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(54) **FERROMAGNETIC DOUBLE QUANTUM WELL TUNNELING MAGNETORESISTANCE DEVICE**

FERROMAGNETISCHES DOPPELQUANTENTOPF-TUNNELMAGNETWIDERSTANDSBAUELEMENT

DISPOSITIF MAGNETO-RESISTIF A EFFET TUNNEL A DOUBLE Puits QUANTIQUE FERROMAGNETIQUE

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EP 1 117 136 B1

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] This invention relates to a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device for use in devices such as magnetic sensors, magnetic sensor heads, magnetoresistance effect devices and non-volatile storages and so forth, which device utilizes a tunneling magnetoresistance effect that is brought about across two quantum wells by controlling directions of magnetizations caused in the two quantum wells.

Background Art

[0002] A conventional tunneling magnetoresistance device makes use of rather a simple, three layer structure such as of a ferromagnetic metallic layer, an insulator layer and a ferromagnetic metallic layer. In such a device the ferromagnetic metallic layers in many cases are relatively thick with a thickness as large as several tens nanometers. What is utilized in the device is not a two-dimensional electron system by quantum confinement but a tunnel phenomenon in a three-dimensional electron system.

[0003] For this reason the need arises to use a ferromagnetic metal whose spin polarization is large enough to gain a large tunneling magnetoresistance, but spin polarization of ordinary ferromagnetic metals are not so much large and they are limited to at most 40 to 45 %. While by using a ferromagnetic material called "half metal" whose spin polarization is 100 % it is expected that ideally an infinitely great value of tunneling magnetoresistance ratio, i.e., a change in electric resistance by application of a magnetic field divided by electric resistance when magnetization is parallel, is obtainable, this option has left problems to be resolved in respect of material engineering and fabrication techniques.

[0004] On the other hand, ordinary devices of the three-layer structure of a ferromagnetic metallic layer, an insulator layer and a ferromagnetic metallic layer has presented the problem that the tunneling magnetoresistance decreases in magnitude with an increase in the bias voltage, which must be resolved.

[0005] Ferromagnetic double tunneling junction magnetoresistance devices are known from US 5 757 056 or US 5 877 511, for example. They comprise three ferromagnetic layers separated by two insulating layers and electrodes attached to the ferromagnetic layers.

[0006] US 5 747 859 discloses a double barrier resonant tunnel injector having a ferromagnetic quantum well layer between insulator layers coupled to a ferromagnetic/non-magnetic/ferromagnetic layer GMR structure.

[0007] Accordingly, with these problems borne in mind, it is a first object of the present invention to provide a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device that derives an infinitely great value of tunneling magnetoresistance ratio with a desired bias

voltage, by utilizing a two-dimensional electron (or positive hole) system.

[0008] A second object of this invention is to provide a sensitive magnetic sensor that is capable of detecting magnetism with an enhanced sensitivity.

[0009] A third object of this invention is to provide a nonvolatile storage that is both readable and writable.

Disclosure of the Invention

[0010] In order to achieve the first object mentioned above, there is provided in accordance with the present invention a construction comprising a first and a second quantum well layer of ferromagnetic material each of which is sandwiched between barrier layers of non-magnetic material, in which a change in direction of magnetizations in the said first and second quantum layers causes carriers to tunnel between them, thereby producing a change in magnetoresistance across them.

[0011] Further, in addition to the construction mentioned above, the said first and second quantum well layers in the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention have a difference in coercive force.

[0012] Also, the said first and second quantum well layers in the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention have a thickness less than a de Broglie wavelength of the carriers.

[0013] Also, the said first and second quantum well layers in the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention has a two-dimensional electron or positive hole condition established therein for subjecting the carriers to a quantum confinement.

[0014] Further, each of the said first and second quantum well layers and the said barrier layer adjacent thereto in the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention has between them a hetero interface that is atomically flat and abrupt.

[0015] Also, the said barrier layers in the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention are formed each to have a thickness that enables the carrier to tunnel therethrough.

[0016] Further, the said first quantum well layer in the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention is made of either a ferromagnetic metal or a semiconductor exhibiting a ferromagnetism.

[0017] Also, the said second quantum well layer in the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention is made of either a ferromagnetic metal or a semiconductor exhibiting a ferromagnetism.

[0018] Further, the said barrier layer in the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance

device according to the present invention is made of either a nonmagnetic semiconductor or non-magnetic insulator.

[0019] Also, the said first and second quantum well layers in the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention has a quantum level of a given energy that, and the carriers have a given tunneling probability that, are set up by regulating the thickness of each of the said first and second quantum well layers and the individual thickness and barrier height of the said barrier layers.

[0020] Further, the device according to the present invention is operable with a bias voltage that is set up at a desired magnitude by changing the thickness of each of the said first and second quantum well layers.

[0021] In a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of such a construction as described above, the carriers confined in each quantum well form quantum levels and make up a two-dimensional electron (positive hole) system. Because the quantum well is ferromagnetic, the quantum levels are split into a spin level that points upwards and a spin level that points downwards.

[0022] Also, in a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of such a construction as described above, if the two (first and second) quantum well layers of ferromagnetic material are substantially equal in thickness, when they are magnetized parallel to each other in their pointing direction of magnetizations, their respective, two neighboring quantum levels that are equal in energy are equal in spin direction. Then, tunneling of the carriers between the two quantum wells easily takes place.

[0023] Also, in a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of such a construction as described above, when to the contrary the two quantum well layers are magnetized antiparallel to each other or opposite in their pointing directions of magnetizations, their respective, two neighboring quantum levels that are equal in energy are opposite to each other in spin direction. Then, tunneling of the carriers between the two quantum wells is inhibited.

[0024] Also, in a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of such a construction as described above, a large difference in the tunneling probability between the two quantum wells between the state in which they are magnetized parallel as above and the state in which they are magnetized antiparallel as above, brings about a large change (difference) in electric resistance between the electrodes across them when electric current is being passed in the direction perpendicular to their interface.

[0025] Further, in a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of such a construction as described above, having the two (first and second) quantum well layers of ferromagnetic material had a difference in coercive force permits readily chang-

ing their states of magnetization controllably by manners in which an external magnetic field is applied thereto. This in turn permits establishing two distinct states, i.e., one in which the magnetizations are parallel and the electric resistance is low and the other in which the magnetizations are antiparallel and the electric resistance is extremely high, ideally infinitely great.

[0026] Accordingly, a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of the present invention that permits external magnetic fields to steadily establish one state in which the two quantum wells are magnetized parallel in their pointing direction and the other state in which they are magnetized antiparallel, makes it possible to achieve a magnetoresistance effect much greater than the conventional device without recourse to a double quantum well.

[0027] Finally, a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of such a construction as described above, allows the amount of energy of a quantum level and the probability of tunneling of carriers to be set up by controlling on an atomic level the layer thickness of a quantum well and the thickness and barrier height of barrier layers. A suitable bias voltage as desired can thereby be set up.

[0028] In order to achieve the second object mentioned above, there is also provided in accordance with the present invention a sensitive magnetic sensor that is constructed to incorporate a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of the present invention, the magnetic sensor utilizing the nature of the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of the invention that a change in direction of magnetizations in a said first and a said second quantum layer is created according to an external magnetic field which the device is placed under, and changes a carriers' tunneling current between them, thereby producing a change in magnetoresistance across them.

