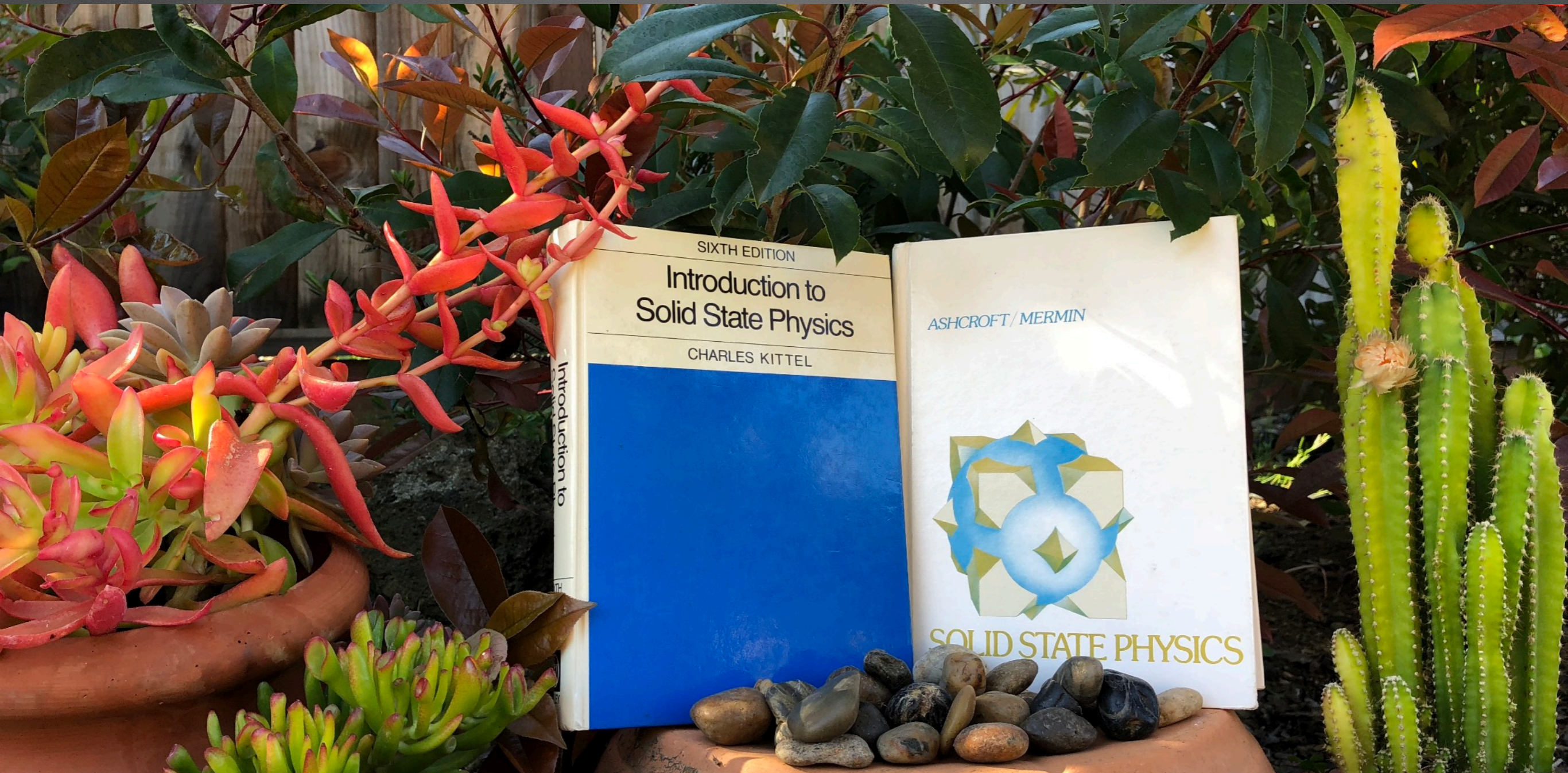


Solid State Physics in the Wild

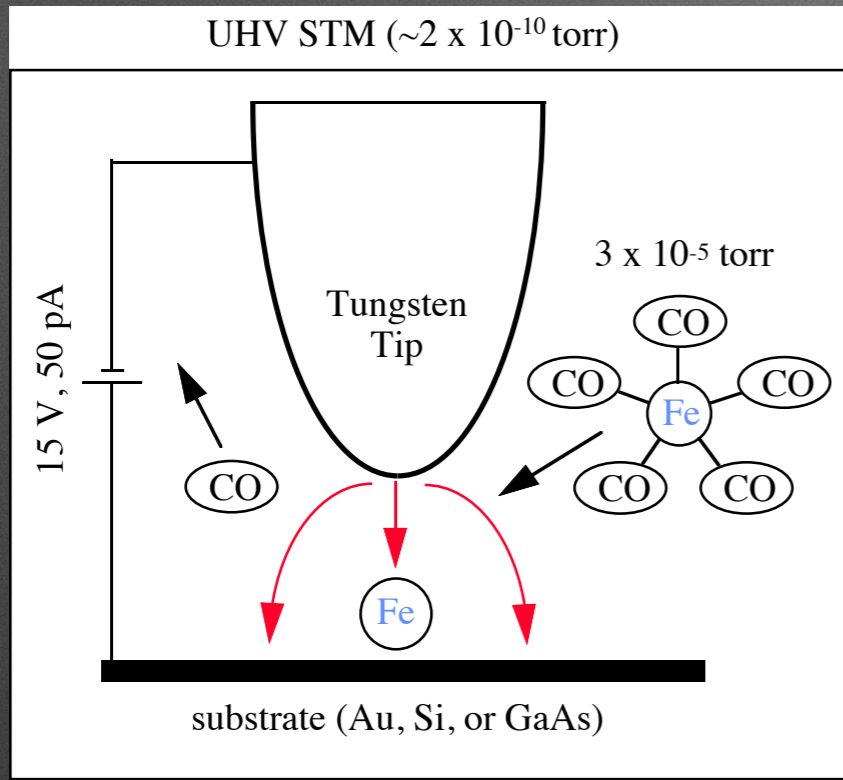
Savas Gider



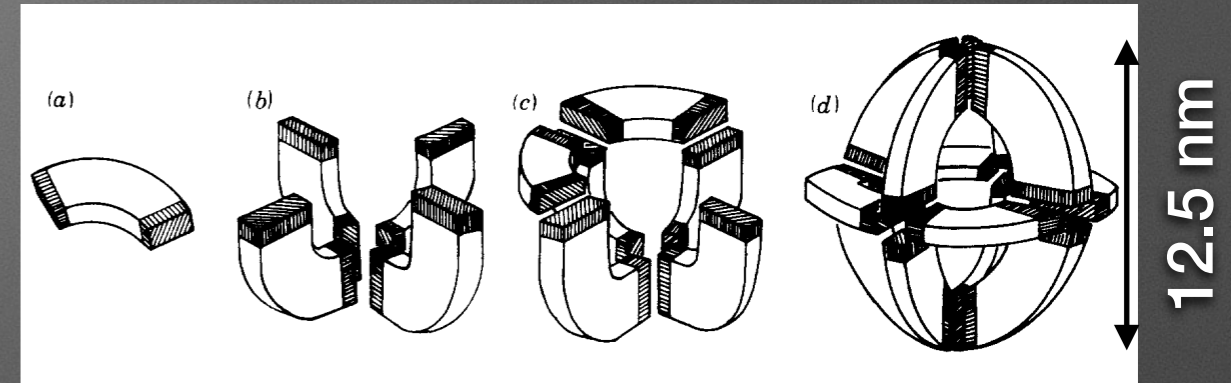
PhD Research



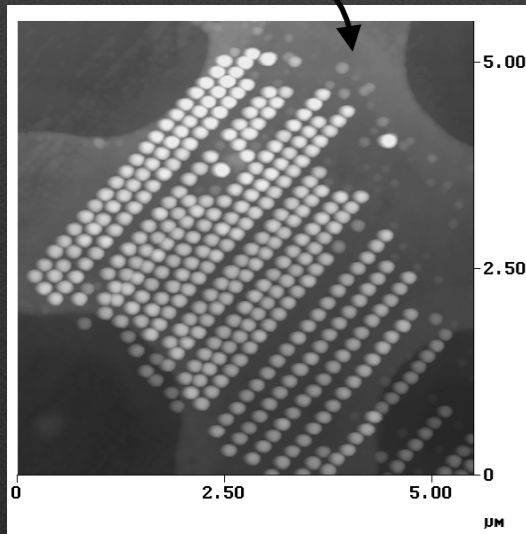
Artificial Magnets



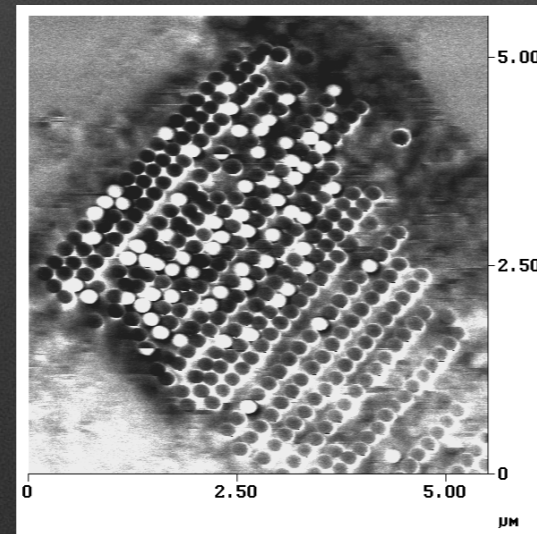
Biological Magnets (Ferritin)



