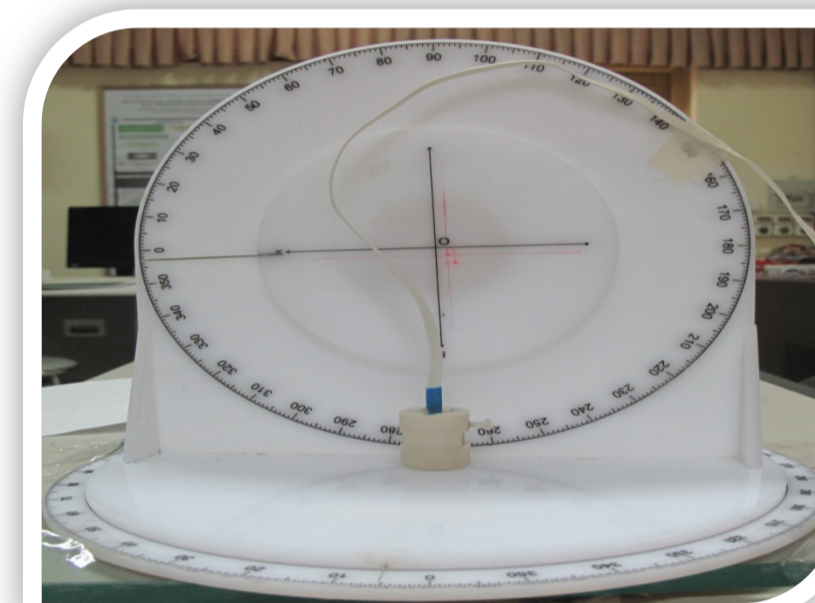
1. The DC magnetron sputtering system
Model ATC-2000FC