[0029] A magnetic sensor so constructed as above according to the present invention, provided the ability to establish two distinct states in the first and second double quantum well layers, i.e., one state in which the magnetizations are parallel and the electric resistance is low and the other in which the magnetizations are antiparallel and the electric resistance is extremely high, ideally infinitely great, is capable sensing magnetism with an increased sensitivity and reliability.

[0030] In order to achieve the third object mentioned above, there is also provided in accordance with the present invention a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance non-volatile storage device, which is constructed to incorporate a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of the present invention and further to include an electrode (third electrode) provided for each of a said first and a said second quantum well layer of the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of the invention.

[0031] In a three terminal ferromagnetic double quan-

tum well tunneling magnetoresistance nonvolatile storage device so constructed as above according to the present invention, the third electrodes can have voltages applied thereacross whose difference in voltage is capable of controllably establishing and de-establishing a resonant tunneling state between the first and second quantum well layers, thereby to selectively enable and disable reading a state of magnetizations of the first and second quantum well layers.

[0032] Also, in order to achieve the third object mentioned above, there is further provided in accordance with the present invention a readable and writable nonvolatile storage that comprises storage cells each of which comprises a said ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device and a semiconductor switching device.

[0033] A readable and writable nonvolatile storage so constructed as above according to the present invention permits reading and writing at an increased speed.

[0034] Also, in order to achieve the third object mentioned above, there is further provided in accordance with the present invention a readable and writable nonvolatile storage that comprises storage cells each of which comprises a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance nonvolatile storage device.

[0035] A readable and writable nonvolatile storage so constructed as above according to the present invention not only enables reading and writing at an increased speed, but, by eliminating the need to use a semiconductor switching device, permits storage cells to be integrated to a high degree.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0036] The present invention will better be understood from the following detailed description and the drawings attached hereto showing certain illustrative forms of embodiment of the present invention. In this connection, it should be noted that such forms of embodiment illustrated in the accompanying drawings hereof are intended in no way to limit the present invention but to facilitate an explanation and understanding thereof.

[0037] In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic illustration depicting a structure of a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to this invention;

Figs. 2A and 2B are energy band diagrams for a ferromagnetic double quantum well of a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention in which magnetizations caused in the two quantum wells are oriented parallel and antiparallel to each other, respectively;

Fig. 3 is a circuit diagram that illustrates an electrical constitution of a ferromagnetic double quantum well

tunneling magnetoresistance nonvolatile storage cell according to this invention, which is made of a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunnel magnetoresistance device of this invention and a semiconductor switching device;

Fig. 4 is a constitutional view that illustrates a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of this invention; Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram that illustrates an electrical constitution of a nonvolatile storage cell made of a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of the present invention; and

Fig. 6 is a circuit diagram that illustrates an electrical constitution of a nonvolatile storage cell made of a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of the present invention in which a first quantum well layer has a terminal that is grounded.

Best Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

[0038] Hereinafter, the present invention will be described in detail with reference to suitable, presently best forms of embodiment thereof illustrated in the drawing figures.

[0039] Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic illustration depicting a structure of a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention.

[0040] Referring to Fig. 1, a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention has a hetero or heterojunction laminar structure made of a first barrier layer of nonmagnetic material 2, a first quantum well layer of ferromagnetic material 4, a second barrier layer of nonmagnetic material 6, a second quantum well layer of ferromagnetic material 8 and a third barrier layer of nonmagnetic material 10. The first and third barrier layers 2 and 10 are formed with electrode layers 12 and 14 of nonmagnetic material, respectively.

[0041] Further, the two quantum well layers of ferromagnetic material are formed so they have a difference in coercive force, such that when an external magnetic field is applied thereto, they are capable of establishing a first and a second state in which magnetizations caused in the first and second quantum well layers are oriented parallel and antiparallel to each other, respectively.

[0042] The coercive force of each quantum well layer of ferromagnetic material can be controllably varied by changing epitaxial growth conditions such as temperature, growth rate and chemical composition to change properties of the quantum well layer. It is thus possible to form the two quantum well layers in a low-temperature epitaxy process so they have a difference in coercive force.

[0043] The first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 of ferromagnetic material are each a thin layer having

a thickness in a range from several to ten and several nanometers, well shorter than the de Broglie wavelength of carriers therein, i.e., electrons or positive holes, which bear electric conduction. Further, the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are so formed that with the carriers therein subjected to a quantum confinement they are each brought into a two-dimensional electron or a two-dimensional positive hole state.

[0044] The first, second and third barrier layers 2, 6 and 10 of non-magnetic material are formed to be as thin as several nanometer, enough for the carriers to tunnel therethrough.

[0045] Further, the hetero interface between each quantum well layer and each adjacent barrier layer is formed to be atomically flat and abrupt. However, the electrode layers 12 and 14 of nonmagnetic material may have any thickness as desired and are formed of a material that is low in electrical resistance.

[0046] Figs. 2A and 2B are energy band diagrams for a ferromagnetic double quantum well of a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention in which magnetizations caused in the two quantum wells are oriented parallel and antiparallel to each other, respectively.

[0047] As shown in Fig. 2A, if magnetizations in two quantum wells 22 and 24 are oriented parallel to each other, two adjoining quantum levels 26 and 28 (or quantum levels 32 and 34) of an equal energy have their respective spins 36 and 38 (or spins 42 and 44) which are equally oriented and pointing upwards (or downwards), thus enabling the carriers easily to tunnel between the two quantum wells.

[0048] On the other hand, if magnetizations in two quantum wells 52 and 54 are oriented antiparallel to each other, as shown in Fig. 2B, two adjoining quantum levels 56 and 58 (or quantum levels 62 and 64) even if their amounts of energy are equal to each other have their respective spins 66 and 68 (or spins 72 and 74) which are pointing opposite to each other, thus inhibiting the carriers from tunneling between the two quantum wells.

[0049] It should be noted further in Figs. 2A and 2B that numerals 21, 23 and 25 represent the energy barriers corresponding to the first, second and third barrier layers.

[0050] A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to this invention is possible of realization, regardless of which of metal or semiconductor or what material family it is composed of, thus only if it has a ferromagnetic double quantum well structure. For example, a quantum hetero structure, namely a super lattice/quantum well structure in which a III-V compound semiconductor is a base may be formed having its hetero interfaces made abrupt and flat. More specifically, a ferromagnetic semiconductor, (GaMn)As, and a nonmagnetic semiconductor AlAs may be laminated. Thus, in this material system, the ferromagnetic quantum well layers are formed of (GaMn)As and the non-magnetic barrier layers are formed of AlAs.

[0051] Further, a hetero structure made of a ferromag-

netic metal and a semiconductor may form the ferromagnetic double quantum well structure. An example is a hetero structure formed of ferromagnetic metal MnAs and semiconductor GaAs. In this material system, the ferromagnetic quantum well layers are made of MnAs and the nonmagnetic barrier layers are made of GaAs. By the way, not only may the barrier layers be made of a non-magnetic semiconductor, but also they may be made of a nonmagnetic insulator.

[0052] The hetero structure of barrier layers and quantum well layers of the present invention may be formed by a low-temperature molecular beam epitaxial growth process.

[0053] For example, a monoatomic layer of different elements may be formed on a semiconductor surface, on which layer a substance sought to epitaxially grow can be caused to build up. Alternatively, a semiconductor surface may be structurally modified by changing growth conditions such as temperature to assume a state that it possesses a particular atomic arrangement configuration, whereupon a substance sought to epitaxially grow is caused to grow. This permits combining quite dissimilar substances such as a semiconductor and a magnetic metal together and enables a single-crystal hetero structure of good quality to grow from them.