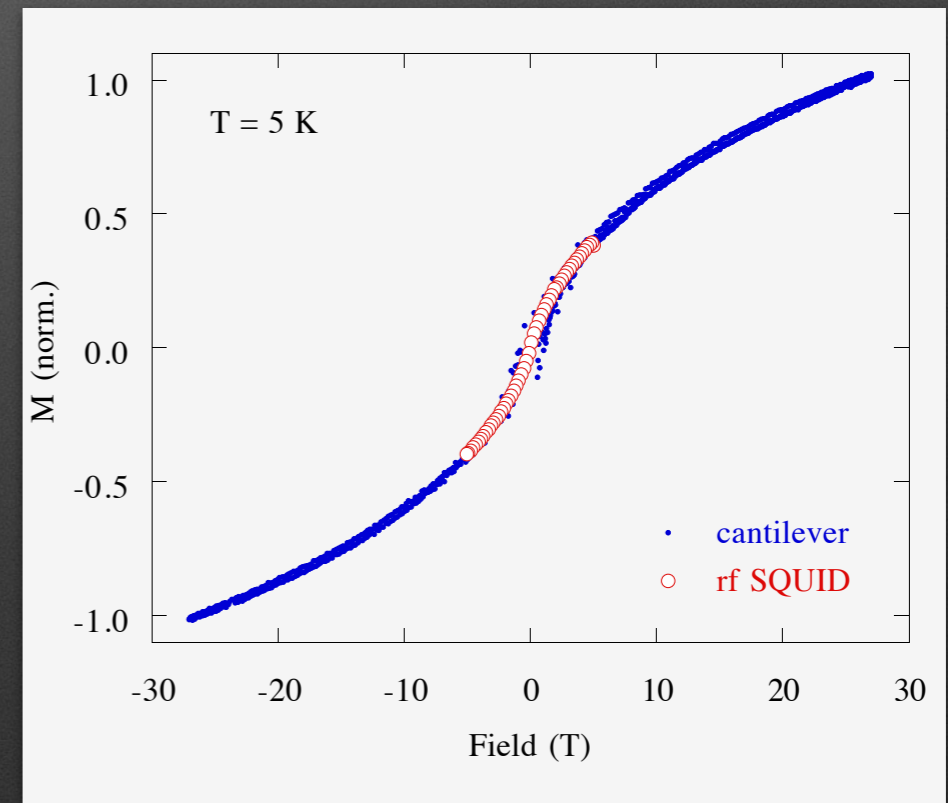
Hall bar



AFM



MFM

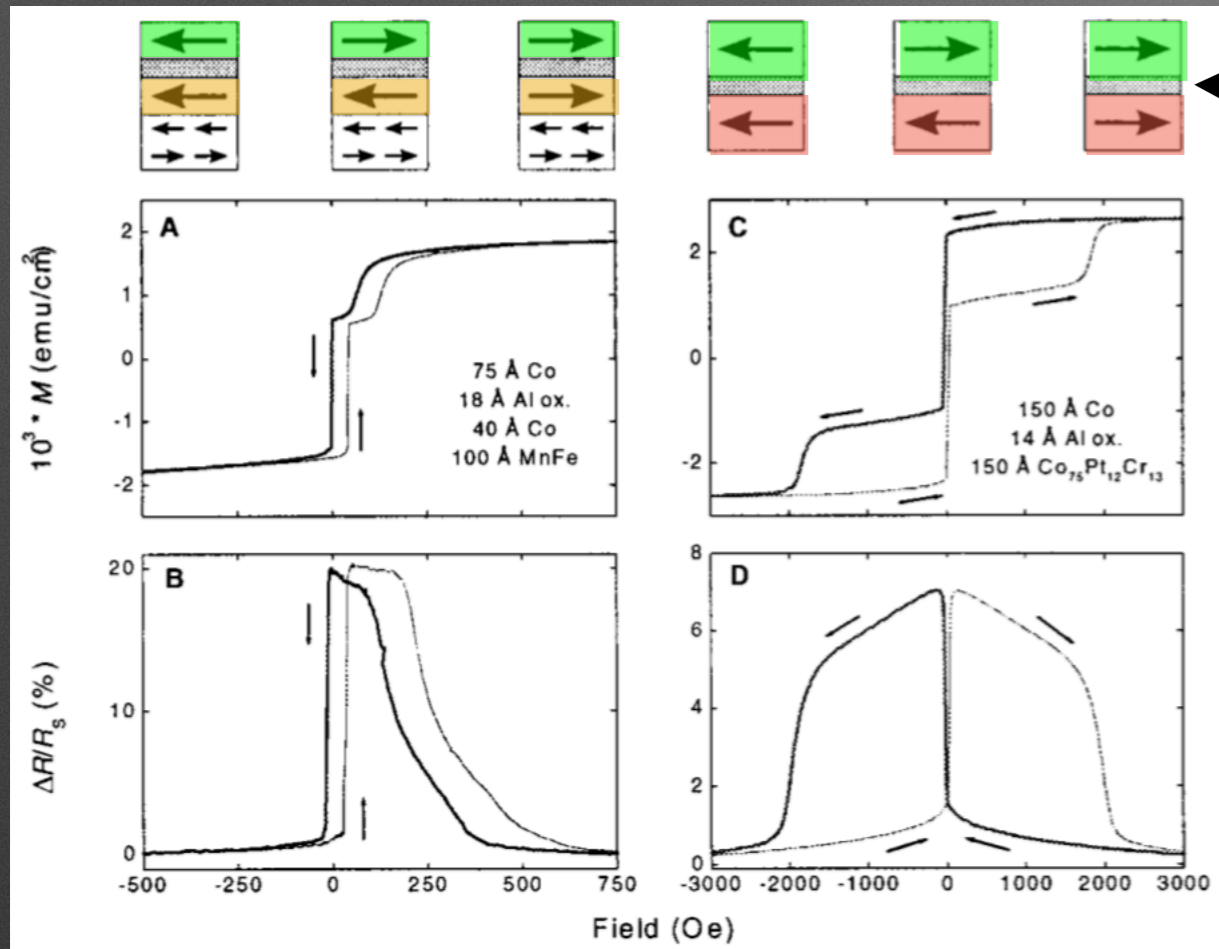


Post-Doc Research

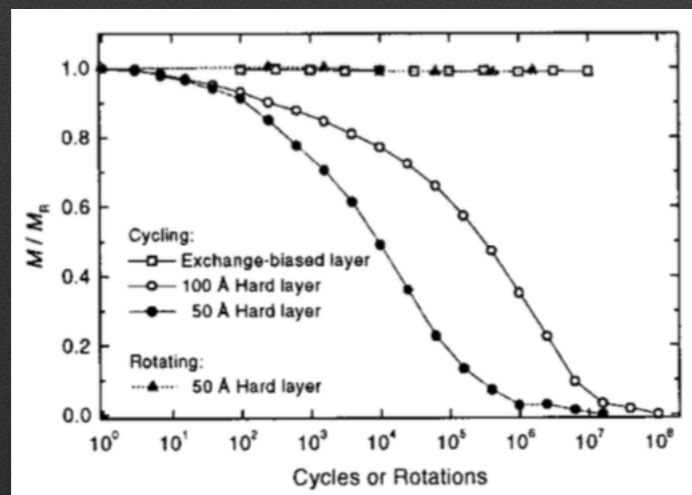
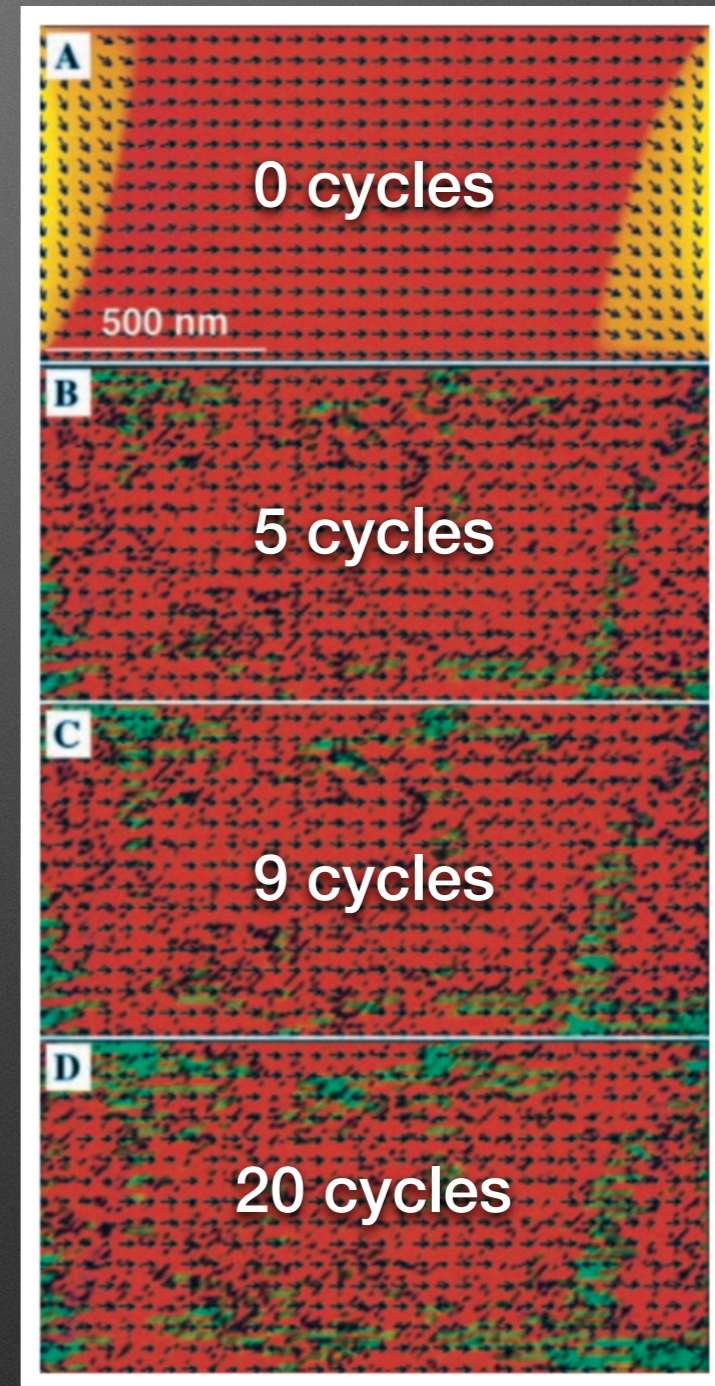
Tunneling MagnetoResistance
Antiferro. Ref. Hard Ref.



Hard Ref.
Simulation



tunnel barrier



Professional Career

The image features a topographic map of the San Francisco Bay Area. Overlaid on the map are several logos and business cards for Savas Gider, Ph.D. at different stages of his career:

- San Francisco:** A business card for Western Digital (WD) with contact information for Savas Gider, Ph.D., Senior Principal Engineer, Reader Design, Magnetic Head Operations. Address: 44100 Osgood Road, Fremont, CA 94539. Tel: 510.683.7963, Fax: 510.683.7666, Email: savas.gider@wdc.com, Website: www.wdc.com.
- Diablo Range:** The IBM logo.
- Santa Cruz Range:** The SiTime logo.
- Pacific Ocean:** The Apple logo.

Arrows indicate a career path: from the Pacific Ocean to Apple, then to SiTime, then to the Santa Cruz Range, then to the Diablo Range, and finally to the San Francisco area (WD). A central 'WD' logo is also present.

SiTime Business Card:
SiTime™
It's about time
Savas Gider
MEMS Development Engineer
990 Almanor Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94085
r 408.331.9124
r 408.328.4439
savas@sitime.com
www.sitime.com

IBM Business Card:
IBM
Savas Gider, Ph.D.
Senior Engineer
Head Design and Testing
Storage Technology Division
5600 Cottle Road
San Jose, CA 95193
Tel 408 256 5841
Fax 408 256 1010
svrsg@us.ibm.com

Source: USGS

Magnetic Sensors (& Memories)

Magnetoresistance (MR)

Hall Effect
~0.1 %
1879

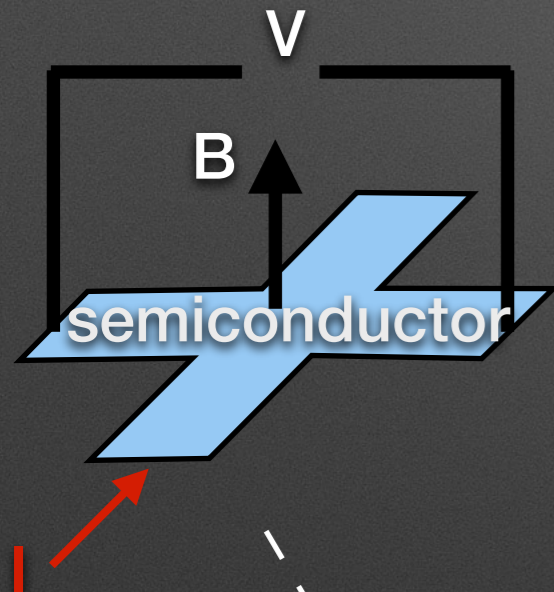
AMR
(Anisotropic MR)
~1 %
1856

GMR
(Giant MR)
~10 %
1988

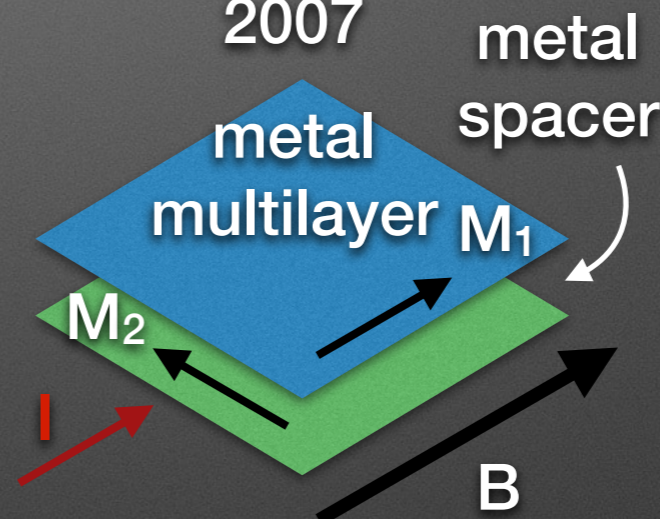
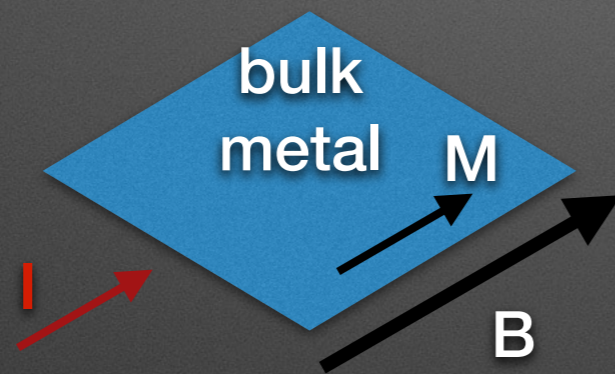
TMR
(Tunneling MR)
~100 %
1975/1995
4.2 K 300 K



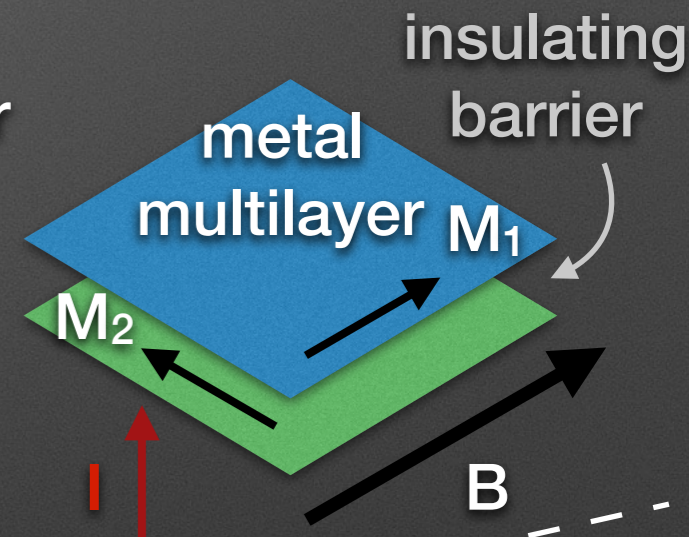
2007



Senses out-of-plane fields

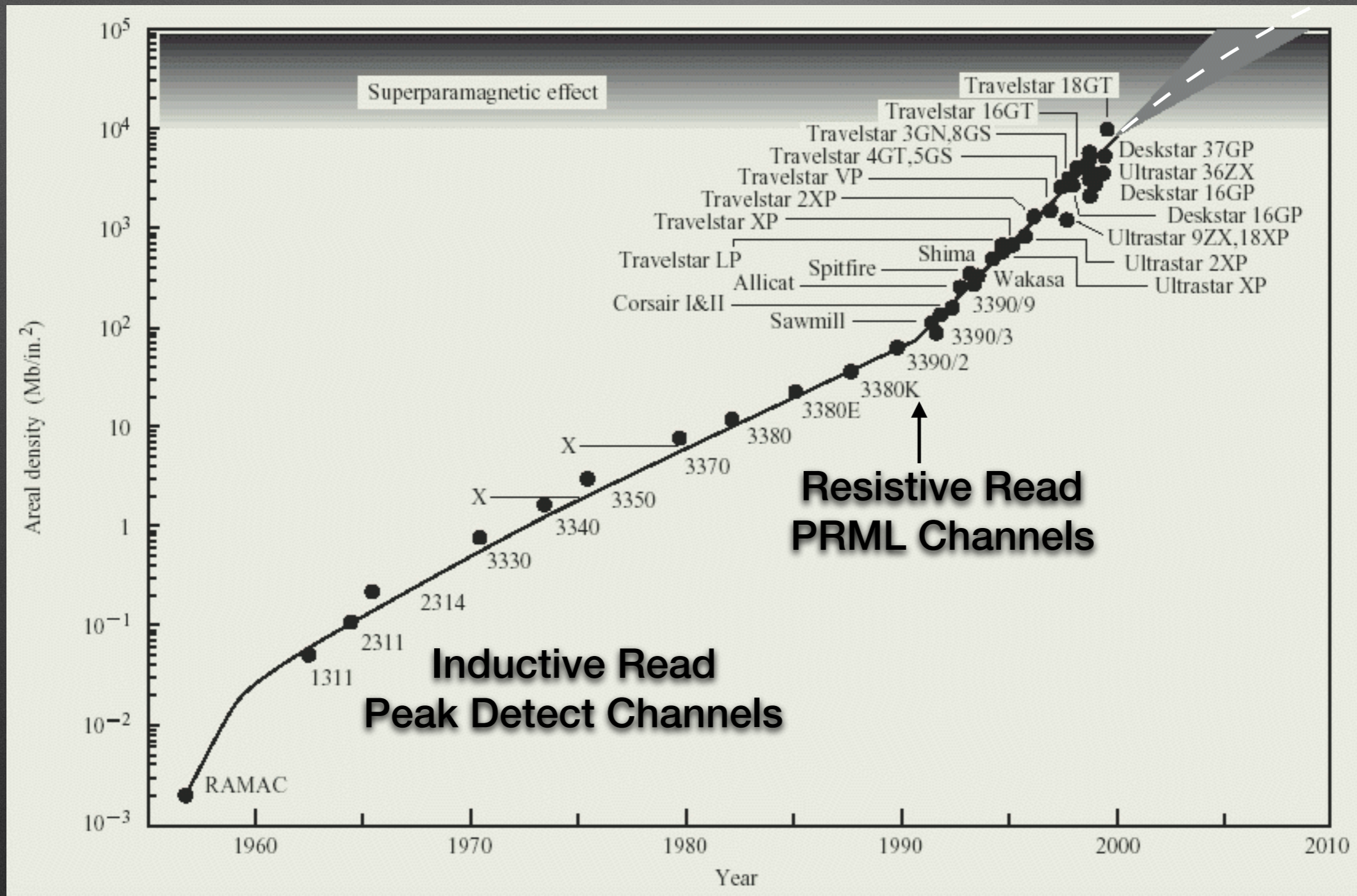


Senses in-plane fields



Magnetic Recording History

10⁶



2018

Source: D. A. Thompson & J. S. Best, *IBM J. Res. Dev.* 44, 3 (2000)

Magnetic Recording Artifacts

305 RAMAC (1956)

24 in., 1200 RPM

87.5 KB/disk

20 μ m fly height

Floppy Disk (1987)

