MAGNETORESISTIVE SENSOR

This invention relates in general to magnetic transducers for reading information signals from a magnetic medium.

The prior art discloses a magnetic transducer referred to as a magnetoresistive (MR) sensor or head which has been shown to be capable of reading data from a magnetic surface at great linear densities. An MR sensor detects magnetic field signals through the resistance changes of a read element made from a magnetic material as a function of the amount and direction of magnetic flux being sensed by the element. These prior art MR sensors operate on the basis of the anisotropic magnetoresistive (AMR) effect in which a component of the resistance varies as the square of the cosine ($\cos^2$) of the angle between the magnetization and the direction of current flow. A more detailed description of the AMR effect can be found in the publication, "Thin Film Magnetoresistors in Memory, Storage, and Related Applications", D.A. Thompson et al., IEEE Trans. Mag. MAG-11, p. 1039, (1975). These MR sensors have operated on the basis of the AMR effect even though this effect produces only a very small percentage change in the resistance.

German patent DE3820475 to Grunberg describes a layered magnetic structure which yields enhanced MR effects caused by antiparallel alignment of the magnetization. As possible materials for use in the layered structure, Grunberg lists ferromagnetic transition metals and alloys, but does not indicate which materials from the list are preferred because of superior MR amplitude.

Recently, another MR sensor has been identified in which the resistance between two uncoupled ferromagnetic layers is observed to vary as the cosine of the angle between the magnetizations of the two layers and is independent of the direction of current flow. This mechanism produces a magnetoresistance that, for selected combinations of materials, is greater in magnitude than the AMR, and is referred to as the "spin valve" (SV) magnetoresistance. An SV magnetoresistive

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sensor is being described in pending U.S. application serial no. 07/625,343 filed December 11, 1990.

The prior art does not disclose an MR sensor which has a large MR response at small applied magnetic fields.

Viewed from one aspect the present invention provides magnetoresistive sensing apparatus including, a magnetoresistive sensor comprising: a substrate; a first thin film layer of ferromagnetic material formed on the substrate; a thin film layer of non-magnetic metallic material formed on the first thin film layer of ferromagnetic material; a second thin film layer of ferromagnetic material formed on the thin film layer of non-magnetic metallic material; at least one of the ferromagnetic layers being formed of cobalt or cobalt alloy and the magnetization direction of one of the layers of ferromagnetic material being substantially perpendicular to the magnetization direction of the other when no magnetic field is applied; means for producing a current flow through the magnetoresistive sensor; and means for sensing variations in the resistivity of the magnetic sensor caused by a difference in rotation of the magnetization directions in the layers of ferromagnetic material as a function of the magnetic field being sensed.

In order that the invention may be fully understood preferred embodiments thereof will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a magnetoresistive sensor in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an exploded perspective view of an alternate embodiment of the magnetoresistive sensor;

Fig. 3 shows two related graphs, of which (a) is a graph of the room temperature hysteresis loop, and (b) is a graph of the room

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temperature magnetoresistance of the magnetoresistive sensor shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a graph which shows the magnetoresistance response along the easy axis of the magnetoresistive sensor of Fig. 3, but on a greatly reduced X-axis scale;

Fig. 5 is an end view of a further embodiment of the magnetoresistive sensor in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 6 shows two related graphs, of which (a) is a graph which shows the MR response for a magnetoresistive sensor in accordance with the present invention, and (b) shows the MR response of an alternative structure which includes an underlayer between the substrate and the first ferromagnetic layer.

Fig. 7 is a graph which shows the magnetoresistive response of another embodiment of the magnetoresistive sensor in accordance with the present invention.

Prior art magnetoresistive (MR) sensors have been based on the anisotropic magnetoresistance (AMR) in which a component of the resistance varies as $\cos^2$ of the angle between the magnetization and the direction of current flow.

The MR sensor described in pending US application Serial No 07/625,343 is one in which the resistance between two uncoupled ferromagnetic layers is observed to vary as the cosine of the angle between the magnetizations of the two layers and is independent of the direction of current flow. This mechanism produces a magnetoresistance that for selected combinations of materials, is greater in magnitude than the AMR, and is termed the "spin valve" (SV) magnetoresistance.