[0054] An explanation is next given in detail in respect of an operation of this invention.

[0055] A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention utilizes a tunnel phenomenon that is caused to take place between two-dimensional electron and positive hole systems (hereinafter referred generally to as "two-dimensional electron systems" and mentioned as regards electrons) in ferromagnetic quantum wells. In the absence of scattering in the tunnel process, an electron energy, spin s , and momentum k in a direction parallel to an interface satisfy the conservation law.

[0056] Consequently, if magnetizations of two quantum wells are antiparallel as shown in Fig. 2B, adjoining quantum levels if of equal energy have their spins which are pointing contrary to each other, thus completely inhibiting the carriers from tunneling between the two quantum wells; hence the resistance between them becomes infinitely great.

[0057] This is based on the fact that even if the carriers were tunneling to the state which the spin point equally towards, no such the state exists in the neighboring quantum well that both their energy and momentum parallel to the interface may be conserved. This situation does not change if the ferromagnetic layers are lower in spin polarization.

[0058] On the other hand, if magnetizations in the two quantum wells are parallel to each other and pointing equally towards as shown in Fig. 2A, the tunnel process is allowed to occur, permitting a tunnel current to flow with the electric resistance having a finite value.

[0059] Accordingly, the present structure that utilizes a tunneling phenomenon between two dimensional elec-

tron systems in a double ferromagnetic quantum well enables deriving an extremely large, ideally infinitely great tunneling magnetoresistance ratio, regardless of magnitudes of spin polarization and compositions of ferromagnetic material.

[0060] Further, controlling, on an atomic level, the thickness of a quantum well layer and the thickness and height of a barrier layer in a quantum well of the present invention allows controlling the energy of a quantum level and the tunneling probability of carriers.

[0061] The barrier height is determined by a combination of substances that make up the barrier layers and the quantum well layers. For example, if the barrier layers are formed of a compound semiconductor, ternary alloy (Al_xGa_{1-x})As, changing the composition x from 0 to 1 is found to allow changing the height of barrier for electrons by about 1 eV and the height of barrier for positive holes by around 0.5 eV. Consequently, it is seen that the electric current can controllably be adjusted by changing the thickness and the height of barrier of the barrier layers.

[0062] Further, changing the layer thickness of one or both of the two quantum wells is found to allow changing the magnitude of a voltage to be applied to cause a resonant tunneling phenomenon that permits an increased current to flow. The bias voltage can thereby be controllably adjusted.

[0063] Thus, a device of this structure permits deriving a large tunneling magnetoresistance ratio with a desired bias voltage.

[0064] An explanation is next given in respect of applications of a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention.

[0065] Utilizing the principle that an extremely large, ideally infinitely great tunneling magnetoresistance ratio is obtained according to this invention, regardless of magnitudes of spin polarization and compositions of ferromagnetic material, a variety of device applications are possible from the basic structure shown in Fig. 1.

[0066] To begin with, this invention can be applied to obtain a highly sensitive magnetic sensor. The fact that resistance varies to a large extent under magnetic fields in a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention can be utilized to make a magnetic sensor with an increased sensitivity.

[0067] Further, using micro-machining technique allows the sensor to be formed so it can detect a magnetization or a magnetic field in a very small area, or to be used to read out a magnetic recording medium. It can also be used as a safety measure or for control in a transport apparatus such as an automobile.

[0068] This invention can also be applied to obtain a nonvolatile storage. Using two ferromagnetic layers produces a hysteresis in the [magnetic field]-[electrical resistance] curve. To wit, the nature that the two states in which the two ferromagnetic layers are magnetized parallel (low resistance) and antiparallel (high resistance)

are both stable makes the device bistable and suitable for use as a nonvolatile storage or memory. In this case, read is readily effected from a change in electrical resistance, whereas write requires a word line that passes a pulsed current to be disposed in the vicinity of the device to produce a magnetic field.

[0069] Thus, the micro-processed structure of Fig. 1 built up on a semiconductor substrate permits making a high-density nonvolatile storage that is monolithically integrated with a semiconductor LSI.

[0070] An explanation is given below in respect of a nonvolatile storage device that represents an application of the present invention.

[0071] A nonvolatile storage of this class comprises a plurality of non-volatile storage or memory cells, and a word and a bit line for selecting a particular nonvolatile storage cell from the nonvolatile storage cells to write and read. Further such word lines and bit lines are arranged and distributed horizontally parallel and vertically parallel and a given storage cell is disposed at the intersection of a given word line and a given bit line. Each nonvolatile storage cell is constructed of a nonvolatile storage device and a switching device for selecting the storage cell.

[0072] Fig. 3 is a circuit diagram that illustrates an electrical constitution of a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance nonvolatile storage cell according to this invention, which is made of a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of this invention for the above nonvolatile storage device and a semiconductor switching device for the above switching device. An explanation is given of a nonvolatile storage cell with reference to Fig. 3.

[0073] In Fig. 3, shown at 1 is a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of the present invention as shown in Fig. 1. Numeral 81 denotes a MOS transistor used as an example of the semiconductor switching device. Shown at 82 and 83 are a bit and a word line, respectively. The MOS transistor 81 has a drain terminal D connected to the bit line 82, a gate terminal G connected to the word line 83 and a source terminal S connected to one electrode layer 14 of the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device 1 of the present invention. The ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device 1 of the present invention has a heterostructure in which a first barrier layer 2 of nonmagnetic material, a first quantum well layer 4 of ferromagnetic material, a second barrier layer 6 of nonmagnetic material, a second quantum well layer 8 of ferromagnetic material and a third barrier layer 10 of nonmagnetic material are successively laminated. The first and third barrier layers 2 and 10 are formed on their outer sides with electrode layers 12 and 14 of nonmagnetic material, respectively. The electrode layer 12 is connected to a ground GND.

[0074] An explanation is next given in respect of an operation of the nonvolatile storage cell mentioned above.

[0075] To read stored information, a voltage is applied to the selected word line 83 to turn on the MOS transistor 81 connected to the word line 83, and a read-out voltage is applied to the selected bit line 82 to pass an electric current between the bit line 82 and the ground GND. Then, from the resistance the states of magnetization in the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are read out. To wit, the resistance of the double quantum well will be low (corresponding to the stored information ON or OFF) and will be high (corresponding to the stored information OFF or ON), respectively, when the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are magnetized parallel and antiparallel to each other. In this manner, it can be read out if the information stored in the selected storage cell is ON or OFF.

[0076] To write, pulsed currents are passed through particular word and bit lines 83 and 82 selected. Magnetic fields resulting from these currents and superimposed upon each other are used to change the state of magnetization of the first or second quantum well layer 4 or 8. To wit, either the state in which the two ferromagnetic layers are magnetized parallel or the state in which they are magnetized antiparallel is written depending on the directions of the currents. In this way, an ON or OFF store information can be written. A high-speed and sensitive non-volatile storage cell is thereby made possible of realization.

[0077] An explanation is next given in respect of a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance nonvolatile storage device of the present invention, which makes possible a highly integrated nonvolatile storage cell.

[0078] A three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance nonvolatile storage device according to the present invention has a construction in which the two quantum well layers in the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device shown in Fig. 1 are formed with electrodes, respectively, and the difference in voltage (electric potential) between the two quantum wells is made independently controllable.