3.5 in., 300 RPM

~1 MB/disk

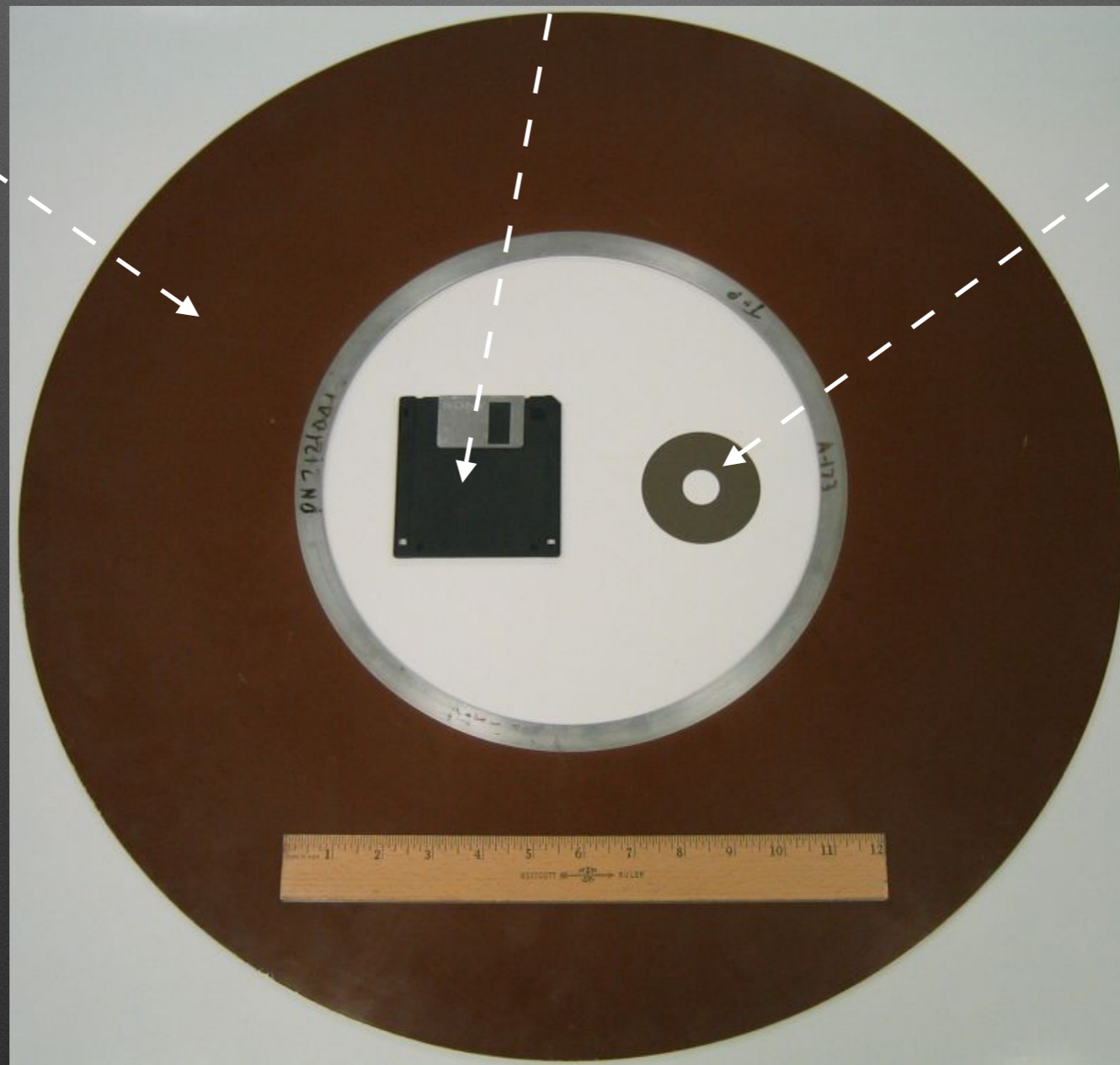
contact

Travelstar 7K1000 (2018)

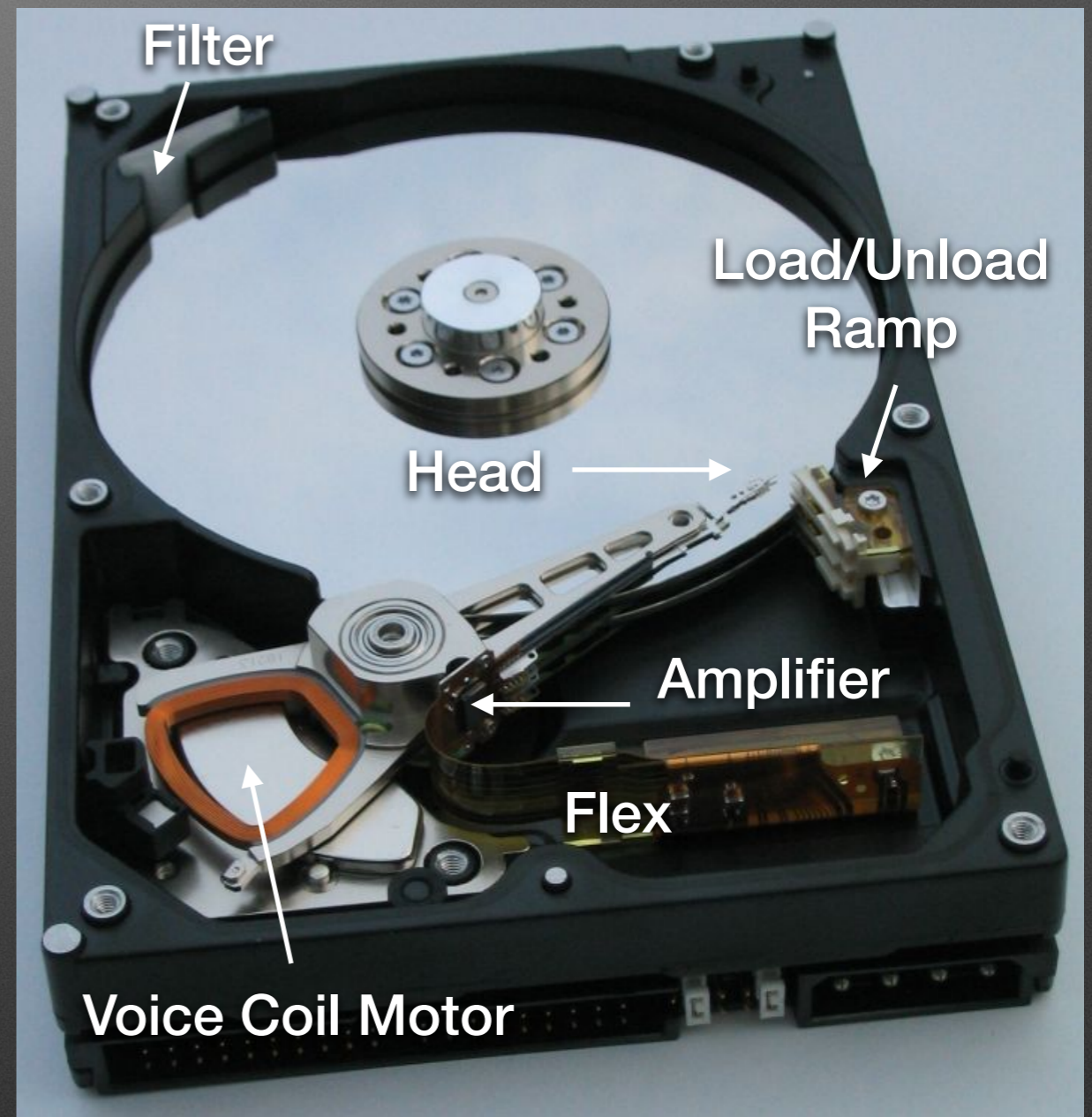
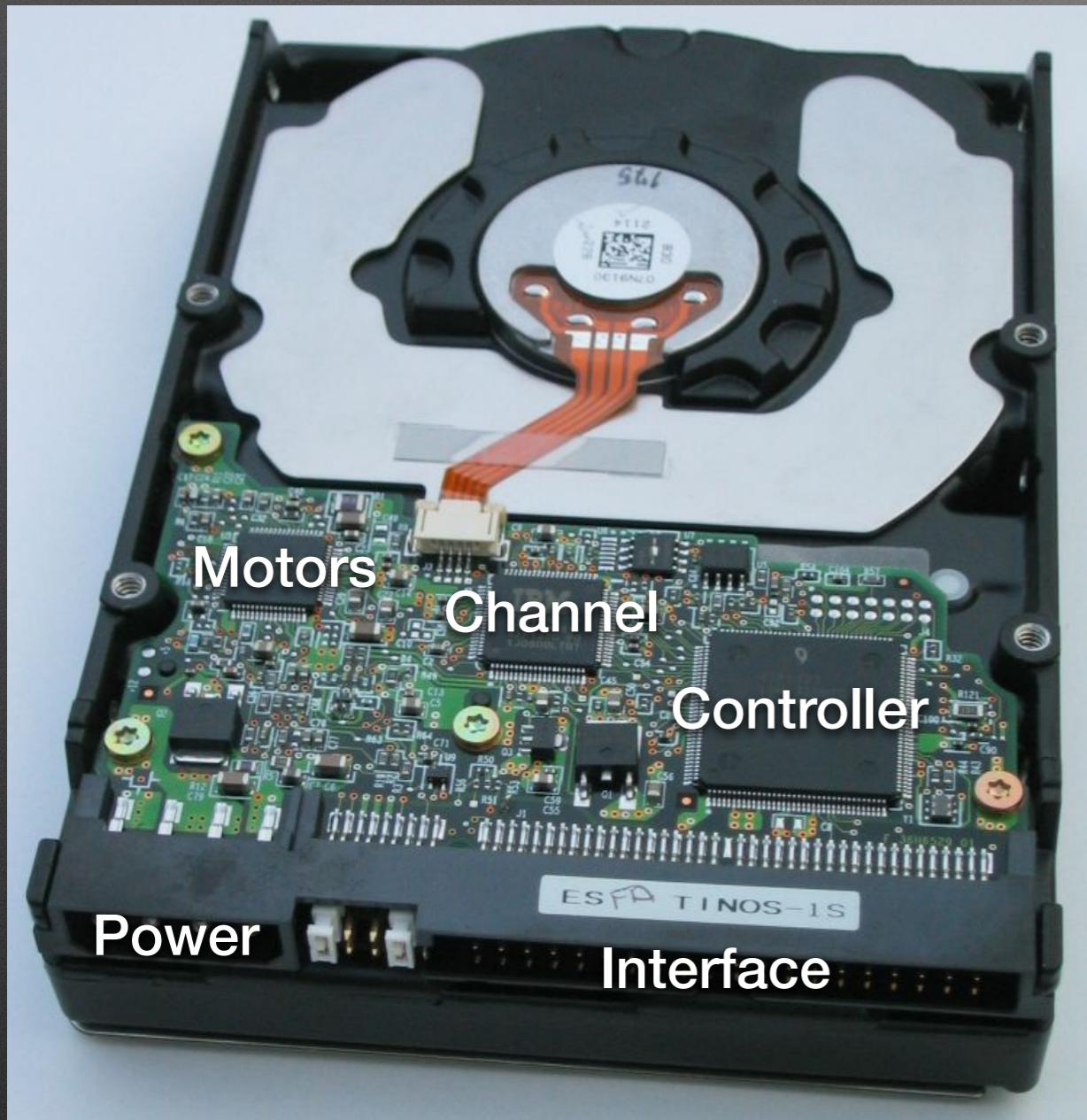
2.5 in., 7200 RPM

500 GB/disk

7 nm fly height

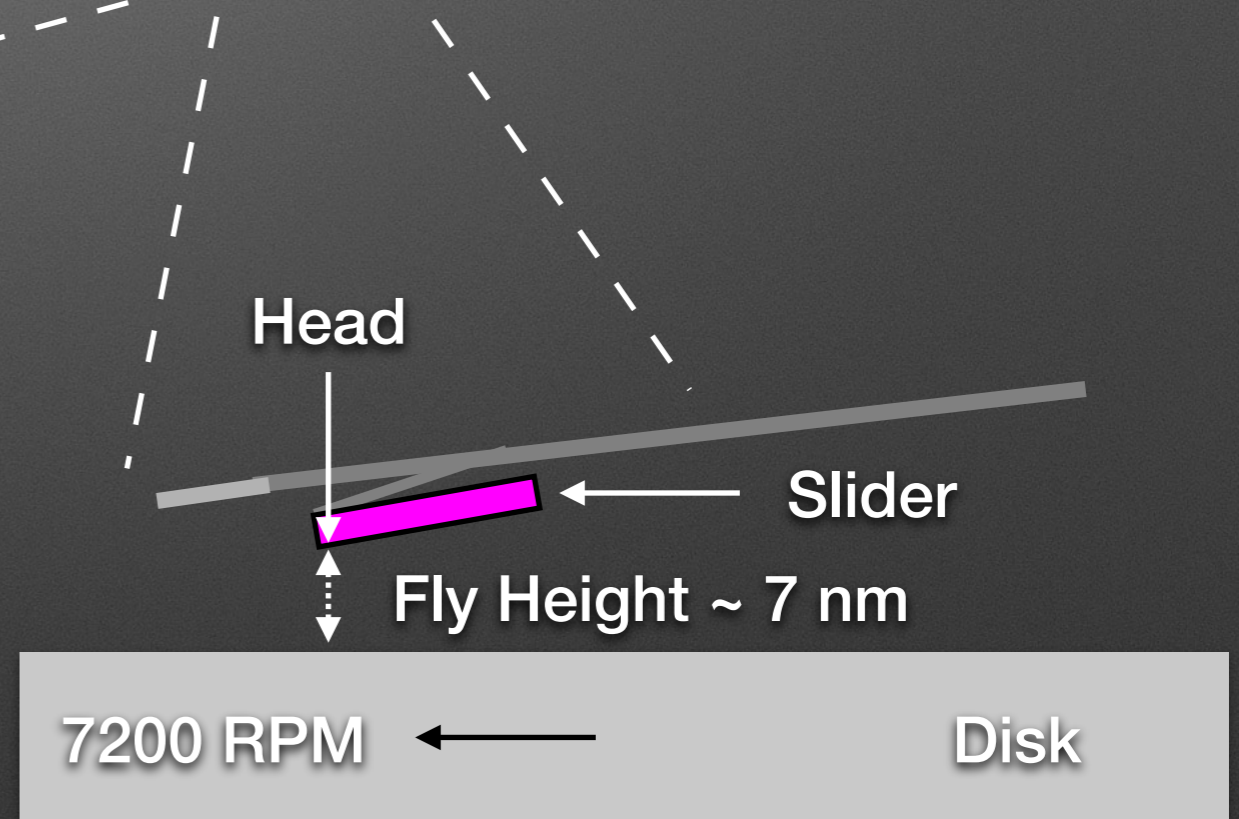
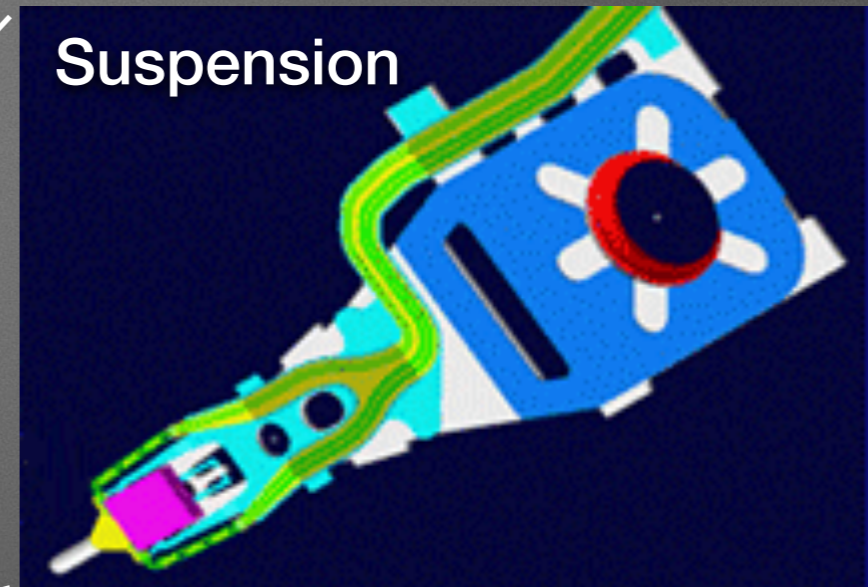