2. The Wheatstone bridge sensors were structured by using photolithography technique (Model MJB4)

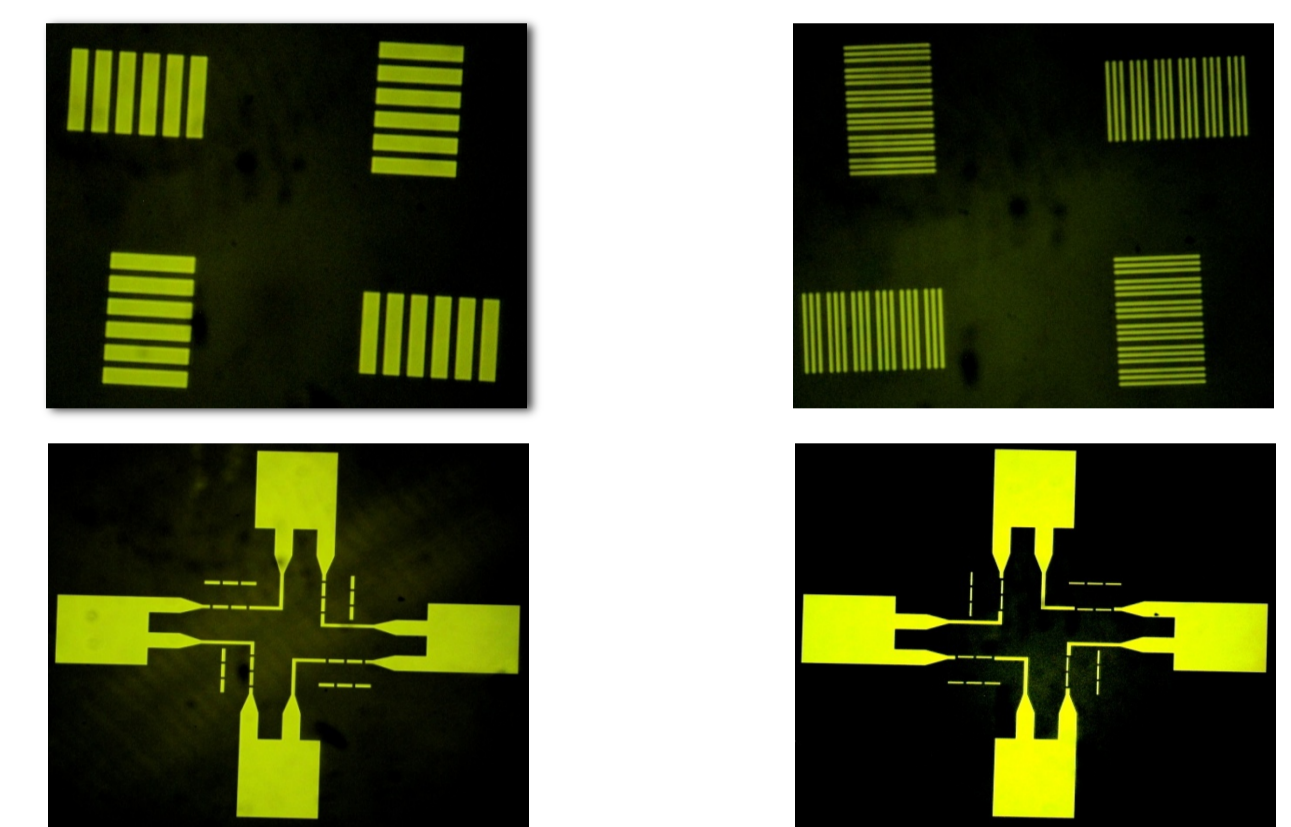


3. Schematic of wheatstone bridges measurement