[0079] Fig. 4 shows the construction of such a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance nonvolatile storage device according to the present invention.

[0080] Referring to Fig. 4, the three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance nonvolatile storage device of the present invention, as referred to by numeral 3, has a hetero structure in which a first barrier layer 2 of nonmagnetic material, a first quantum well layer 4 of ferromagnetic material, a second barrier layer 6 of nonmagnetic material, a second quantum well layer 8 of ferromagnetic material and a third barrier layer 10 of nonmagnetic material are successively laminated. The first and third barrier layers 2 and 10 are formed on their outer sides with electrode layers 12 and 14 of nonmagnetic material, respectively. Further, the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 of ferro-

magnetic material of this device are formed with electrodes, respectively, and are provided with control terminals 84 and 85, respectively, which are capable of controlling their respective electric potentials. Here, the electrode layer 12 is referred to as "emitter" and what is indicated by numeral 86 is defined as "first terminal of the device provided at the emitter 12". Also, the electrode layer 14 is referred to as "collector" and what is indicated by reference numeral 87 is defined as "second terminal of the device provided at the collector 14". The control terminals 84 and 85 provided at the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are each referred to as "third terminal" of the device. Characters V_{QW1} and V_{QW2} represent the voltages at the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8, respectively.

[0081] An explanation is next given in respect of an operation of this device.

[0082] If the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are constructed to be equal in thickness, they may have quantum levels that are equal in energy. Thus, setting through the control terminals 84 and 85 the voltages V_{QW1} and V_{QW2} at the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 to be made equal to each other to make their quantum levels with an equal energy coincident with each other creates a condition in the device that a resonant tunneling current can flow between these two quantum well layers. Accordingly, applying a voltage across the emitter 12 and the collector 14 to pass an electron current from the emitter 12 to the collector 14 permits reading a state of magnetization in the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 from a resistance that is found between the emitter 12 and the collector 14. To wit, the electric resistance will be low and high, if the two quantum well layers are magnetized parallel and antiparallel to each other, respectively.

[0083] On the other hand, if the voltages V_{QW1} and V_{QW2} at the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are set through the control terminals 84 and 85 to have a large enough voltage difference, the device will be placed in the state that no resonant tunneling current can flow between the two quantum well layers. In this case, therefore, the inability for an electron current to flow from the emitter 12 to the collector 14 disables reading a state of magnetization in the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8, regardless of what state it is.

[0084] In contrast to the example mentioned above in which the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are equal in thickness, if they are different in thickness, the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 will have their quantum levels varied in energy. Then, setting through the control terminals 84 and 85 the voltages V_{QW1} and V_{QW2} at the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 to have a difference in voltage corresponding to a difference in energy of the two quantum levels creates the condition in the device under which a resonant tunneling current can flow as mentioned above. In this case, therefore, applying a voltage across the emitter 12 and the collector 14 to pass an electron current from

the emitter 12 to the collector 14 permits reading a state of magnetization in the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 from an electric resistance that is found between the emitter 12 and the collector 14.

[0085] On the other hand, if the voltages V_{QW1} and V_{QW2} at the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are set through the control terminals 84 and 85 to have a large enough voltage difference not corresponding to a difference in energy of the two quantum levels, the device will be placed in the state that no resonant tunneling current can flow between the two quantum well layers. In this case, therefore, the inability for an electron current to flow from the emitter 12 to the collector 14 disables reading a state of magnetizations in the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8, regardless of what state it is.

[0086] As mentioned above, a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance nonvolatile storage device is capable of enabling and disabling reading of a state of magnetizations in the first and second quantum well layers depending on a voltage difference applied to the third electrodes.

[0087] An explanation is next given in respect of a nonvolatile storage cell made of a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to the present invention.

[0088] Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram that illustrates an electrical constitution of a nonvolatile storage cell made of a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of the present invention. Mention is made of the nonvolatile storage cell with reference to Fig. 5.

[0089] In Fig. 5, numeral 3 designates a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device of the present invention as shown in Fig. 4. The electrode layer 12 that is an emitter is connected via a connection terminal 86 to a ground GND. The first quantum well layer 4 is connected to a first word line 83 via a control terminal 84 that is a third terminal. The second quantum well layer 8 is connected to a second word line 88 via a control terminal 85 that is another third terminal. The electrode layer 14 that is a collector is connected to a bit line 82 via connection terminal 87.

[0090] An explanation is next given in respect of an operation of this nonvolatile storage cell.

[0091] Mention is made of a construction in which the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are equal in thickness.

[0092] To read stored information, the voltages V_{QW1} and V_{QW2} at the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are set through the selected word lines 83 and 88 so as to establish the condition that a resonant tunneling current can flow across the two quantum wells. Then, a read-out voltage is applied to the selected bit line 82 to pass an electron current from the emitter 12 to the collector 14, and the electric resistance in between is detected. As has been noted before, the electric resistance of the double quantum well will be low (corresponding to the stored information ON or OFF) and will be high (cor-

responding to the stored information OFF or ON), respectively, when the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are magnetized parallel and antiparallel to each other. In this manner, it can be read out if the information stored in the selected storage cell ON or OFF.

[0093] On the other hand, if the voltages V_{QW1} and V_{QW2} at the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are set through the selected word lines 83 and 88 to have a large enough voltage difference, the device will be placed in the state that no resonant tunneling current can flow between the two quantum well layers. In this case, even if a read-out voltage is applied to the bit line 82, the inability for an electron current to flow from the emitter 12 to the collector 14 disables reading information stored in the nonvolatile storage cell, regardless of what state of magnetization the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 are placed in.

[0094] In this way, the third terminals are given the function of selectively enabling and disabling reading of information stored in a non-volatile storage cell depending on whether the difference in voltage across the two third terminals is zero or a sufficient voltage difference. Therefore, with such third terminals, thus given the function of enabling a particular cell to be selected, selecting particular first and second word lines and a particular bit line followed by applying a read-out voltage to the particular bit line permits reading of information stored in a particular nonvolatile storage cell selected among a number of non-volatile storage cells.

[0095] Further, to enable writing into a particular nonvolatile cell, though not illustrated in Fig. 5, a suitable arrangement of word and bit lines is adopted. Currents are passed through particular word and bit lines and magnetic fields resulting from these currents and superimposed upon one another are used.

[0096] Thus, writing of store information can be effected into a particular nonvolatile storage cell among a plurality of nonvolatile storage cells by selecting particular first and second word lines and a particular bit line and passing given currents through them.

[0097] While mention is made above of the set-up in which use is made for each cell of two word lines, namely a first and a second word line 83 and 88, it should be noted that since it is the difference in voltage between V_{QW1} and V_{QW2} that determines the resonant tunneling condition, one of the voltages at the first and second quantum well layers 4 and 8 may be fixed. Fig. 6 shows such a modification in which the control terminal 84 for the first quantum well layer is connected to the ground. In this case, each storage cell requires a single word line as shown in Fig. 6.

[0098] Also, while mention is made above of an example in which the first and second quantum well layers are equal in thickness, a difference in thickness changes the difference in voltages between V_{QW1} and V_{QW2} that causes the resonant tunneling required. Accordingly, the voltage to be applied to a word line for selecting a particular cell can be optionally altered by appropriately

changing the relative thickness of the two layers.