Hard Disk Drive



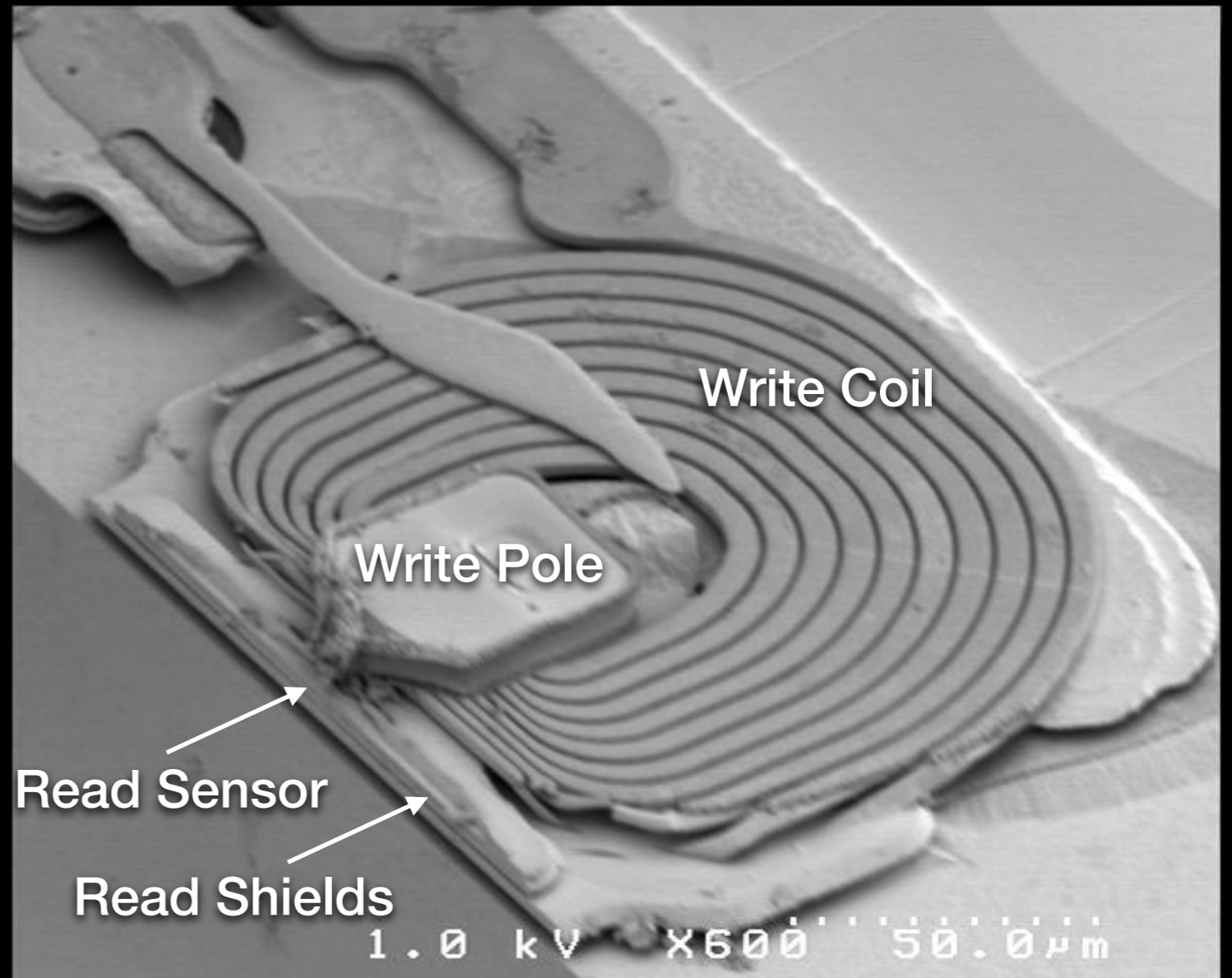
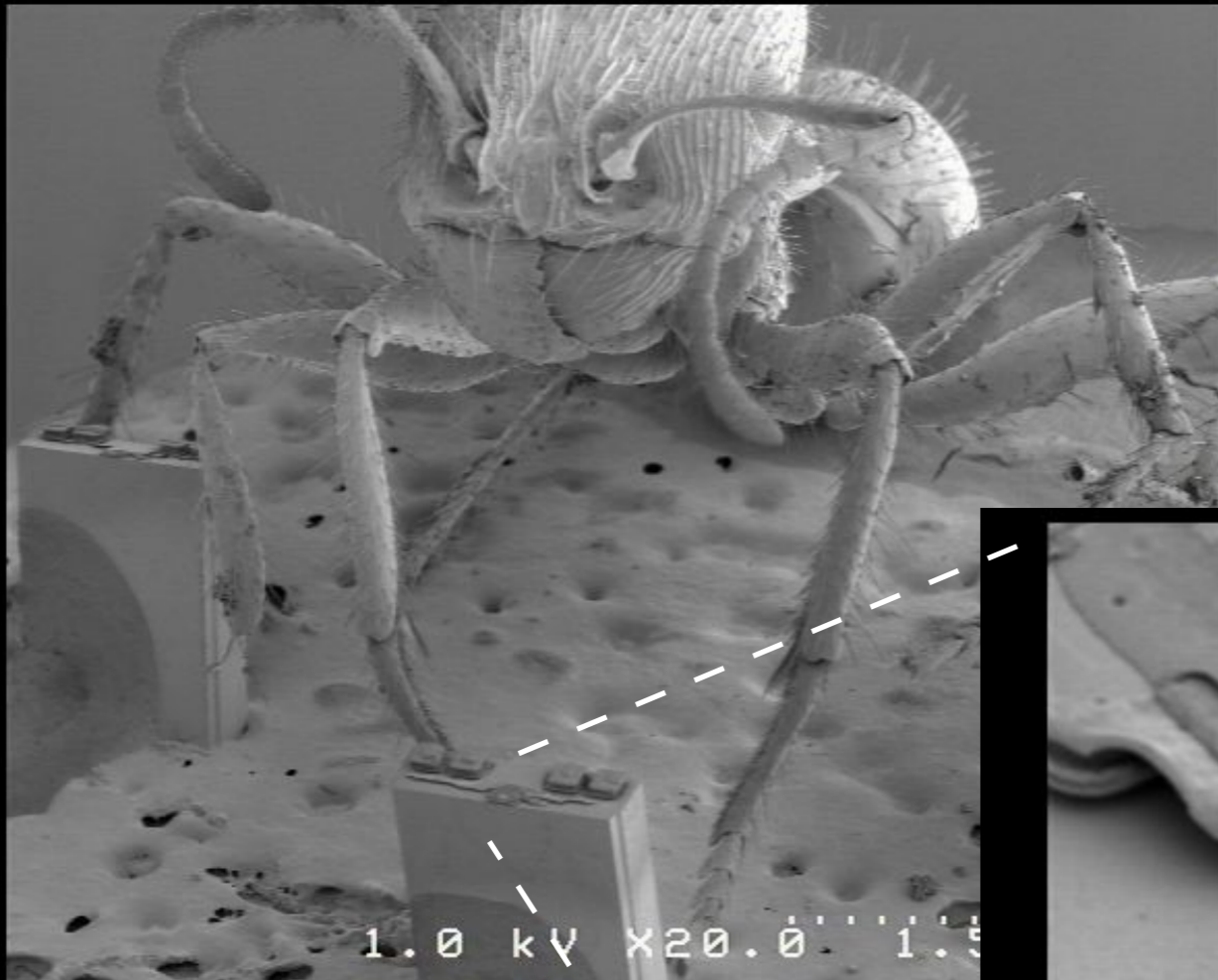
Deskstar 180GXP, 3.5 in., 7200 RPM, 60 GB/disk (2006)

