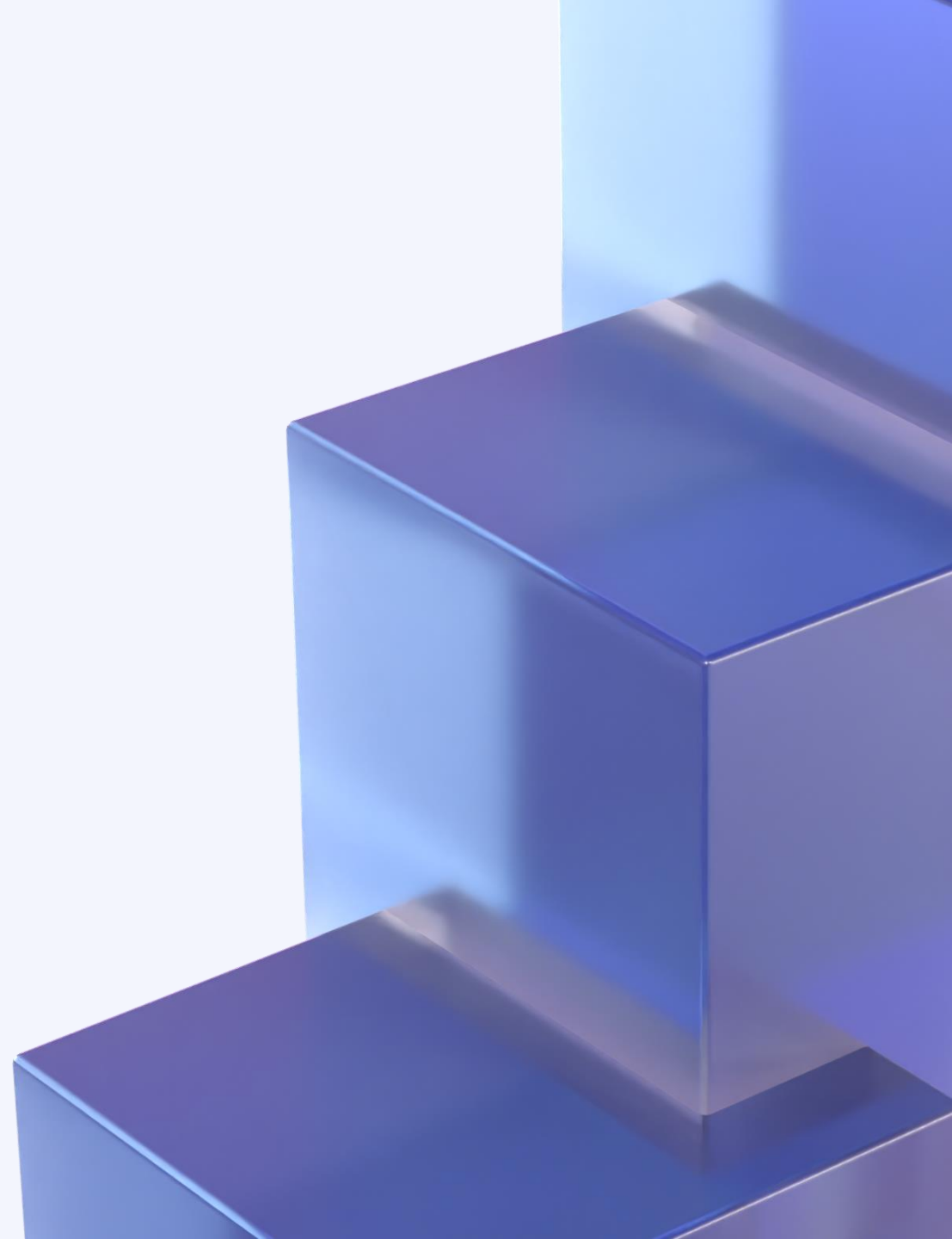




The Rare-Earth Scarcity Challenge

Innovative Designs for Magnetic
Position Sensing



Rare Earth Elements

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	*	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	**	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Uut	Fl	Uup	Lv	Uus	Uuo
		*	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
		**	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

Light Rare Earth Element

Heavy Rare Earth Element

Rare-Earth Elements (REEs) are a group of 17 metallic elements, including the 15 lanthanides plus yttrium and scandium