[0099] As set forth in the above description, a three terminal ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance nonvolatile storage device of the present invention can alone build up a non-volatile storage cell.

[0100] It thus eliminating the need to use a semiconductor switching device that occupies a large area, therefore increases the degree of integration of storages.

[0101] Also, without using a semiconductor device, a device according to the present invention does not suffer from the problem of a loss of yield due to variations in properties of the semiconductor device at the production.

[0102] Also, without using a semiconductor device, a device according to the present invention does not suffer from problems as regards matching between a ferromagnetic double quantum well manufacturing process and a semiconductor manufacturing process.

[0103] Although the present invention has been described hereinbefore in terms of certain illustrative forms of embodiments thereof, it will readily be appreciated by a person skilled in the art that many alterations thereof, omissions therefrom and/or additions thereto can be made without departing from the essence and the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, it should be understood that the invention is not intended to be limited to the specific forms of embodiment set forth above.

Industrial Applicability

[0104] In a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to this invention as will be apparent from the foregoing description, the thickness of a quantum well, and the thickness and height of a barrier layer are regulated on an atomic level to set the energy of a quantum level and the probability of tunneling, thereby establishing a bias voltage.

[0105] Thus, the present invention whereby two ferromagnetic quantum well layers made to have a difference in coercive force are placed into two states that they are magnetized parallel and antiparallel to each other under control by an external magnetic field to have a tunnel effect to develop controllably, provides an advantage of obtaining an infinitely great magneto resistance ratio with a given bias voltage as desired.

[0106] Further, a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunnel magnetoresistance device according to the present invention is effectively capable of utilization in a sensitive magnetic sensor or a nonvolatile storage owing to its extremely large magnetoresistance effect.

[0107] Further, providing a three terminal configuration in which a ferromagnetic double quantum well is provided with a third electrode or electrodes has the effect of permitting a resonant tunneling effect to controllably develop to selectively enable and disable reading information stored in a storage.

[0108] Further, using this three terminal device in a storage cell has the effect of permitting a storage to be

made highly integrated and in addition the effect of simplifying its manufacturing process and permitting such storages to be manufactured with good yield.

Claims

1. A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device having a structure comprising a first and a second quantum well layer of ferromagnetic material (4, 8) each of which is sandwiched between barrier layers of non-magnetic material (2, 6, 10), in which a change in direction of magnetizations in said first and second quantum layers causes carriers to tunnel between them, thereby producing a change in magnetoresistance across them.
2. A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device as set forth in claim 1, **characterized in that** said first and second quantum well layers have a difference in coercive force.
3. A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device as set forth in claim 1 or claim 2, **characterized in that** said first and second quantum well layers have a thickness less than a de Broglie wavelength of the carriers.
4. A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 3, **characterized in that** said first and second quantum well layers have a two-dimensional electron or positive hole condition established therein for subjecting the carriers to a quantum confinement.
5. A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 4, **characterized in that** each of said first and second quantum well layers and said barrier layers adjacent thereto have between them a hetero-interface that is atomically flat and abrupt.
6. A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 5, **characterized in that** said barrier layer is formed to have a thickness that enables the carrier to tunnel.
7. A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 6, **characterized in that** said first quantum well layer is made of either a ferromagnetic metal or a semiconductor exhibiting a ferromagnetism.
8. A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device as set forth in any one of

claims 1 to 7, **characterized in that** said second quantum well layer is made of either a ferromagnetic metal or a semiconductor exhibiting a ferromagnetism.

9. A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 8, **characterized in that** said barrier layers are made of either a nonmagnetic semiconductor or nonmagnetic insulator.
10. A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 9, **characterized in that** said first and second quantum well layers have a quantum level of a given energy that, and said carriers have a given tunneling probability that, are set up by regulating the thickness of each of said first and second quantum well layers and the thickness and barrier height of said barrier layers.
11. A ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 10, **characterized in that** the device is operable with a bias voltage that is set up at a desired magnitude by changing the thickness of each of said first and second quantum well layers.
12. A sensitive magnetic sensor comprising a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to claim 1, the sensor utilizing the nature of said ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device that such a change in the resistance is produced according to an external magnetic field which the device is placed under.
13. A writable nonvolatile storage device comprising a ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device according to claim 1, the writable nonvolatile storage device utilizing the nature of the ferromagnetic double quantum well tunneling magnetoresistance device that a first state of the device in which said magnetizations are parallel to each other and a second state thereof in which said magnetizations are antiparallel to each other are capable of discrimination from a magnetoresistance as found across said first and second quantum well layers and said first and second states are both stable and capable of controlled establishment.
14. A nonvolatile memory device as set forth in claim 13, further comprising a pair of electrodes (12, 14) associated with said first and second quantum well layers, respectively, said electrodes having voltages applicable thereto whose difference in voltage across them is capable of controllably establishing and de-establishing a resonant tunneling state be-

tween said first and second quantum well layers, thereby to selectively enable and disable reading a state of magnetizations of said first and second quantum well layers.

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15. A nonvolatile storage cell made of a nonvolatile storage device as set forth in claim 13 and a semiconductor switching device.

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16. A nonvolatile storage cell comprising a nonvolatile storage device as set forth in claim 13, said nonvolatile storage device further including a pair of electrodes (84, 85) associated with said first and second quantum well layers, respectively, said electrodes having voltages (V_{QW1} , V_{QW2}) applicable thereto whose difference in voltage across them is capable of controllably establishing and de-establishing a resonant tunneling state between said first and second quantum well layers, thereby to selectively enable and disable reading a state of magnetizations of said first and second quantum well layers.

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Patentansprüche

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1. Ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung mit einer Struktur, die eine erste und eine zweite Quantentopfschicht aus einem ferromagnetischen Material (4, 8) umfasst, wovon jede zwischen Sperrschichten aus nicht magnetischem Material (2, 6, 10) eingebettet ist, wobei eine Änderung der Richtung der Magnetisierungen in der ersten und in der zweiten Quantenschicht bewirkt, dass Träger zwischen ihnen tunneln, wodurch eine Änderung der Magnetoresistenz über ihnen erzeugt wird.

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2. Ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die erste und die zweite Quantentopfschicht eine unterschiedliche Koerzitivkraft besitzen.

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3. Ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die erste und die zweite Quantentopfschicht eine Dicke haben, die kleiner als eine de-Broglie-Wellenlänge der Träger ist.

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4. Ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die erste und die zweite Quantentopfschicht einen zweidimensionalen Elektron- oder Loch-Zustand haben, der darin gebildet ist, um die Träger einem Quanteneinschluss zu unterwerfen.