Head-Disk Interface

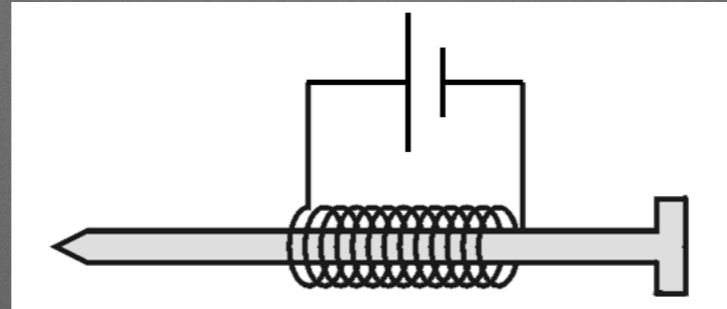


$$\text{velocity} = 7200 \text{ RPM} * \pi * 3.5 \text{ in.} = 75 \text{ mph!}$$

Write/Read Head

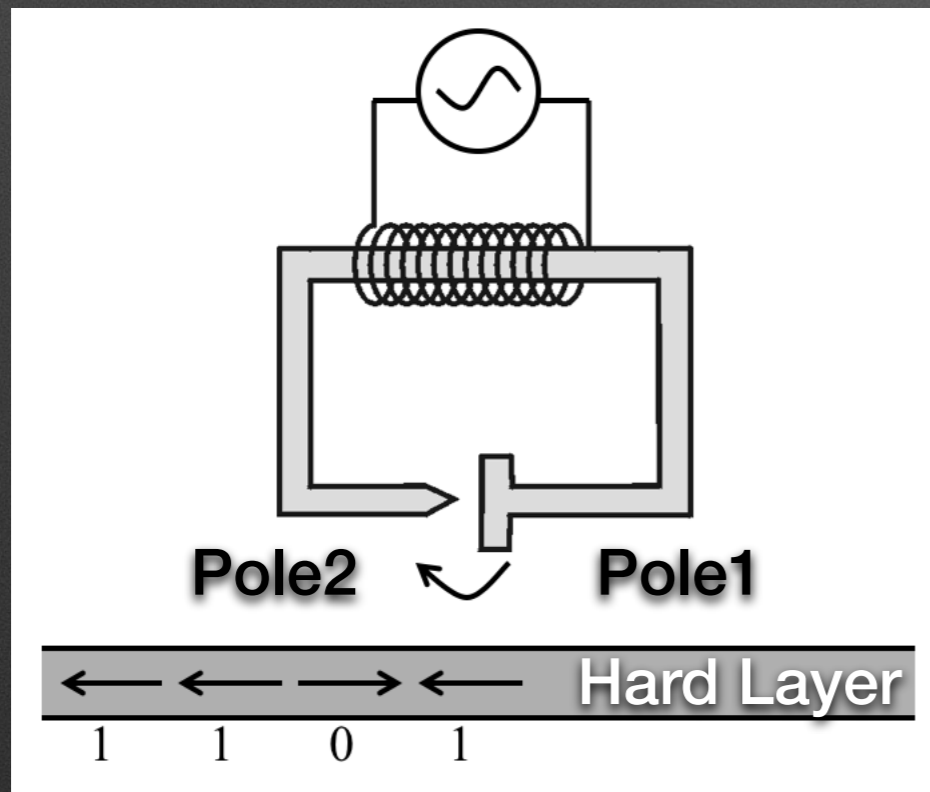


Writing the Data

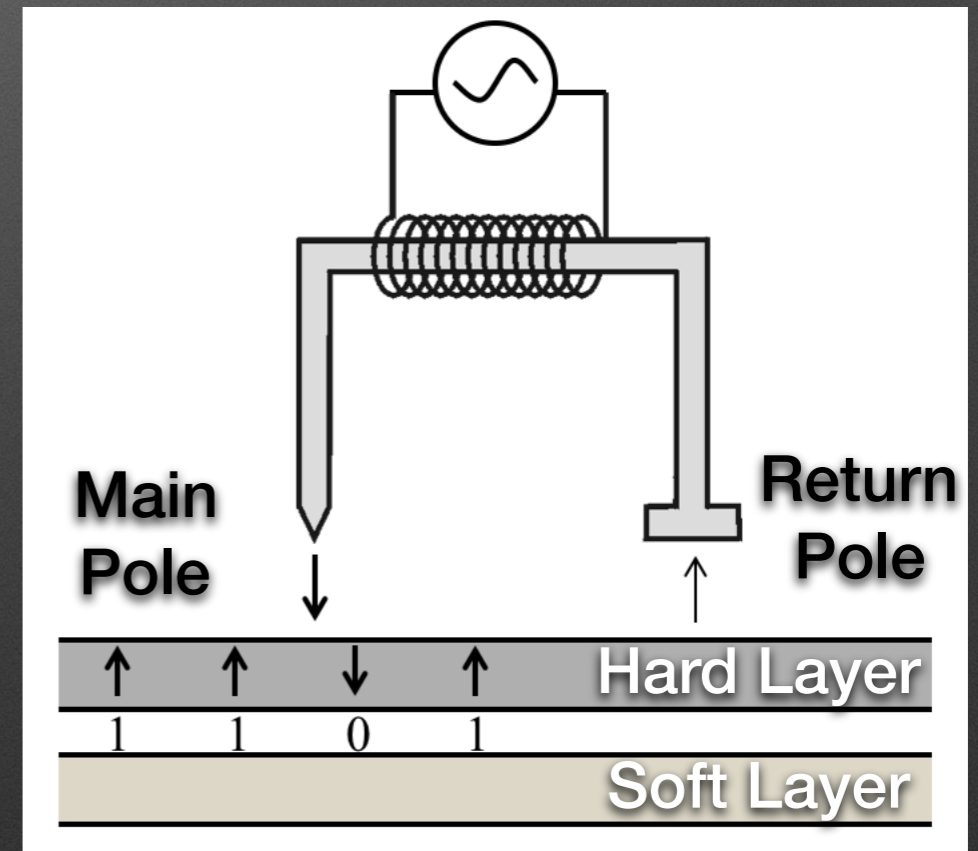


Longitudinal Recording

Perpendicular Recording



1956-2006

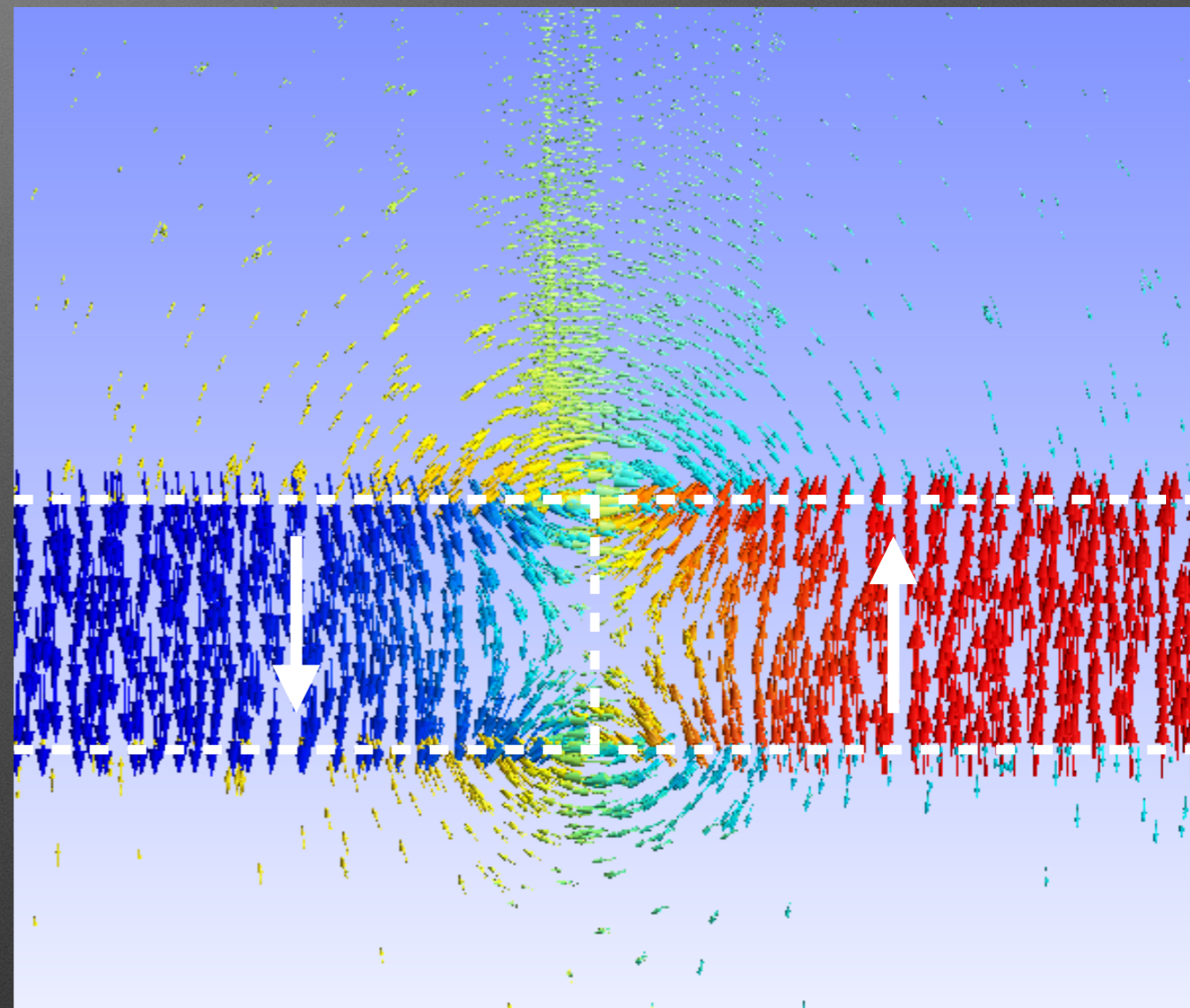
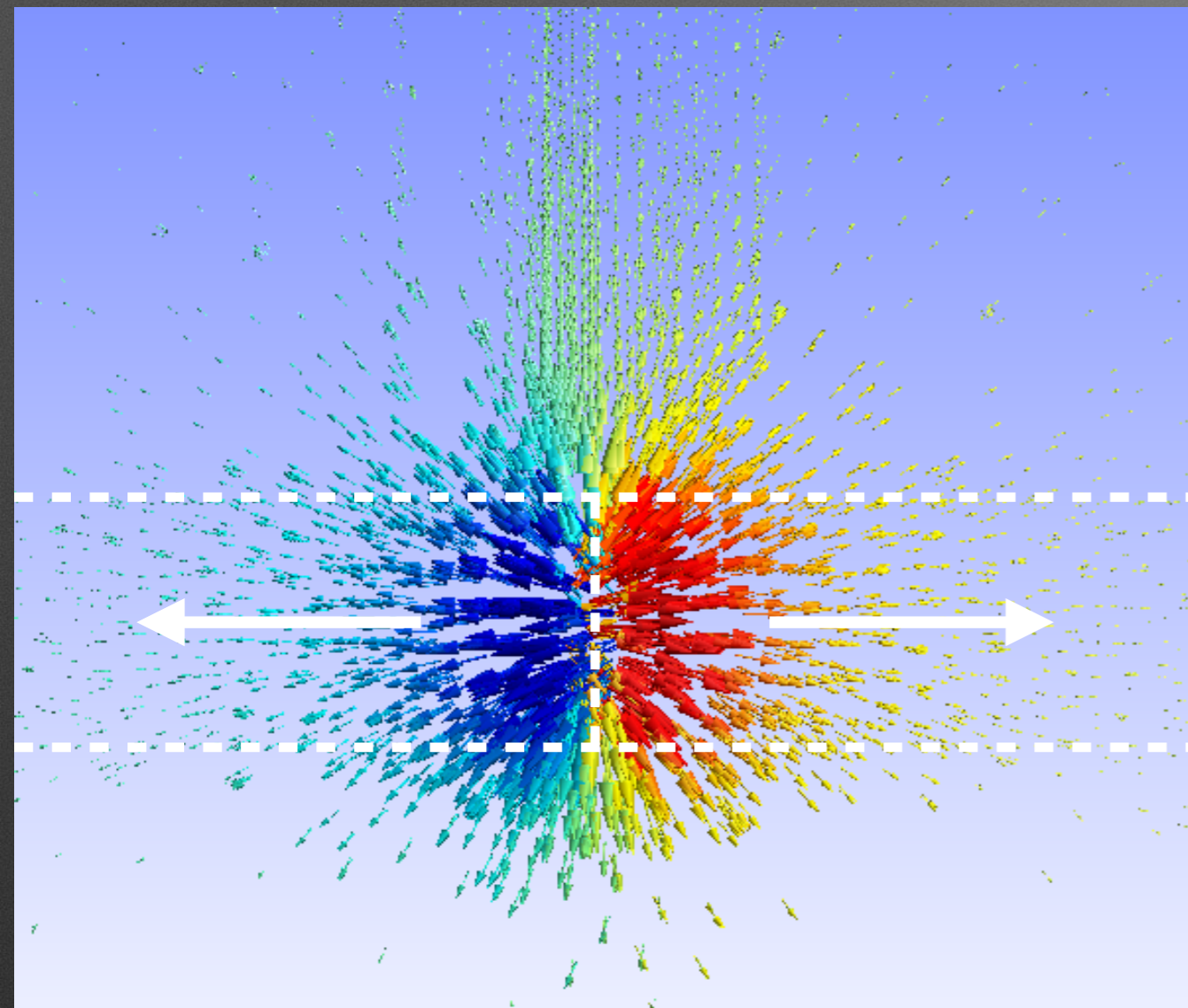


2007-

Writing the Data

Longitudinal Recording

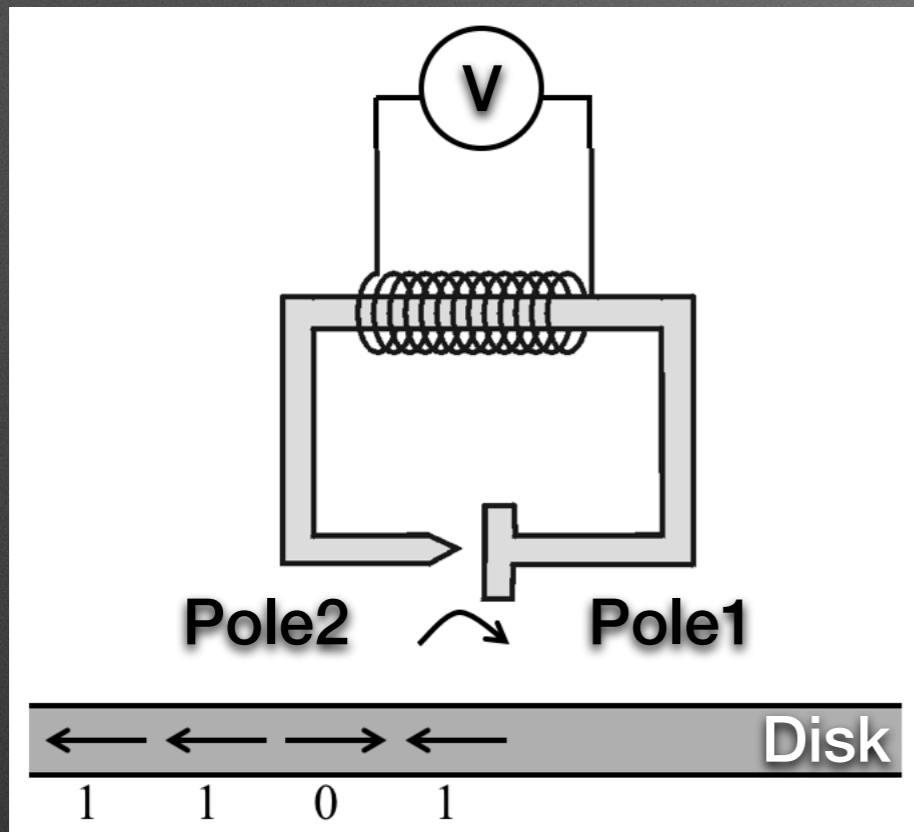
Perpendicular Recording



Reader measures perpendicular component of field in both cases.

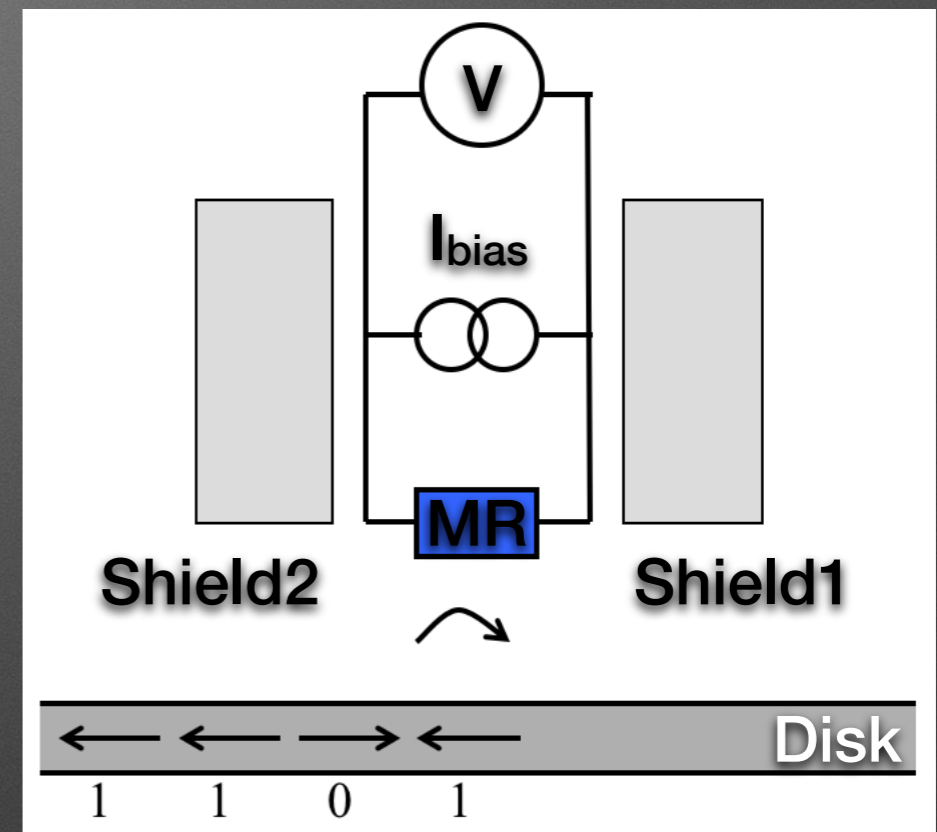
Reading the Data

Inductive Reader



1956-1990

MagnetoResistive (MR) Reader



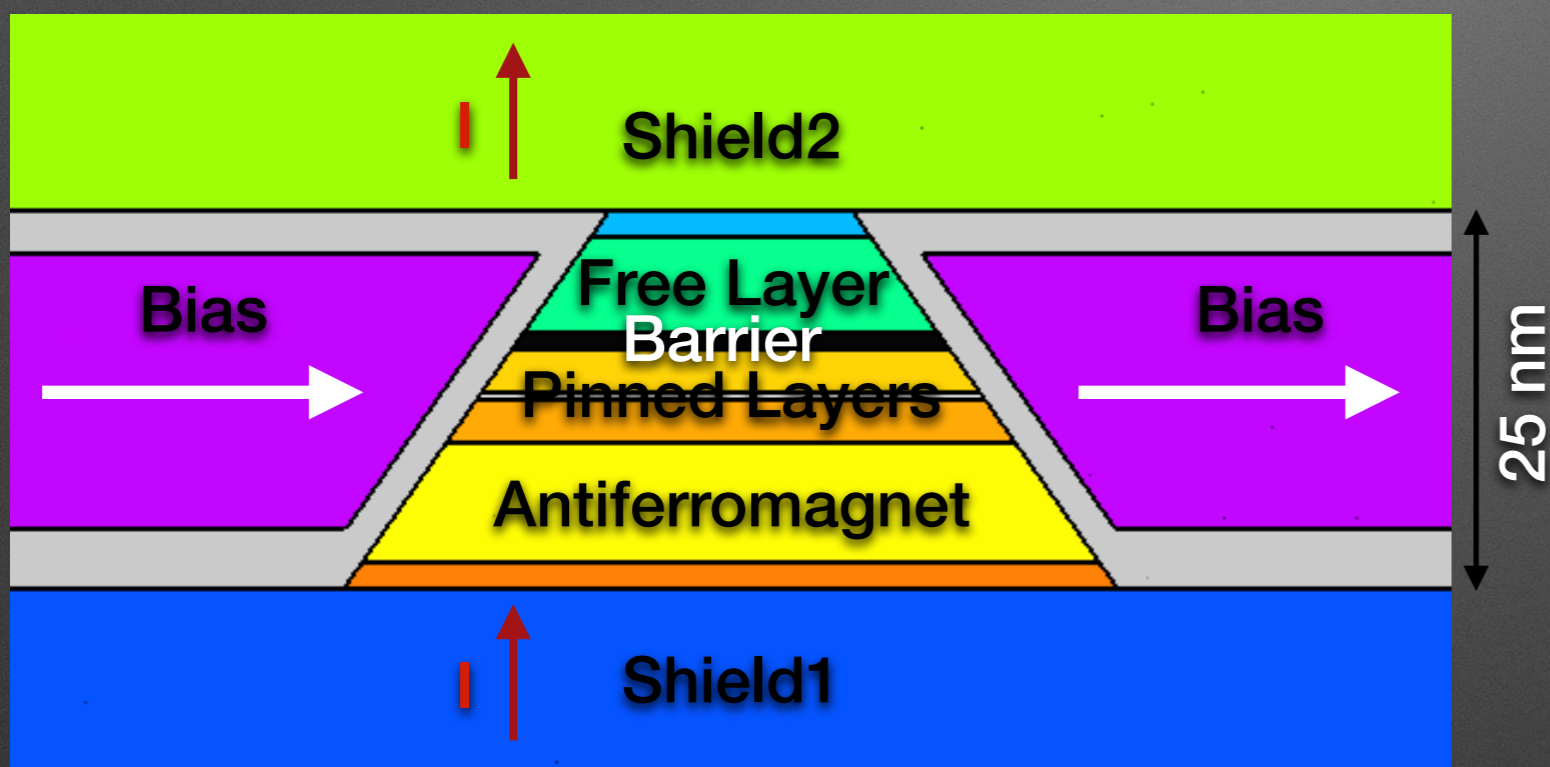
AMR = Anisotropic MR (1991-)

