Ni₈₀Fe₂₀/Au/Co/Au multilayers as magnetic field sensors

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Magnetic field sensors with linear R(H) (R - electrical resistance, H - magnetic field) characteristics are highly desirable [1, 2]. This requirement is fulfilled by spin valve structures consisting of two kinds of ferromagnetic layers: one with easy plane (shape anisotropy) and the other perpendicular anisotropy. Provided that magnetization reversal is carried out in field perpendicular to the surface (H $_{\perp}$) [3, 4]. In such a case (except for the small field range corresponding to reversal of ferromagnetic layers with easy axis parallel to the sample normal) the R(H $_{\perp}$) dependence is controlled by magnetization reversal of layers with in-plane anisotropy. From the application point of view the most important properties of such sensors are large changes of resistance ($\Delta R/R$), linear R(H $_{\perp}$) characteristics and lack of hysteresis. Sputter deposited (Ni $_{80}$ Fe $_{20}$ /Au/Co/Au) $_{N}$ multilayers are a good candidate for such sensors (see Fig. 1). Our samples exhibit over 5% ($\Delta R/R >$ 5% at RT) changes in resistivity, the R(H $_{\perp}$) dependence is linear and reversible in magnetic fields up to 5 kOe. We will discuss the influence of the layer thickness and the repetition number N on the magnetoresistance in Ni $_{80}$ Fe $_{20}$ /Au/Co/Au multilayers.

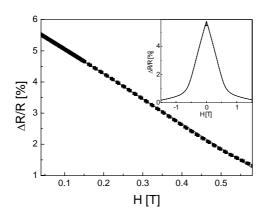


Fig. 1. Magnetoresistance effect in (Ni-Fe/Au/Co/Au) $_6$ multilayer (thickness of constituent layers are 2 nm, 2 nm, 0.6 nm for Ni $_{80}$ Fe $_{20}$, Au, Co, respectively) demonstrated for the field range corresponding to the linear and nonhysteretic $R(H_\perp)$ dependence. Inset shows a complete curve.

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