An MR SV sensor, in accordance with the present invention, is shown in Fig. 1. The MR sensor 10 comprises a suitable substrate 11 such as

glass, ceramic or a semiconductor, for example, upon which is deposited a first thin film layer of soft ferromagnetic material 12, a thin film layer of a nonmagnetic metallic material 14, and a second thin film layer of ferromagnetic material 16. The two layers 12, 16 of ferromagnetic material are oriented with their magnetization at an angle of about 90 degrees with respect to each other in the absence of an applied magnetic field. In addition, the magnetization of the second layer of ferromagnetic material 16 is fixed in position as shown by the arrow 20. The magnetization in the first layer of ferromagnetic material 12, in the absence of an applied magnetic field, is shown by the arrow 22. Changes in magnetization in layer 12 are by rotation, in response to an applied magnetic field, (such as magnetic field h in Fig. 1) as shown by dotted lines on layer 12 in Fig. 1.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 1 the second layer of ferromagnetic material 16 is of a higher coercivity than that of the first layer of ferromagnetic layer 12 so that the magnetization of the layer 16 can be fixed in position. The embodiment shown in Fig. 2 provides two alternate ways to fix the magnetization of the second layer of ferromagnetic material 16 in position.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, a thin film layer of an exchange biasing material 18 of high resistance is deposited in direct contact with the second thin film layer of ferromagnetic material 16 so that a biasing field can be produced by exchange coupling as is known in the art. Layer 18 can be an antiferromagnetic material or, alternatively can be a ferromagnetic layer of sufficiently high squareness, high coercivity and high resistance. The structure of Fig. 2 may be inverted, so that layer 18 is deposited first, followed by layer 16, 14, and 12.

According to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, one or both of the ferromagnetic layers 12, 16 is/are either cobalt (Co) or a cobalt alloy. The non-magnetic spacer layer 14 may be copper (Cu) or other noble metal such as silver (AG) and gold (Au). The fixed Co or Co

alloy ferromagnetic layer 16 can be exchange biased by FeMn, for example and the magnitude of the exchange bias can be controlled by the use of an underlayer as will be discussed in detail below.

An embodiment of the MR SV sensor, in accordance with the present invention, was built on a glass substrate comprising the following structure:
glass | 60ÅCo | 32ÅCu | 34ÅCo | 100ÅFeMn | 10ÅCu. The upper copper layer (not shown in Fig. 2) is deposited in order to retard the oxidation of the FeMn layer. A different, high resistivity passivation layer, such as Ta, for example, would be used in an actual device. The moment vs magnetic field for this structure is shown in Fig. 3(a) which shows the superposition of two loops corresponding to the two Co layers, one of which is exchange biased by the FeMn layer. Fig. 3(b) shows an 8.7% increase in resistivity for the field range from 2.0 x $10^4/4\pi$ Am^{-1} to 1.2 x $10^5/4\pi$ Am^{-1} (20 to 120 Oersted (Oe)) corresponding to antiparallel alignment of the Co magnetizations.

Fig. 4 shows the MR response for the same structure whose magnetic characteristics were shown in Fig. 3. Note that, due to the orientation, by 180°, of the sample, the positive field in Fig. 4 corresponds to the negative field in Fig. 3. In addition, when the field sweep amplitude is too small to reverse the exchange-biased layer 16 (Fig. 2), the antiparallel alignment occurs at fields between -4.0 x $10^4/4\pi$ Am^{-1} and 1.5 x $10^4/4\pi$ Am^{-1} (- 40 and 15 Oe).

The choice of specific materials influences the MR response that can be obtained from the MR SV sensor. For the first ferromagnetic layer 12, soft magnetic properties are required. In addition to pure cobalt, the layer 12 may comprise NiFe, NiCo or a cobalt alloy such as CoZr, CoMoNb, or NiFeCo, for example. The second ferromagnetic layer 16 preferably has hard magnetic properties in order to fix its magnetization in position. In addition to pure cobalt, cobalt alloys such as Co_{80} Ni_{20} can also be used. The second ferromagnetic layer 16 can also have its magnetization fixed in position by exchange coupling

to FeMn or NiMn, for example. In another embodiment, the magnetization of layer 16 is fixed by exchange coupling to a high coercivity material such as CoPt or CoPtCr.