GMR = Giant MR (1997-)

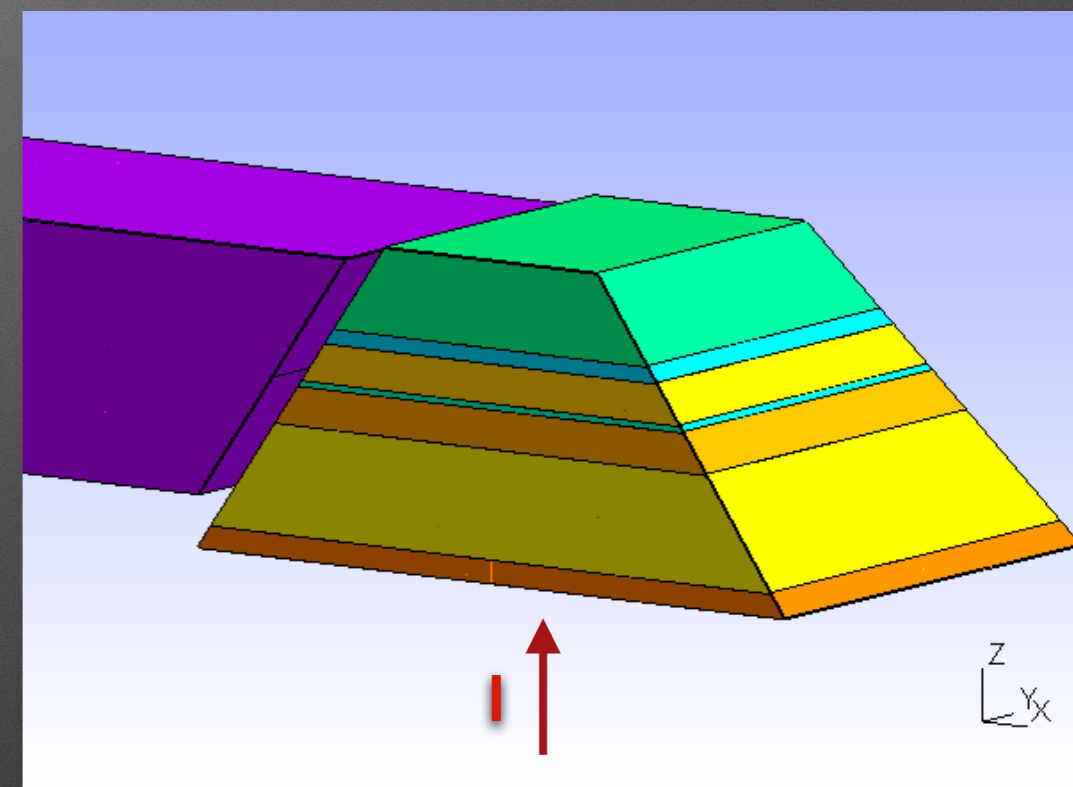
TMR = Tunneling MR (2007-)

Reading the Data

Tunneling MagnetoResistance (TMR)



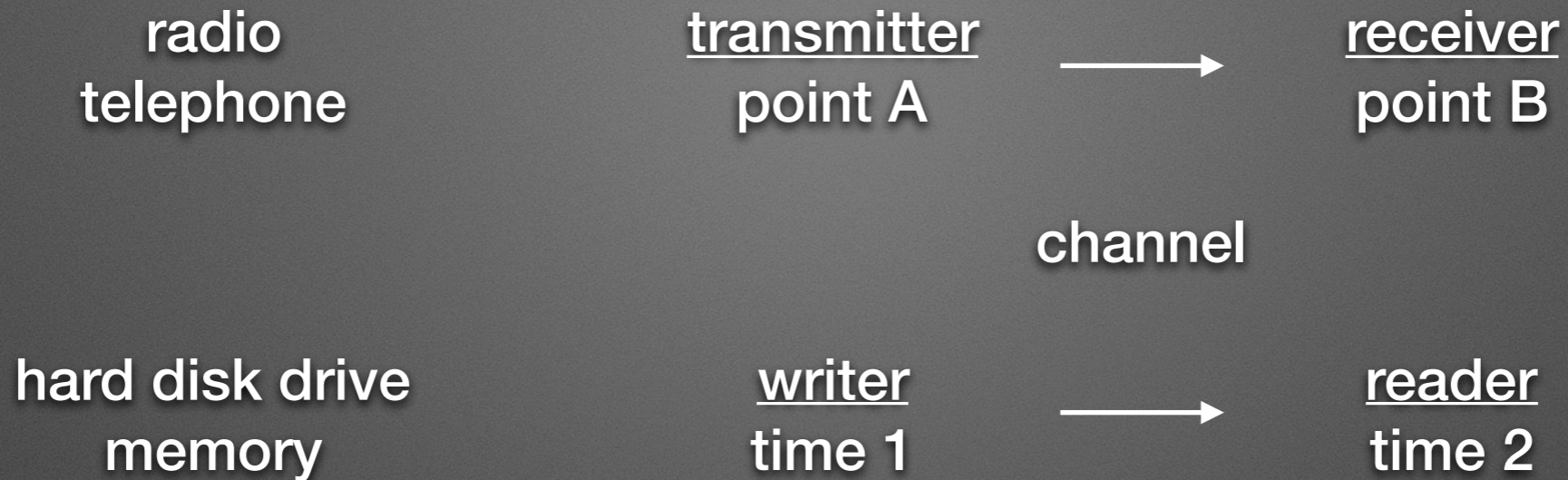
Shields also serve as current leads.



Shields & right bias not shown.

Barrier is typically single crystal MgO (~1 nm) for coherent tunneling and maximum MR effect.

Information Theory



What is the maximum information rate or storage density?

$$C = B \log_2(1 + SNR)$$

The Channel Coding Theorem (C. E. Shannon, Bell Labs, 1948)

C = channel capacity (bit/s), B = bandwidth (Hz), SNR = Signal/Noise



The Viterbi Algorithm is used for decoding in Voyager probes, cell phones, and hard disk drives.
(A. J. Viterbi, UCLA, 1967)



Intermission

MEMS

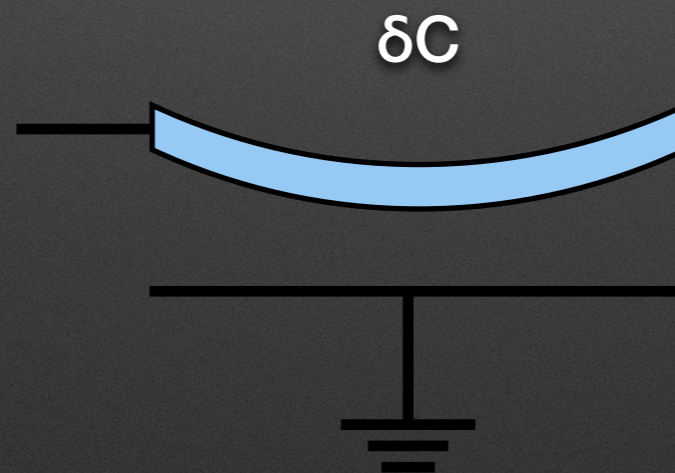
Micro-Electro-Mechanical System

Young's Modulus (GPa)	
Steel	200
Amorphous Silicon	130
Single Crystal Silicon	170
Diamond	1000

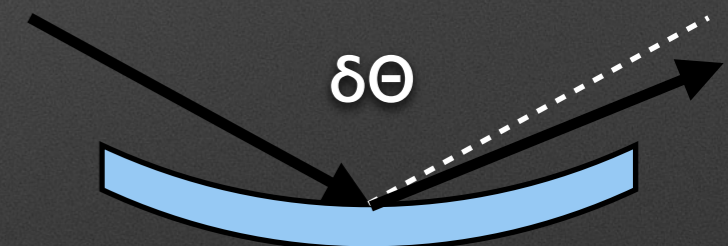
(Piezo)Resistive



Capacitive



Optical



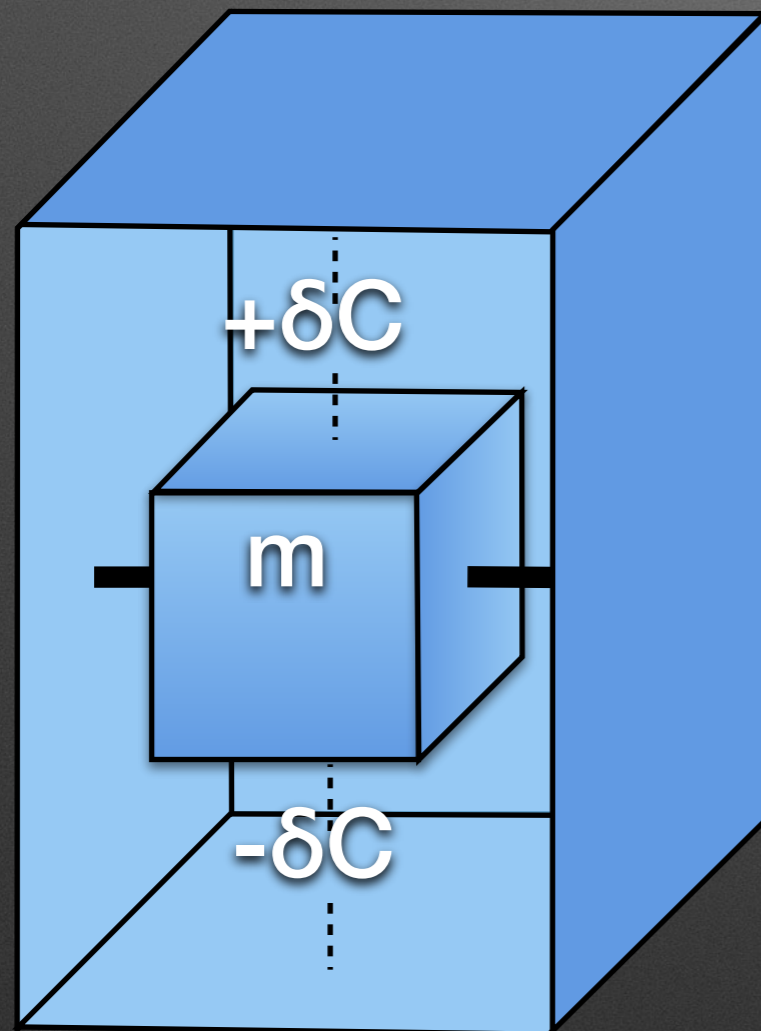
MEMS are packaged usually with ASIC for analog drive/sense and digital interface to larger system.

MEMS Motion Sensors

Accelerometer

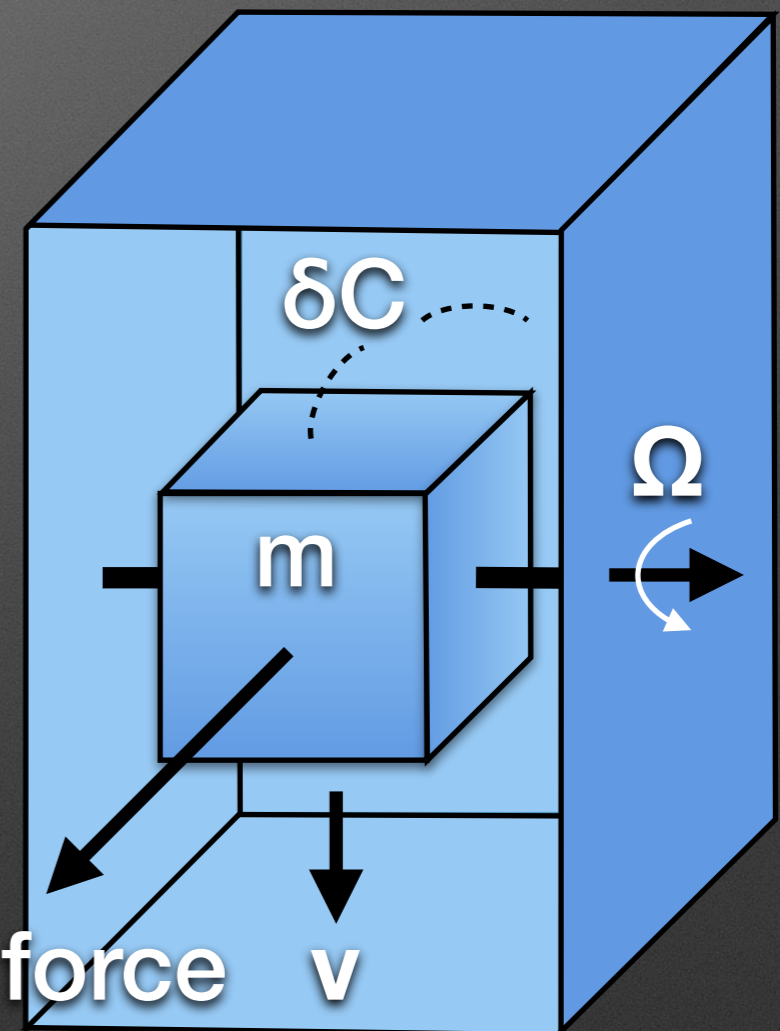
Gyroscope

$m = \text{proof mass} \sim \mu\text{g}$



$$F = ma$$

a

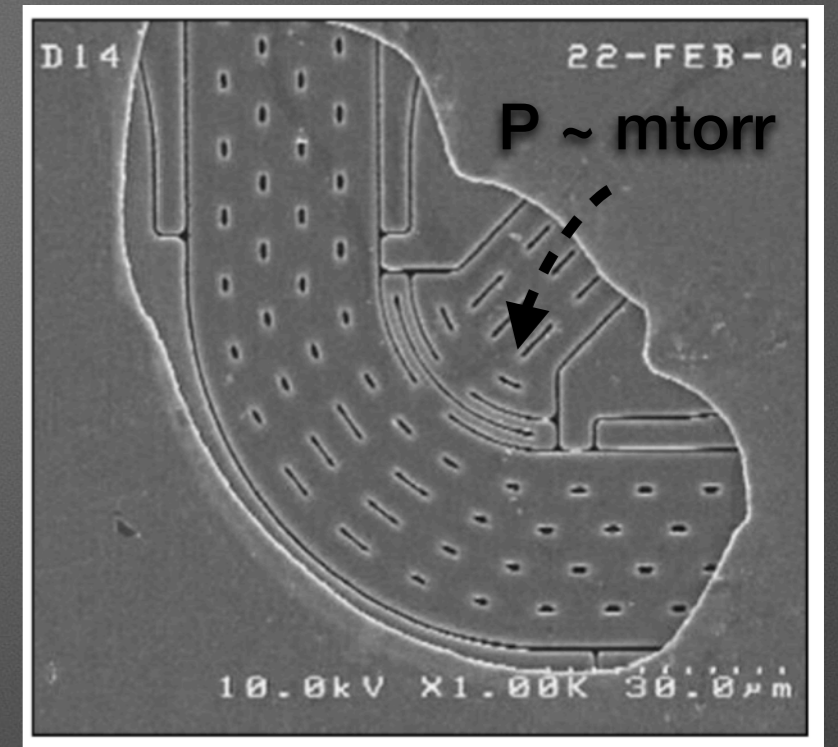
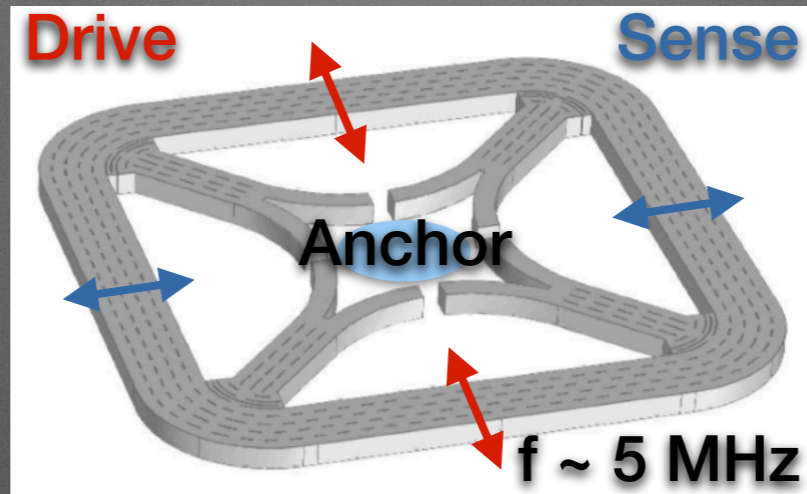