WHEASTONE BRIDGE SENSOR

1. The mask design for patterned sensors

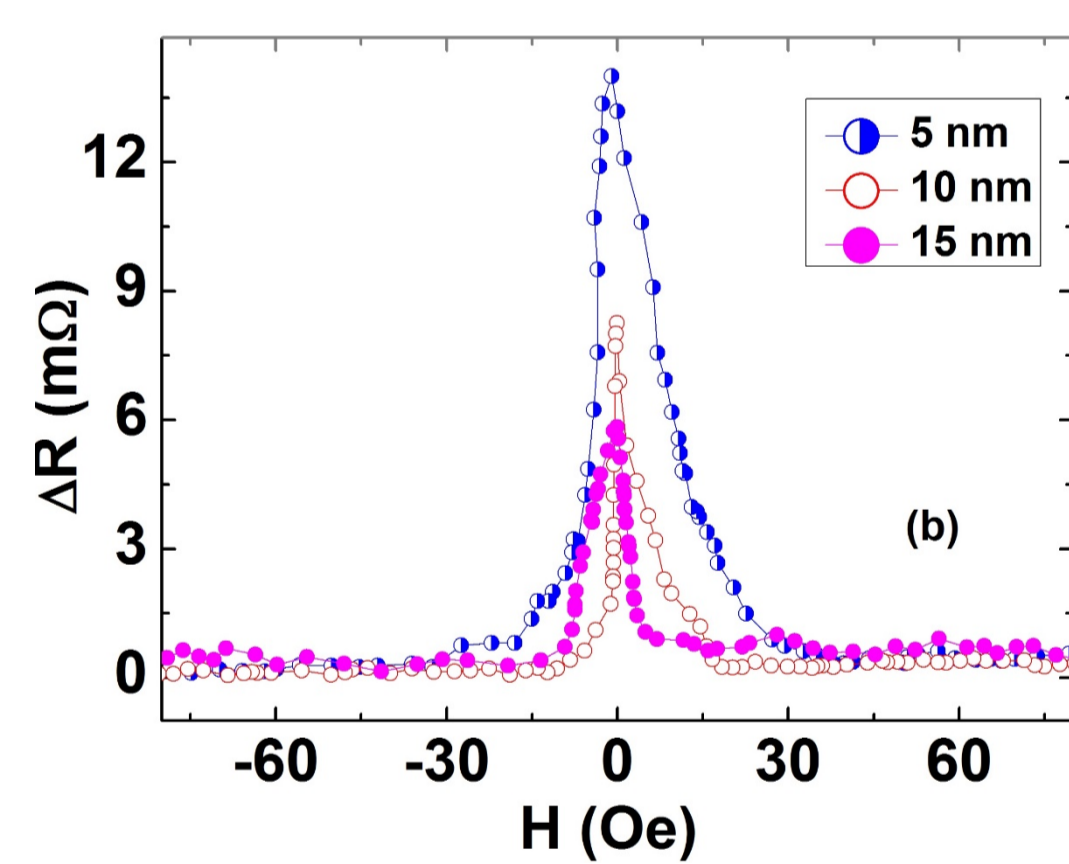


2. Micrograph of the single Wheatstone Bridge sensor