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5. Ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** sowohl die erste als auch die zweite Quantentopfschicht und die Sperrschichten, die hierzu benachbart sind, zwischen sich eine Heteroschnittstelle aufweisen, die atomar flach und steil ist. 5
6. Ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Sperrschicht so ausgebildet ist, dass sie eine Dicke besitzt, die dem Träger zu tunneln ermöglicht. 10
7. Ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die erste Quantentopfschicht entweder aus einem ferromagnetischen Metall oder aus einem Halbleiter, der Ferromagnetismus zeigt, hergestellt ist. 15 20
8. Ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die zweite Quantentopfschicht entweder aus einem ferromagnetischen Metall oder aus einem Halbleiter, der Ferromagnetismus zeigt, hergestellt ist. 25
9. Ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Sperrschichten entweder aus einem nicht magnetischen Halbleiter oder aus einem nicht magnetischen Isolator hergestellt sind. 30
10. Ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die erste und die zweite Quantentopfschicht Quantenniveaus mit einer gegebenen Energie haben und dass die Träger eine gegebene Tunnelungswahrscheinlichkeit haben, die durch Regulieren der Dicke sowohl der ersten als auch der zweiten Quantentopfschicht sowie der Dicke und der Sperrhöhe der Sperrschichten eingestellt werden. 35 40 45
11. Ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Vorrichtung mit einer Vorspannung betreibbar ist, die auf eine gewünschte Größe durch Ändern der Dicke sowohl der ersten als auch der zweiten Quantentopfschicht eingestellt wird. 50
12. Empfindlicher magnetischer Sensor, der eine ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 enthält, wobei der Sensor die Eigenschaft der ferromagnetischen Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nutzt, dass eine solche Änderung des Widerstandes in Übereinstimmung mit einem äußeren Magnetfeld, unter dem die Vorrichtung angeordnet ist, erzeugt wird. 55
13. Beschreibbare nichtflüchtige Speichervorrichtung, die eine ferromagnetische Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 enthält, wobei die beschreibbare nichtflüchtige Speichervorrichtung die Eigenschaft der ferromagnetischen Doppelquantentopftunnelungs-Magnetoresistenzvorrichtung nutzt, dass ein erster Zustand der Vorrichtung, in dem die Magnetisierungen zueinander parallel sind, und ein zweiter Zustand hiervon, in dem die Magnetisierungen zueinander antiparallel sind, eine Unterscheidung anhand einer Magnetoresistenz ermöglichen, die über der ersten und der zweiten Quantentopfschicht ermittelt wird, wobei der erste und der zweite Zustand stabil sind und steuerbar hergestellt werden können. 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45
14. Nichtflüchtige Speichervorrichtung nach Anspruch 13, die ferner ein Paar Elektroden (12, 14) umfasst, die der ersten bzw. der zweiten Quantentopfschicht zugeordnet sind, wobei an die Elektroden Spannungen angelegt werden können, deren Differenz über ihnen einen resonanten Tunnelzustand zwischen der ersten und der zweiten Quantentopfschicht steuerbar aufbauen und abbauen kann, wodurch ein Lesen eines Zustands der Magnetisierungen der ersten und der zweiten Quantentopfschicht wahlweise ermöglicht und verhindert wird. 35 40 45
15. Nichtflüchtige Speicherzelle, die aus einer nichtflüchtigen Speichervorrichtung nach Anspruch 13 und aus einer Halbleiterschaltvorrichtung hergestellt ist. 40 45
16. Nichtflüchtige Speicherzelle, die eine nichtflüchtige Speichervorrichtung nach Anspruch 13 enthält, wobei die nichtflüchtige Speichervorrichtung ferner ein Paar Elektroden (84, 85) enthält, die der ersten bzw. der zweiten Quantentopfschicht zugeordnet sind, wobei an die Elektroden Spannungen (V_{QW1} , V_{QW2}) angelegt werden können, deren Differenz zwischen ihnen einen resonanten Tunnelzustand zwischen der ersten und der zweiten Quantentopfschicht steuerbar aufbauen und abbauen kann, wodurch ein Lesen eines Zustands der Magnetisierungen der ersten und der zweiten Quantentopfschicht wahlweise ermöglicht und verhindert wird. 45 50 55

Revendications

1. Dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique ayant une structure

- comprenant une première et une deuxième couche à puits quantiques en matériau ferromagnétique (4, 8), chacune d'entre elles est intercalée entre des couches d'arrêt en matériau amagnétique (2, 6, 10), dans lequel un changement de direction des magnétisations dans lesdites première et seconde couches quantiques entraîne l'effet tunnel des porteur de charge entre elles, produisant ainsi un changement de magnétorésistance entre elles .
2. Dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites première et seconde couches à puits quantiques ont des forces coercitives différentes. 5
 3. Dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon les revendications 1 ou 2, **caractérisé en ce que** les première et seconde couches à puits quantiques ont une épaisseur inférieure à une longueur d'onde de de Broglie des porteurs de charges. 10
 4. Dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, **caractérisé en ce que** chacune desdites première et seconde couches à puits quantiques contiennent un arrangement bi-dimensionnel d'électrons ou de trous positifs afin de soumettre les porteurs de charges à un confinement quantique. 15
 5. Dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, **caractérisé en ce que** chacune desdites première et seconde couches à puits quantiques et les couches d'arrêt qui y sont adjacentes, ont entre elles une hétéro-interface qui est atomiquement plate et abrupte. 20
 6. Dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite couche d'arrêt est formée pour avoir une épaisseur permettant, au porteur de charge, l'effet tunnel. 25
 7. Dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, **caractérisé en ce que** ladite première couche à puits quantiques est réalisée soit d'un métal ferromagnétique soit d'un semi-conducteur présentant un ferromagnétisme. 30
 8. Dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, **caractérisé en ce que** la seconde couche à puits quantiques est réa- 35
- lisée soit d'un métal ferromagnétique, soit d'un semi-conducteur présentant un ferromagnétisme.
9. Dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites couches de protection sont réalisées soit d'un semi-conducteur amagnétique soit d'un isolant amagnétique. 40
 10. Dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites première et seconde couches à puits quantiques ont un niveau quantique d'énergie déterminée et **en ce que** lesdits porteurs de charges ont une probabilité d'effet tunnel déterminée qui est mis au point par réglage de l'épaisseur de chacune desdites première et seconde couches à puits quantiques et, de l'épaisseur et de la hauteur de barrière des couches d'arrêt. 45
 11. Dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, **caractérisé en ce que** le dispositif est utilisable avec une tension de polarisation qui est agencée à une valeur désirée en changeant l'épaisseur de chacune desdites première et secondes couches à puits quantiques. 50
 12. Un capteur magnétique sensitif comprenant un dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon la revendication 1, le capteur utilisant la nature dudit dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique tel qu'un changement de résistance se produit en fonction d'un champ magnétique externe dans lequel le dispositif est placé. 55
 13. Un dispositif de stockage non volatile inscriptible comprenant le dispositif magnétique résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique selon la revendication 1, le dispositif de stockage non volatile inscriptible utilisant la nature du dispositif magnéto-résistif à effet tunnel à double puits quantique ferromagnétique dont un premier état du dispositif dans lequel lesdites magnétisations sont parallèles les unes par rapport aux autres et un second état dans lequel lesdites magnétisations sont antiparallèles les unes par rapport aux autres et qui sont capables de discrimination d'une magnétorésistance trouvée entre lesdites première et seconde couches à puits quantiques et lesdites premier et second états sont tous les deux stables et capables d'un établissement contrôlé. 60
 14. Un dispositif de stockage non volatile selon la revendication 13, comprenant en outre une paire d'élec- 65

trodes (12, 14) respectivement associées avec lesdites première et seconde couches à puits quantiques, lesdites électrodes ayant des potentiels qui y sont appliqués dont la différence de potentiel entre elles est capable d'établir ou de désétablir de façon contrôlée un état de l'effet tunnel résonnant entre lesdites première et seconde couches à puits quantiques, cela afin de sélectivement permettre ou non la lecture d'un état des magnétisations desdites première et seconde couches à puits quantiques.

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15. Une cellule mémoire non volatile faite d'un dispositif de stockage non volatile selon la revendication 13 et d'un appareil de commutation semi-conducteur.