Coriolis force

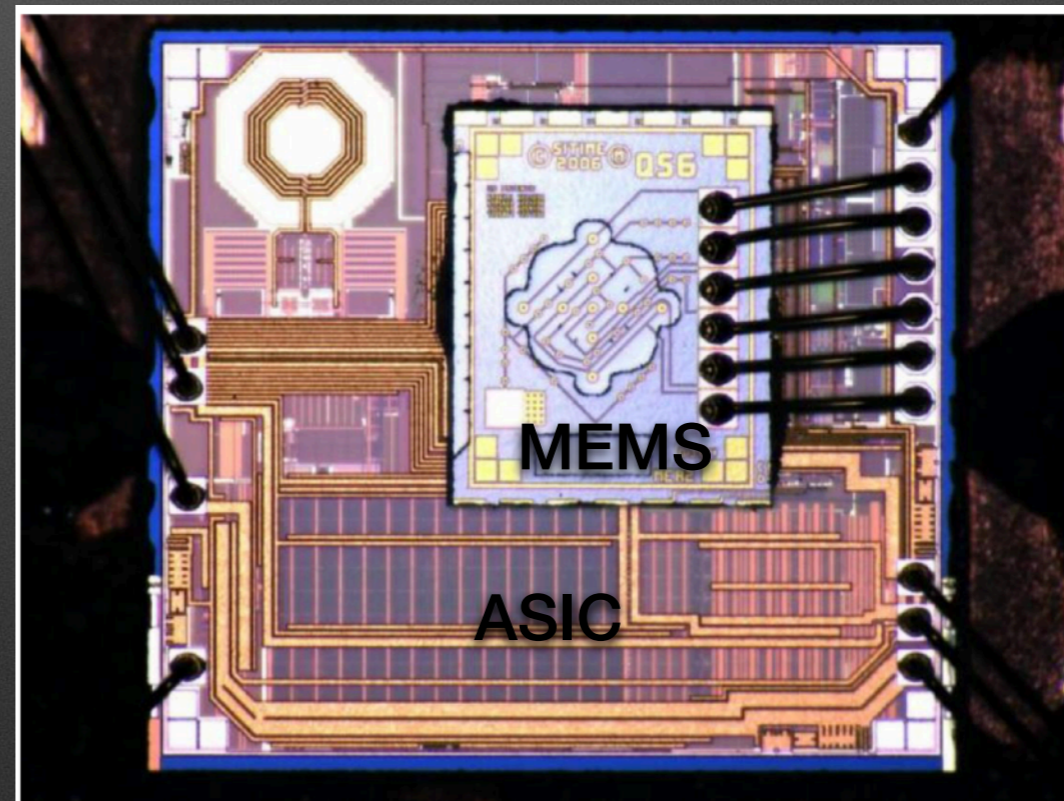
$$F = -2m \Omega \times v$$

Most accel and gyro applications need all 3 axes.

MEMS Resonators



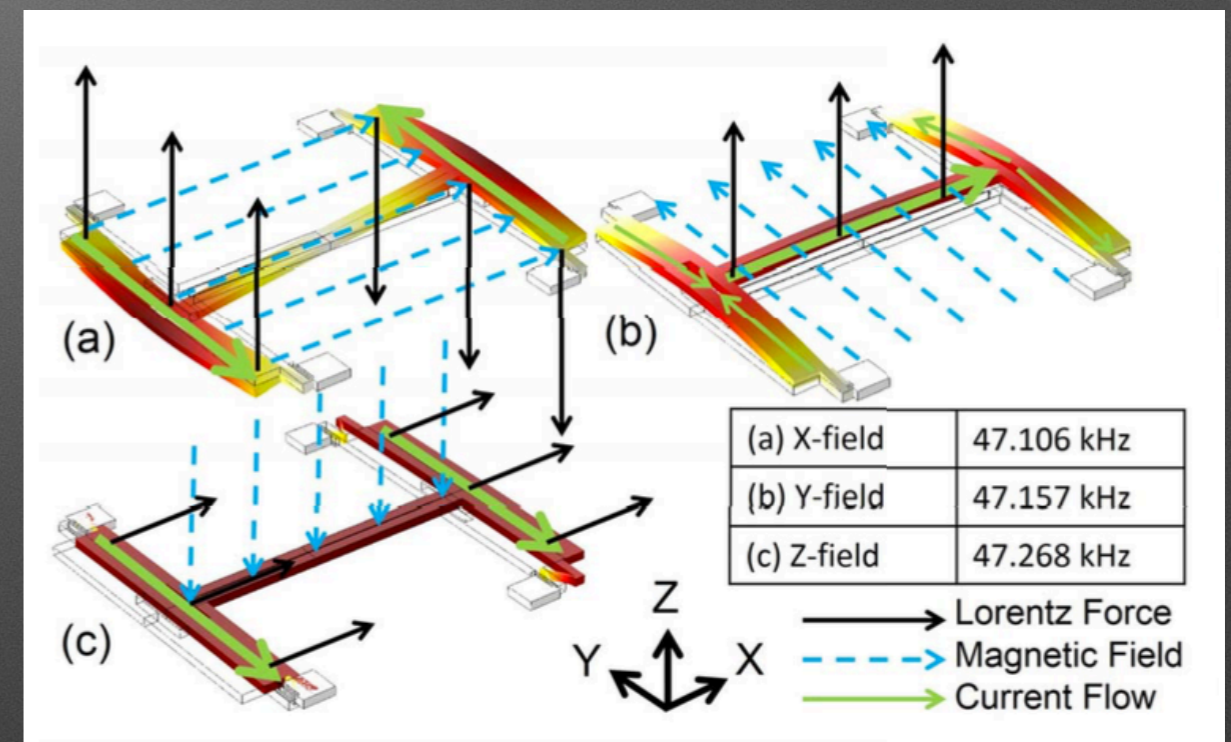
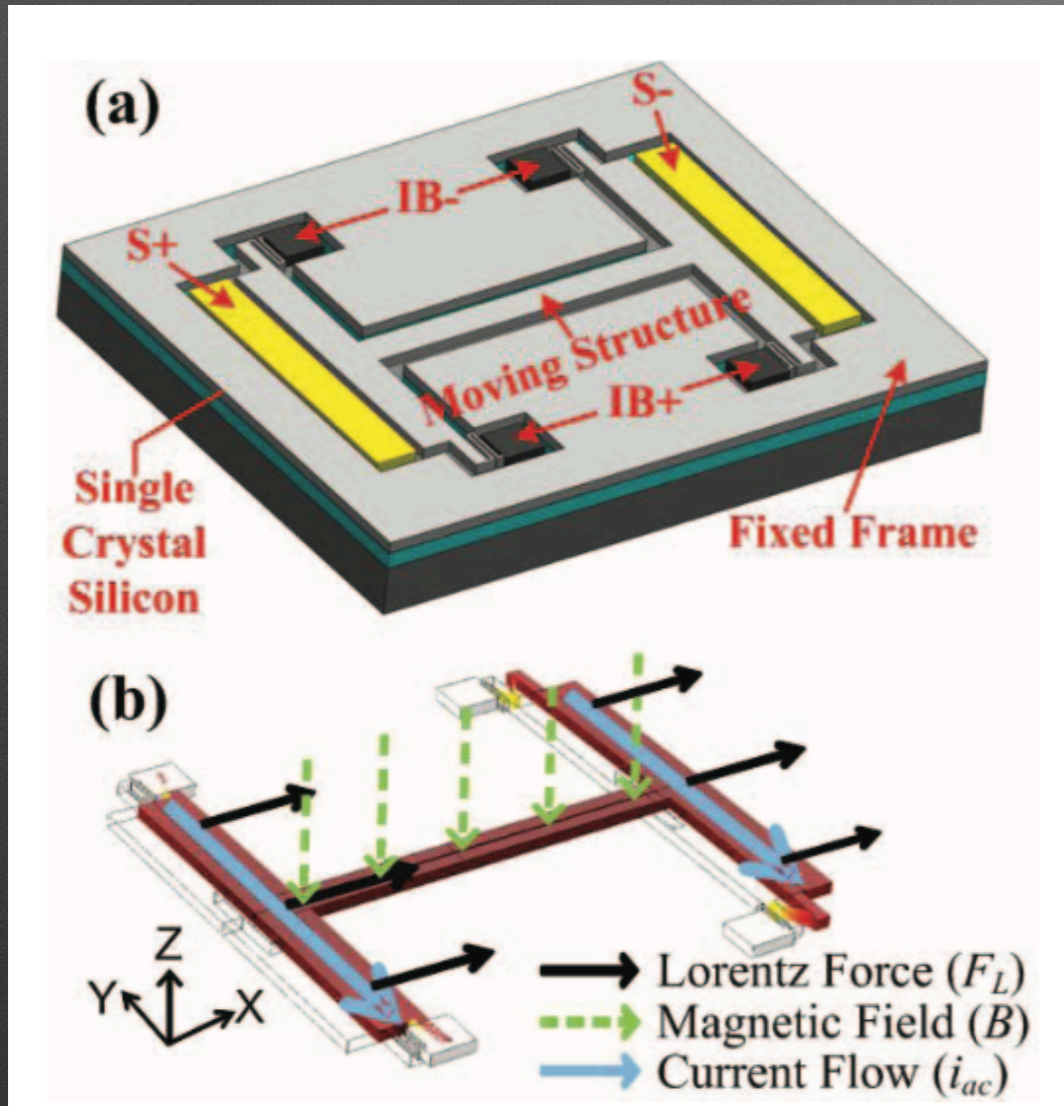
Accuracy:	$\Delta f/f$
Harrison H-1	10^{-5}
XO (Quartz) Crystal Oscillator	10^{-5}
TCXO Temp. Compensated XO	10^{-6}
OCXO Oven Controlled XO	10^{-8}
Rb clock	10^{-9}
Cs clock	10^{-12}



MEMS Magnetometers

Lorentz force

$$F = ILB$$



All 3 axes can be measured by changing the current direction.

Analog vs. Digital Compass

Analog compass only works horizontally.

Digital compass works at any orientation. Sensor fusion enables smarter detection.

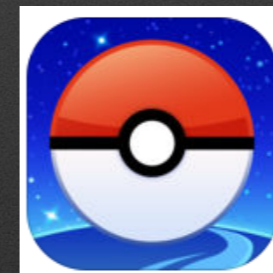
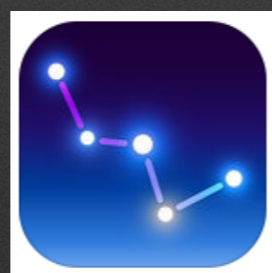
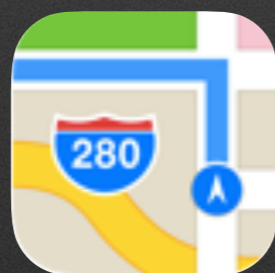


Navigation

Maps

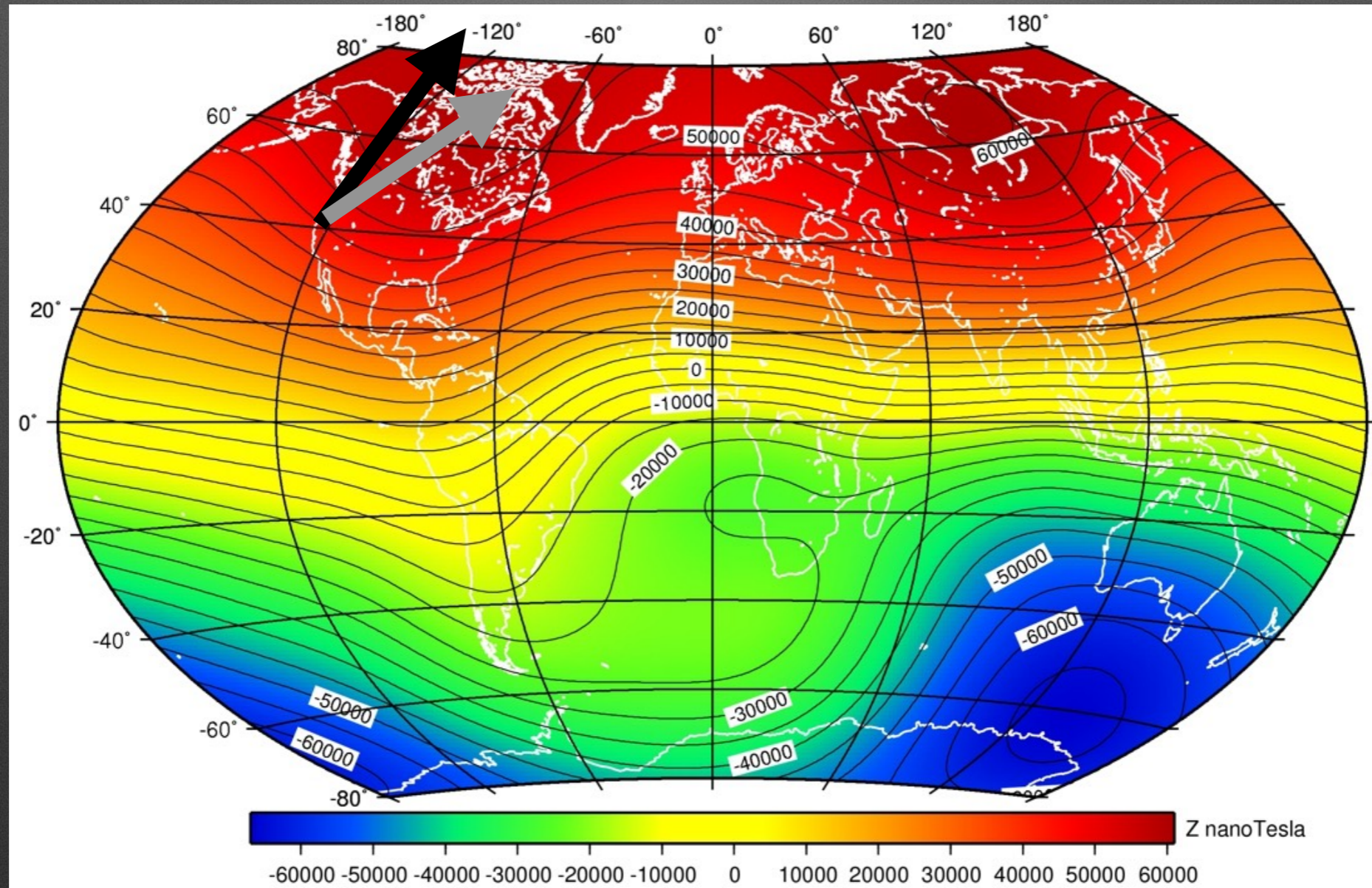
AR/VR

Indoor Positioning



Earth's Magnetic Field

On the West Coast, declination is $\sim 10^\circ$
between *geographic* and *magnetic* north.