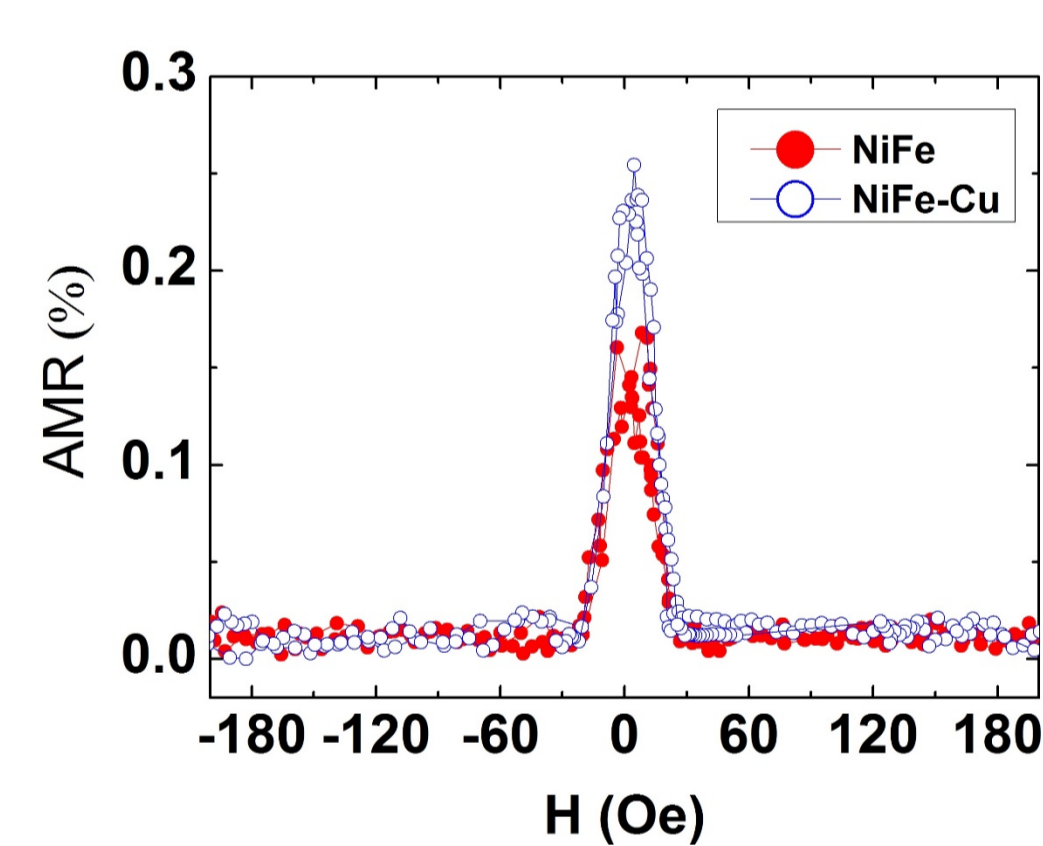


The Left: size of 50x250 μm . The Right: size of 10x50 μm

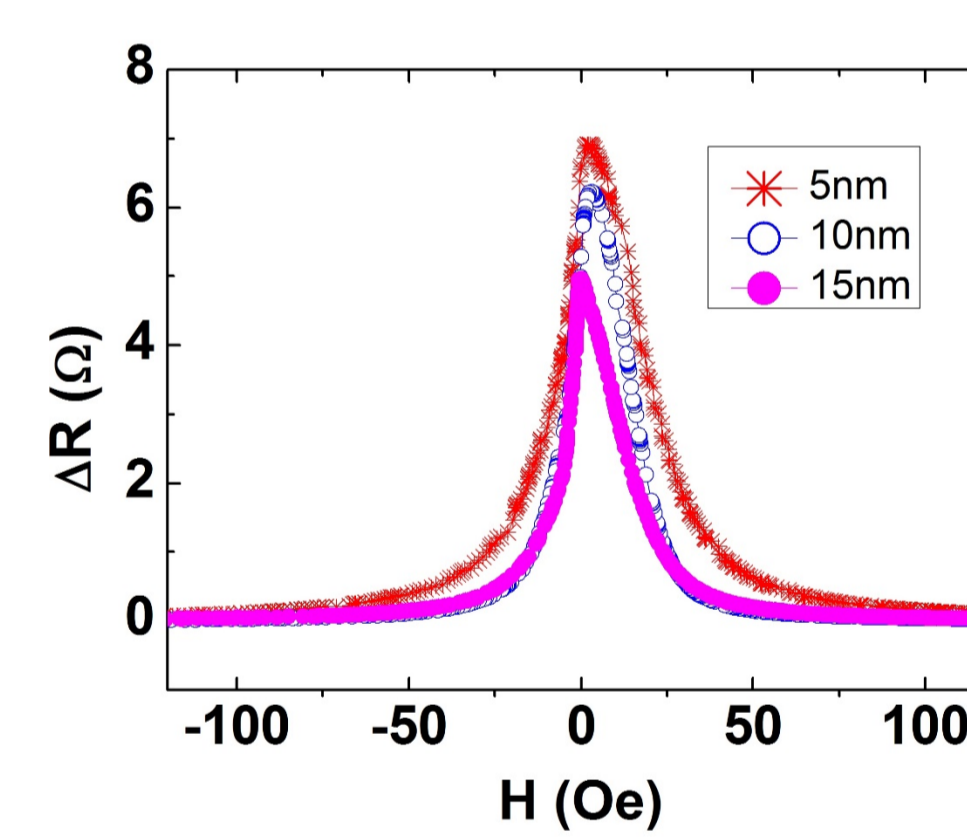
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