The level of exchange bias obtainable in the above-described embodiments may not be suitable for some applications. It has been discovered that the level of exchange bias can be increased by the specific embodiment of an MR SV sensor shown in Fig. 5. In this embodiment the substrate 11, the layer of nonmagnetic material 14, the two layers 12, 16 of ferromagnetic material, and the layer of exchange biasing material 18 correspond to the same structure as that described in conjunction with Figs. 1 and 2. However, a thin underlayer 24 is deposited upon substrate 11 prior to the deposition of the other layers. The underlayer 24 is preferably zirconium (Zr) about 5.0×10^{-9}m (50Å) thick, and this underlayer serves to increase the c-axis texture of the Co layers, resulting in better crystallographic matching between Co and FeMn which in turn increases the exchange coupling. The MR response for a specific example of an underlayer is shown in Fig. 6 in which Fig. 6(a) shows that MR response for a structure without an underlayer, and Fig. 6(b) shows MR response for the same structure, except that 5.0×10^{-9}m (50Å) of Zr was first deposited on the substrate. The structure of Fig. 6(b) comprises:

glass ¦ 50ÅZr.¦ 72ÅCo ¦ 30ÅCu ¦ 32ÅCo ¦ 100ÅFeMn ¦ 40ÅZr.

The capping layer 26 (Fig. 5) of a high resistivity material such as Ta or Zr, for example, is then deposited over the MR sensor, and electrical leads 28 and 30 are provided to form a circuit path between the MR sensor structure, current source 32 and sensing means 34.

The MR response of a specific embodiment of an MR SV sensor is shown in Fig. 7, and this MR structure combines high MR amplitude (5.2%) with very low saturation fields (15Oe). The data shown in Fig. 6 is for an MR sensor which comprises the following structure:

Si¦ 80ÅNiFe ¦ 22ÅCu ¦ 35ÅCo ¦ 100ÅFeMn ¦ 10ÅCu.

The MR response can be made even higher by the use of an underlayer (Zr or Ta, for example), and/or a different capping layer (again Zr or Ta, for example). These changes in structure would not produce any deterioration in the soft magnetic properties of the sensor.

A magnetoresistive (MR) sensor which has a large MR response at small applied magnetic fields has been described. The MR sensor comprises a layered structure formed on a substrate including first and second thin film layers of ferromagnetic material separated by a thin film layer of non-magnetic metallic material, with at least one of the layers of ferromagnetic material formed of a material taken from the group consisting of cobalt and cobalt alloys. The magnetization direction of the first layer of ferromagnetic material is substantially perpendicular to the magnetization direction of the second layer of ferromagnetic material at zero applied magnetic field. A current flow is produced through the MR sensor, and the variations are sensed in the resistivity of the MR sensor due to the difference in rotation of the magnetizations in the layers of ferromagnetic material as a function of the magnetic field being sensed.

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CLAIMS

1 A magnetoresistive sensing apparatus including,

a magnetoresistive sensor comprising:

a substrate;
a first thin film layer of ferromagnetic material formed on the substrate;

a thin film layer of non-magnetic metallic material formed on the first thin film layer of ferromagnetic material;

a second thin film layer of ferromagnetic material formed on the thin film layer of non-magnetic metallic material;

at least one of the ferromagnetic layers being formed of cobalt or cobalt alloy and the magnetization direction of one of the layers of ferromagnetic material being substantially perpendicular to the magnetization direction of the other when no magnetic field is applied;

means for producing a current flow through the magnetoresistive sensor; and

means for sensing variations in the resistivity of the magnetic sensor caused by a difference in rotation of the magnetization directions in the layers of ferromagnetic material as a function of the magnetic field being sensed.

2. Magnetoresistive sensing apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein the magnetoresistive sensor further comprises:



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means for fixing the magnetization direction of the second layer of ferromagnetic material, whereby changes in resistivity are produced as a result of rotation of the magnetization direction in the first layer of ferromagnetic material.

3. Magnetoresistive sensing apparatus as claimed in claim 2 wherein the means for fixing the magnetization direction of the second layer of ferromagnetic material comprises providing the second layer of ferromagnetic material with a substantially higher coercivity than the coercivity of the first layer of ferromagnetic material.

4. Magnetoresistive sensing apparatus as claimed in claim 2 wherein the means for fixing the magnetization direction of the second layer of ferromagnetic material comprises a thin film layer of an exchange biasing material in direct contact with the second layer of ferromagnetic material.

5. Magnetoresistive sensing apparatus as claimed in any of the preceding claims wherein the layer of non-magnetic material is formed from a material taken from the group consisting of copper, silver and gold.

6. Magnetoresistive sensing apparatus as claimed in any of the preceding claims further comprising an underlayer disposed between the substrate and the first layer of ferromagnetic material.

7. Magnetoresistive sensing apparatus as claimed in claim 6 wherein the underlayer is formed of a material taken from the group consisting of tantalum and zirconium.

8. Magnetoresistive sensing apparatus as claimed in any of the preceding claims wherein the first ferromagnetic layer is NiFe and the second ferromagnetic layer is cobalt or a cobalt alloy.

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