

## Recent developments on magnetoimpedance sensor

Tsuyoshi Uchiyama

Graduate school of engineering, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8603, Nagoya, Japan

Sensitive micro magnetic sensors referred to as MI sensors<sup>1)</sup> are based on magnetoimpedance (MI) effect in amorphous wires and CMOS IC electronic circuits providing a sharp-pulse excitation. Micro sized mass production MI IC chips for electronic compasses have been supplied since 2002 for mobile phones and since 2010 for smart phones. Making use of ultra-low intrinsic magnetic noise in amorphous wires, pico-Tesla ( $10^{-8}$  Oe) resolution had been realized for developed MI sensor, in which several hundred turns pick-up coil was used for signal detection.

For measuring extremely weak magnetic field such as a bio-magnetic field, it is necessary for canceling the background uniform noises such as geomagnetic field. We have developed a gradiometer based on the MI sensor. The gradiometer is composed of a pair of MI elements: a sensing element and a reference element with distance between elements of 3 cm. The gradiometer has a good linearity and a high sensitivity of  $1.2 \times 10^5$  V/T even for no amplification (Fig.1). The sensitivity difference in two heads is within 1%. As shown in Fig. 2, the noise level of the gradiometer is approximately  $2 \text{ pT/Hz}^{1/2}$  at 1Hz. We have also demonstrated bio-magnetic field measurement using the high performance MI gradiometer<sup>2)-3)</sup>.

Three principal advantageous features of the amorphous wire MI sensor in summarized are follows.

- 1) Sub-millimeter size sensor head is realized with a high sensitivity of several nT resolution. Utilizing this advantage, 3-axis electronic compass chips having  $10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$  diameter amorphous wire heads are in producing; those are compatible with the advanced integrated circuitry for smart phones.
- 2) Ultra high sensitivity with a resolution of 1 pT without any magnetic shielding in a portable type MI sensor operating at room temperature have been realized.
- 3) Ultra quick response for magnetic field signal detection will be useful for micro size wireless receiver application.

### References

- 1) K. Mohri, Y. Honkura, L. V. Panina, T. Uchiyama, Journal of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, **12**(2012), 7491.
- 2) K. Wang, S. Tajima, D. Song, N. Hamada, C. M. Cai, T. Uchiyama, J. Appl. Phys., **117**(2015), 17B306.
- 3) T. Takiya and T. Uchiyama, IEEE. Trans. Mag., **53**(2017),4002804.

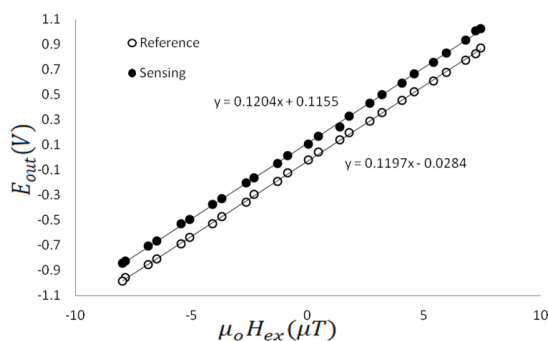


Fig.1 Field detection characteristics of the MI gradiometer. Number of turns of the pick-up coil is 600 and the length of the wire is 1 cm.

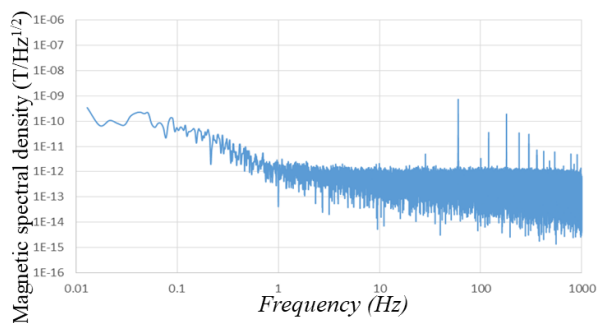


Fig.2 Magnetic noise spectral density of the MI gradiometer.