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16. Une cellule mémoire non-volatile comprenant un dispositif de stockage non-volatile selon la revendication 13, ledit dispositif de stockage non-volatile comprend en outre une paire d'électrodes (84, 85) respectivement associées avec lesdites première et seconde couches à puits quantiques, lesdites électrodes ayant des potentiels (V_{QW1} , V_{QW2}) qui y sont appliqués dont la différence de potentiel entre elle est capable d'établir ou de désétablir l'état d'effet tunnel résonnant entre lesdites première et seconde couches à puits quantiques, et ainsi de sélectivement permettre ou d'interdire la lecture d'un état des magnétisations des première et seconde couches à puits quantiques.

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FIG. 1

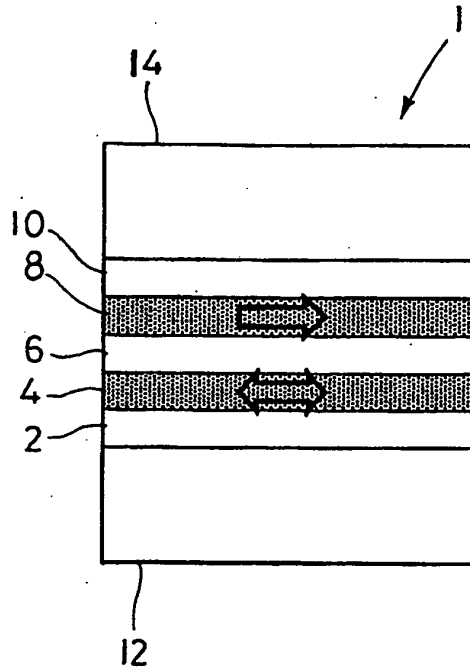


FIG. 2

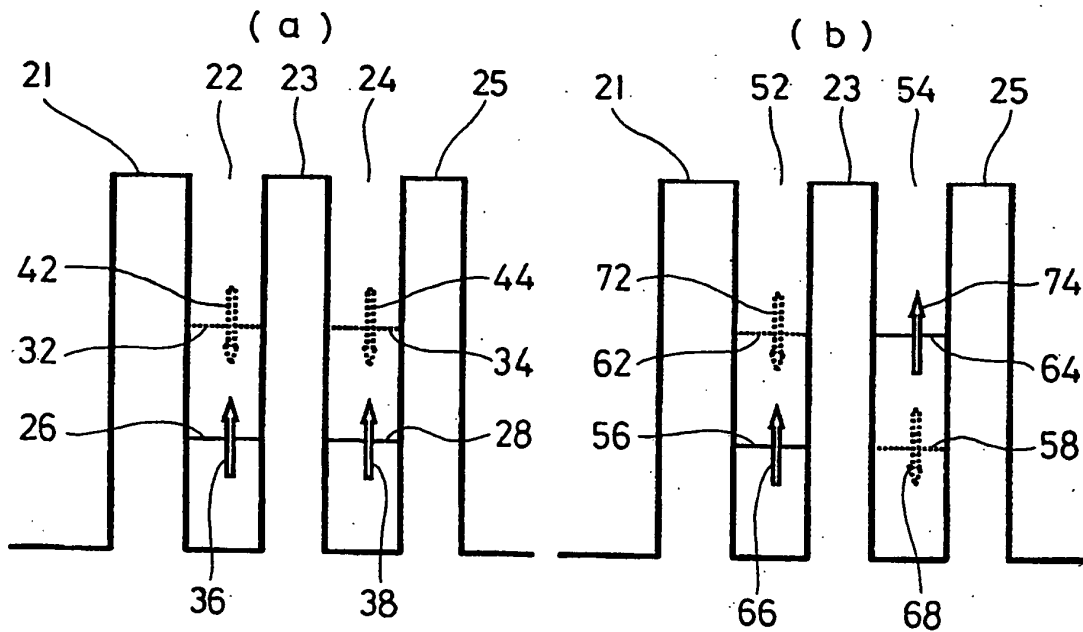


FIG. 3

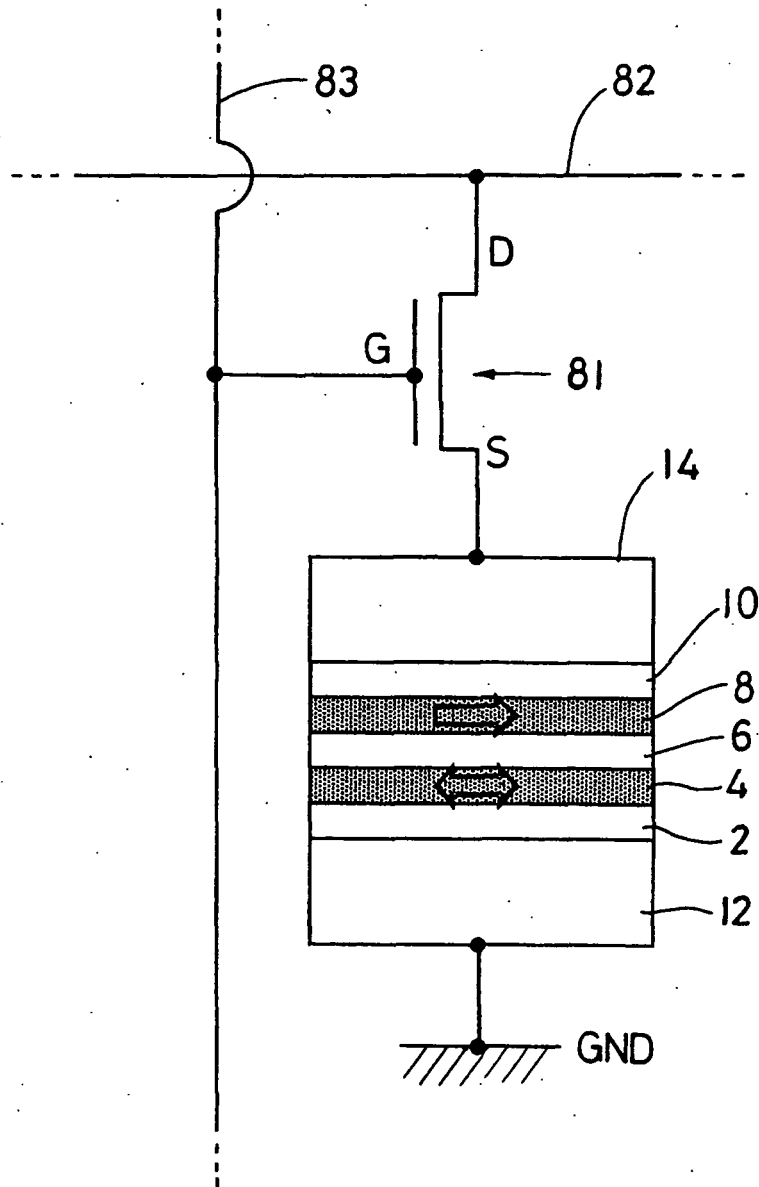


FIG. 4

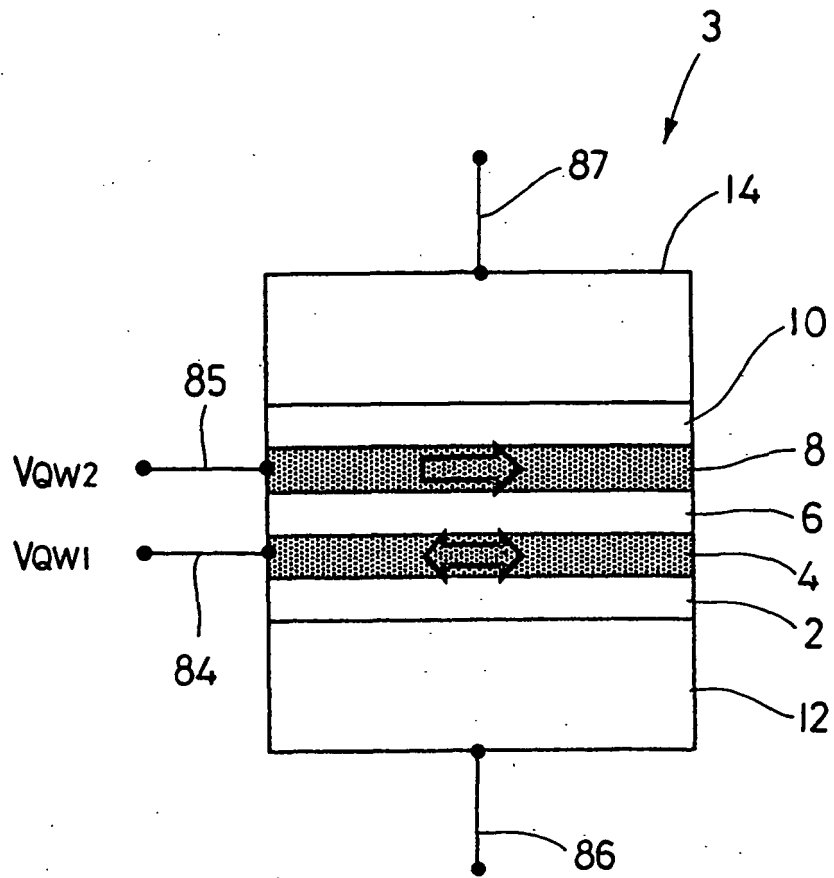


FIG. 5

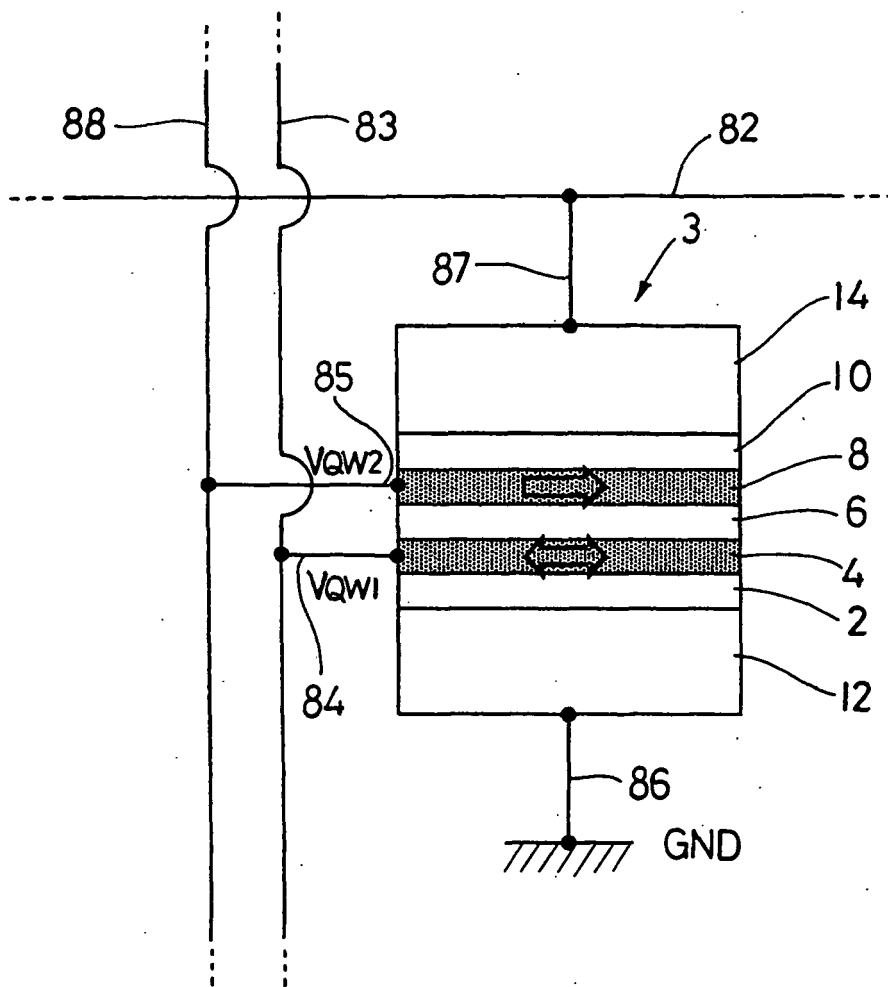
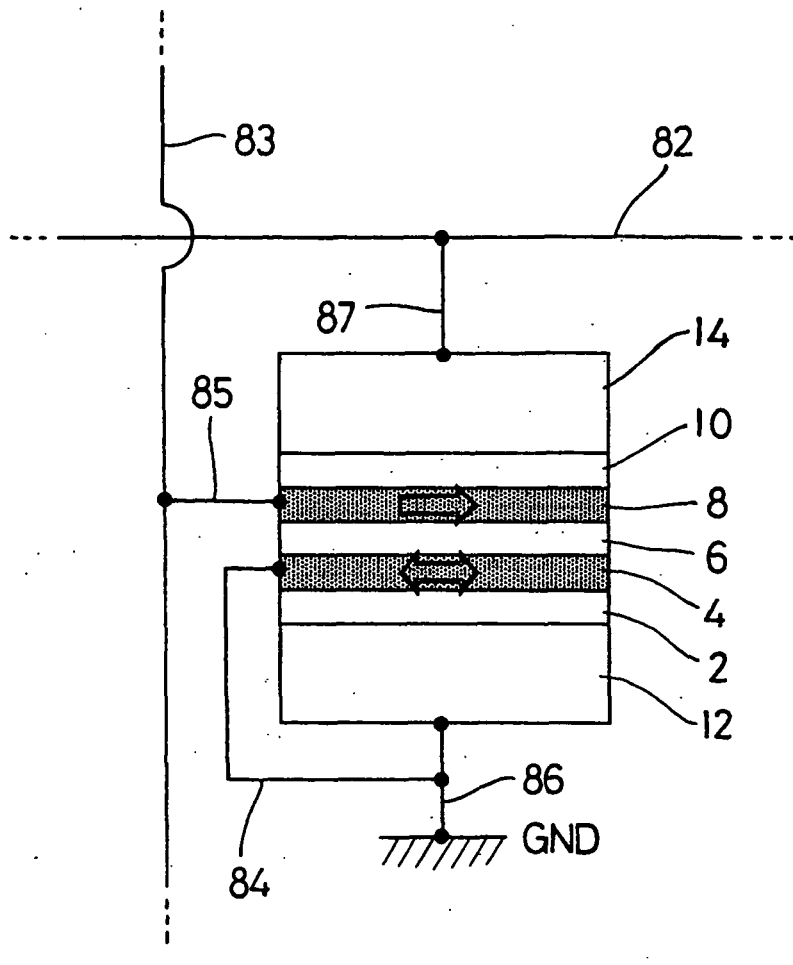


FIG. 6



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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