Source: British Geological Survey

Magnetic field, device orientation, and global position
are necessary to find geographic north.

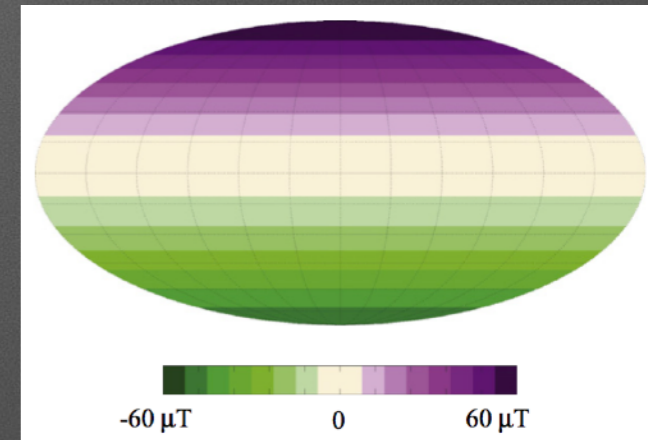
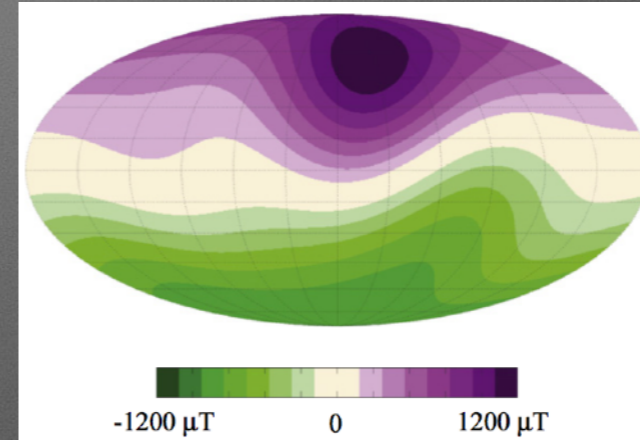
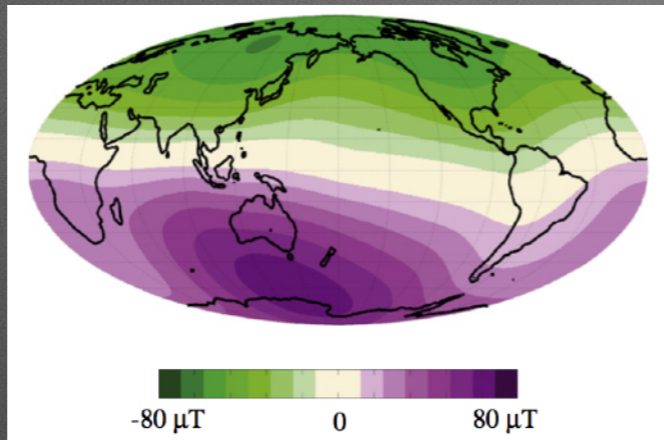
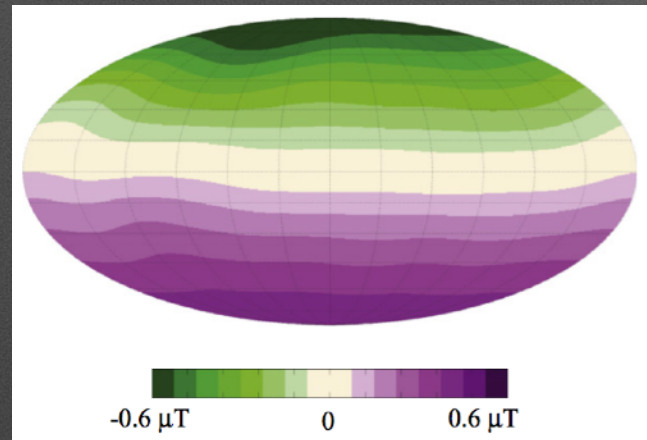
Planetary Fields

Mercury
0.3 μT

Earth
38 μT $\langle B_z \rangle$

Jupiter
550 μT

Saturn
28 μT

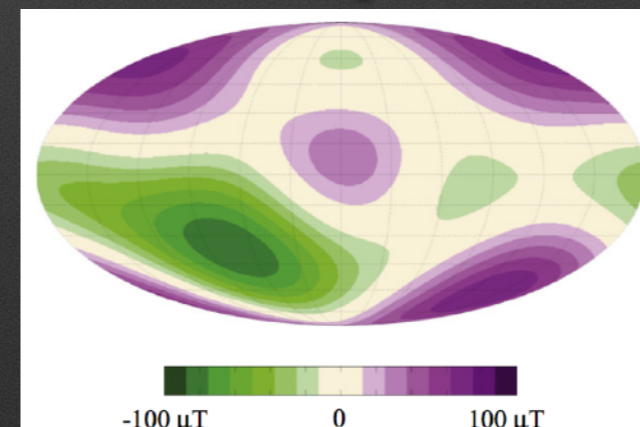
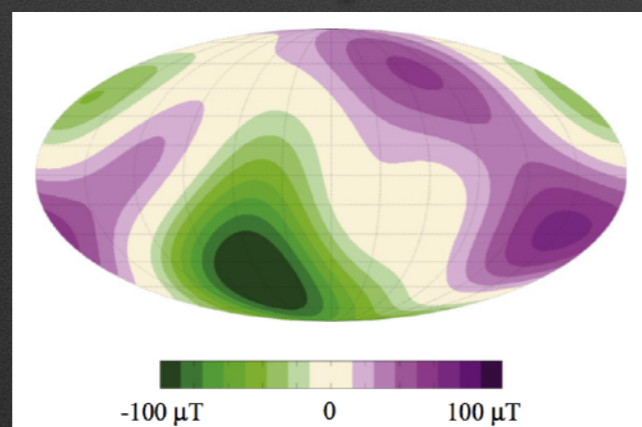


Venus and Mars have no magnetic field.

The “ice giants” have multipolar fields rather than a dipole field.

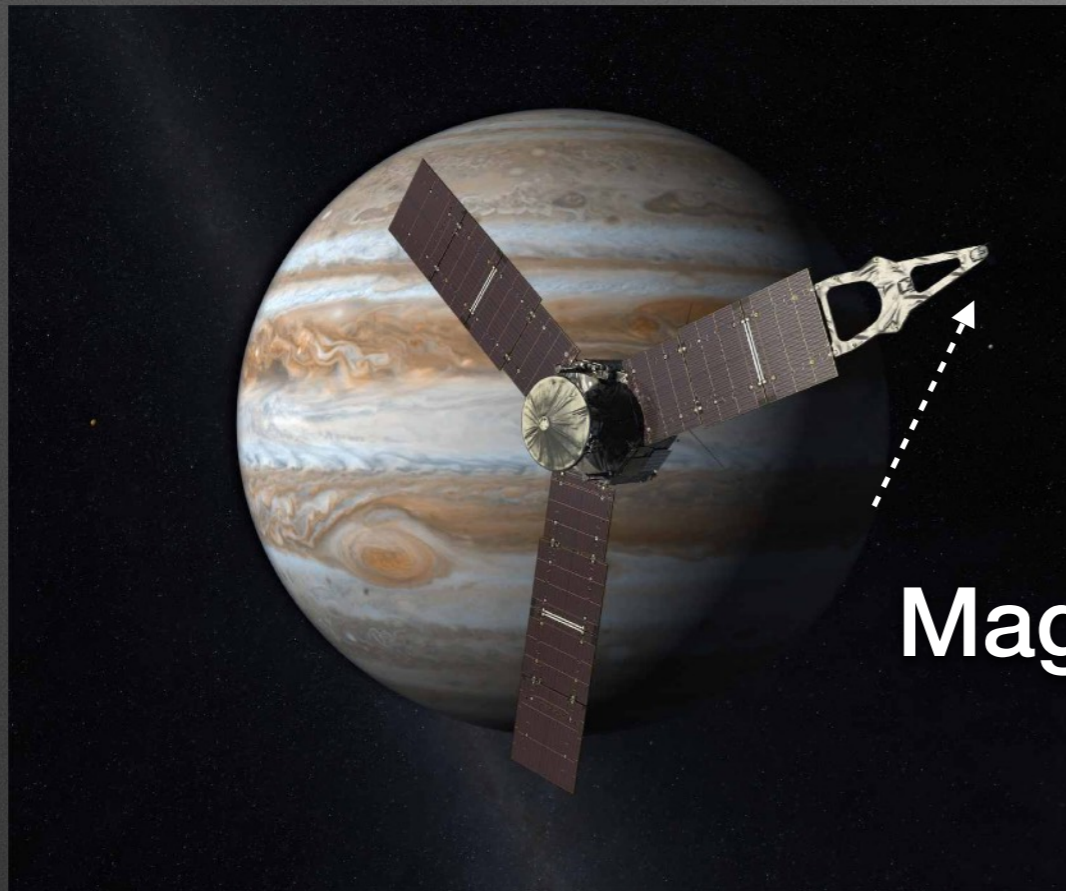
Uranus
32 μT

Neptune
27 μT



Planetary Probes

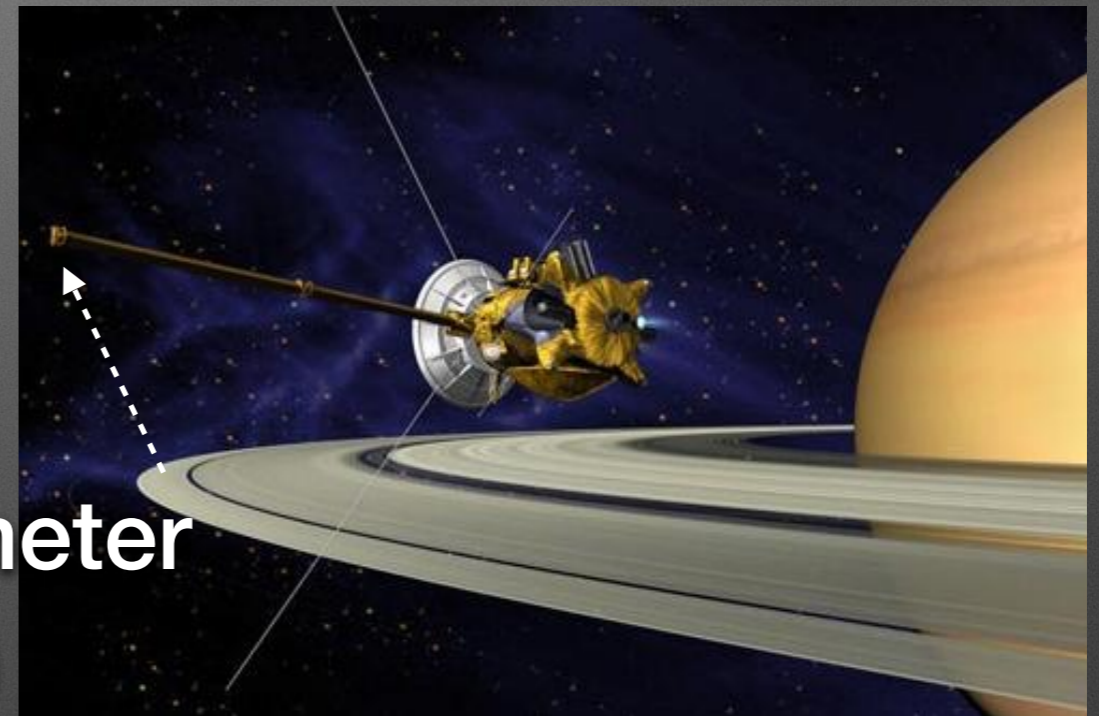
Juno



Magnetometer
Boom

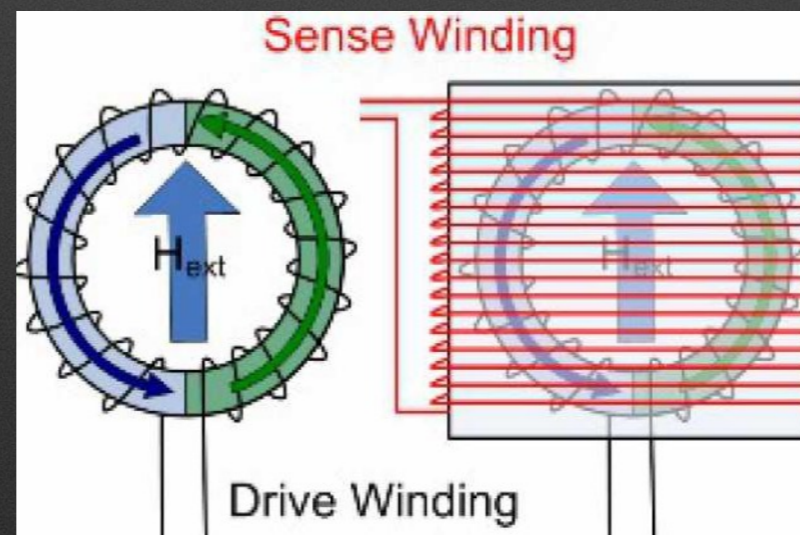
Source: NASA / JPL

Cassini



Source: NASA / JPL

Fluxgate



Source: M. Dougherty, Imperial College London

“Inductive
Reader”

Academia vs. Industry

Research

Development
& Mass Production

Generalization

Specialization

Design, Fabricate, Measure, Analyze

Focus on only one task

Success = 1 or 2 good devices

Success = 10^6 - 10^9 good devices

Ignore failures

Focus on failures

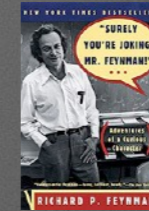
Too little data

Too much data

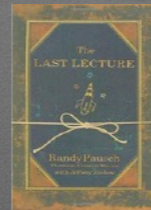
Communication makes your reputation.

References

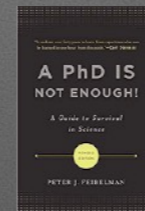
R. P. Feynman, *Surely You're Joking, Mr. Feynman!*



R. Pausch, *The Last Lecture*



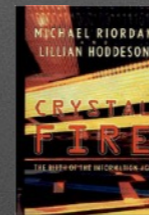
P. Feibelman, *A PhD Is Not Enough!*



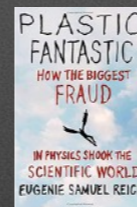
E. Tufte, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*



M. Riordan & L. Hoddeson, *Crystal Fire*



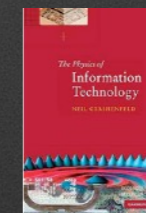
E. S. Reich, *Plastic Fantastic*



C. Christensen, *The Innovator's Dilemma*



N. Gershenfeld, *The Physics of Information Technology*



D. Kahneman, *Thinking, Fast and Slow*