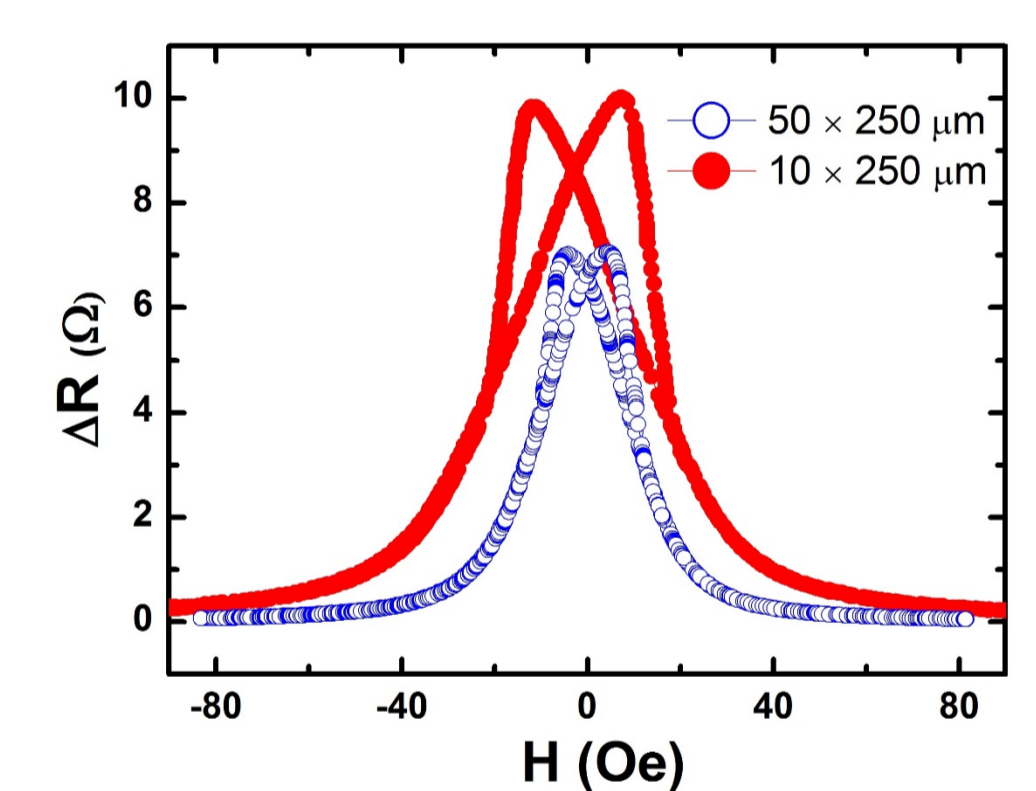
Resistance changes as a function of magnetic DC of NiFe thin films (5, 10, 15 nm): $\Delta R_{\text{max}} = 14 \text{ m}\Omega$ (5 nm), $\Delta R_{\text{min}} = 5.8 \text{ m}\Omega$ (15 nm)



AMR signal in NiFe and NiFe-Cu branch bridges: The AMR ratios were recorded to be 0.27% (Cu), and 0.17% (NiFe)



