

Valve behavior of giant magnetoimpedance in field-annealed $\text{Co}_{70}\text{Fe}_5\text{Si}_{15}\text{Nb}_{2.2}\text{Cu}_{0.8}\text{B}_7$ amorphous ribbon

Phan M.-H., Peng H.-X., Wisnom M.R., Yu S.-C., Chau N.

Advanced Composites Group, Department of Aerospace Engineering, Bristol University, University Walk, Bristol BS8 1TR, United Kingdom; Department of Physics, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju, 361-763, South Korea; Center for Materials Science, National University of Hanoi, 334 Nguyen Trai, Hanoi, Viet Nam

Abstract: The influence of longitudinal field annealing on the giant magnetoimpedance (GMI) effect in $\text{Co}_{70}\text{Fe}_5\text{Si}_{15}\text{Nb}_{2.2}\text{Cu}_{0.8}\text{B}_7$ amorphous ribbons has been investigated. It was found that annealing in the open air at magnetic fields smaller than the anisotropy field along the ribbon gave rise to the GMI-valve phenomenon, while annealing at magnetic fields higher than the anisotropy field significantly reduced the GMI effect. The GMI-valve behavior corresponding to the highest field sensitivity of GMI (125%Oe) was observed at a frequency of 0.1 MHz in the ribbon annealed under an applied field of 2 Oe. This is ideal for developing sensitive and quick-response magnetic sensors. The GMI-valve behavior observed in the Co-based amorphous ribbon due to field annealing can be explained by considering the complex permeability spectra in relation to the rotational dc magnetization. ?? 2005 American Institute of Physics.

Index Keywords: Anisotropy; Cobalt compounds; Electric impedance; Electron tubes; Frequencies; Giant magnetoresistance; Magnetic permeability; Magnetostriction; Sensitivity analysis; Substitution reactions; Amorphous ribbon; Asymmetric giant magnetoimpedance (AGMI); Giant magnetoimpedance; Valve behavior; Amorphous materials

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Correspondence Address: Phan, M.-H.; Advanced Composites Group, Department of Aerospace Engineering, Bristol University, University Walk, Bristol BS8 1TR, United Kingdom; email: M.H.Phan@bristol.ac.uk

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Authors with affiliations:

1. Phan, M.-H., Advanced Composites Group, Department of Aerospace Engineering, Bristol University, University Walk, Bristol BS8 1TR, United Kingdom
2. Peng, H.-X., Advanced Composites Group, Department of Aerospace Engineering, Bristol University, University Walk, Bristol BS8 1TR, United Kingdom
3. Wisnom, M.R., Advanced Composites Group, Department of Aerospace Engineering, Bristol University, University Walk, Bristol BS8 1TR, United Kingdom
4. Yu, S.-C., Department of Physics, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju, 361-763, South Korea
5. Chau, N., Center for Materials Science, National University of Hanoi, 334 Nguyen Trai, Hanoi, Viet Nam

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