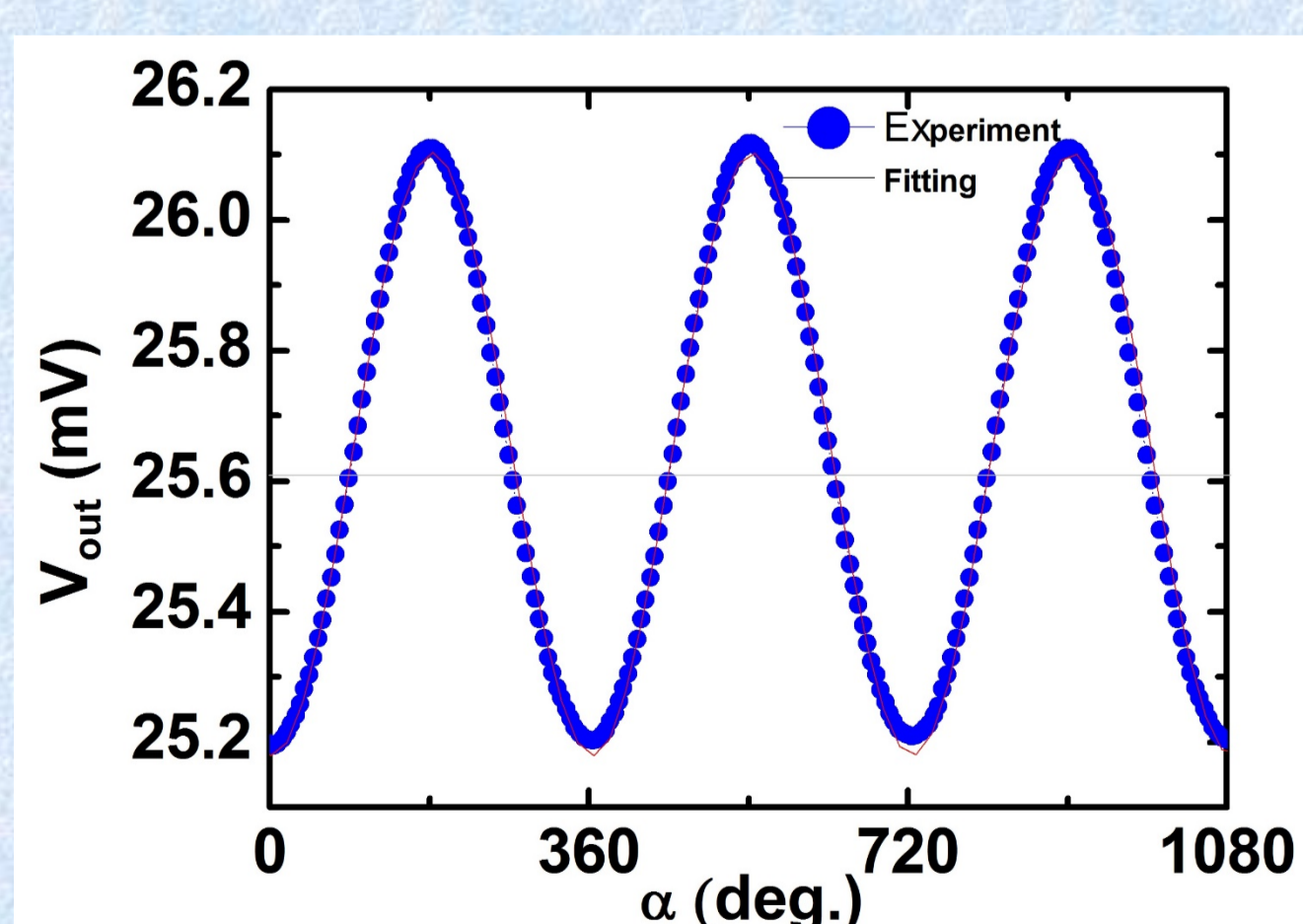
Resistance changes versus magnetic DC: 50x250 μm and different thickness: $\Delta R_{\text{max}} = 7 \Omega$, $S_H = \Delta R/H = 0,88 \Omega/\text{Oe}$ (5 nm), and $\Delta R_{\text{min}} = 5\Omega$, $S_H = 0,49 \Omega/\text{Oe}$ (15 nm)



Resistance changes versus magnetic DC of sensor with sizes of 10x250 μm and 10x250 μm , thickness of 5 nm: Sensor size 10x250 μm , thickness 5nm, max signal $\Delta R = 10 \Omega$, sensitivity $S_H = 0,88 \Omega/\text{Oe}$.

Geomagnetic field

Geomagnetic field



The sensor with size of 10x250 μm was then selected to examine the Earth's magnetic field. Results of the output voltage depends on α -angle between the sensor's longitudinal axis and the Earth's North magnetic Pole in three period: $V = V_{\text{offset}} + V_{\text{max}} \cos \alpha$ (mV) in which $V_{\text{offset}} = 25,64 \text{ mV}$ and $V_{\text{max}} = 0,462 \text{ mV}$ ($I_{\text{in}} = 5 \text{ mA}$). The sensitivity S_α was estimated to be 8,8 ($\mu\text{V}/\text{deg}$).

CONCLUSION

- ❖ The Sensor size 10x250 μm , thickness 5nm, max signal $\Delta R = 10 \Omega$, sensitivity $S_H = 0,88 \Omega/\text{Oe}$.
- ❖ Results of the output voltage depends on α -angle between the sensor's longitudinal axis and the Earth's North magnetic Pole in three period: $V = V_{\text{offset}} + V_{\text{max}} \cos \alpha$ (mV) in which $V_{\text{offset}} = 25,64 \text{ mV}$ and $V_{\text{max}} = 0,462 \text{ mV}$ ($I_{\text{in}} = 5 \text{ mA}$). The sensitivity S_α was estimated to be 8,8 ($\mu\text{V}/\text{deg}$).
- ❖ The sensor can detect precisely not only the strength, but also the orientation of the Earth's magnetic field

References

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