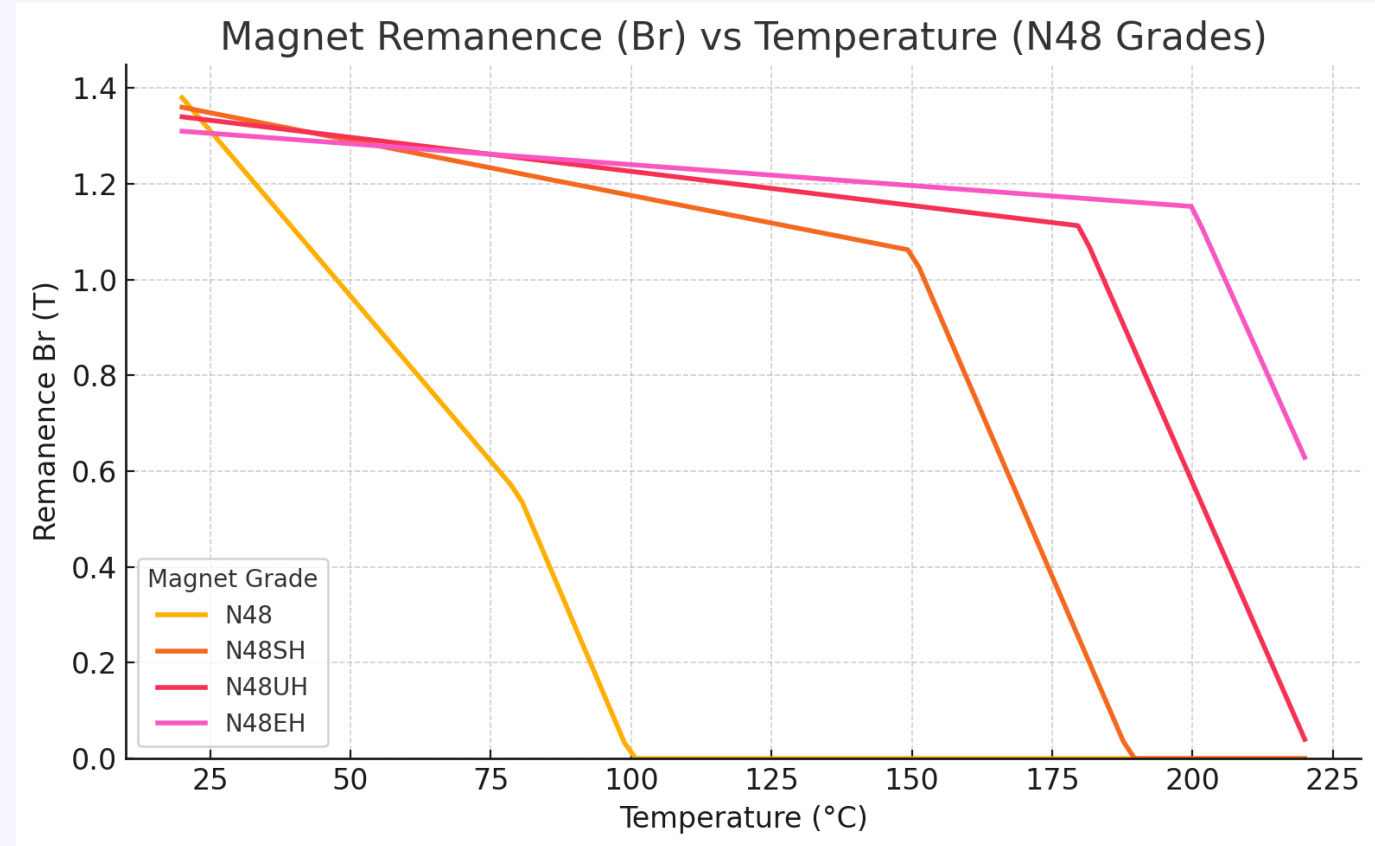
A distinction is made between Light Rare-Earth Elements (LREs) and Heavy Rare-Earth Elements (HREs)

Commonly used target magnets

	Ceramic / Ferrite	Injection Molded NdFeB	Compresion Bonded NdFeB	SmCo	Sintered NdFeB
Br max [T]	0.2-0.4	0.3-0.8	0.3-0.8	0.9-1.1	1.1-1.4
Coercivity [kA/m]	160	400	400	3200	900
Max Temp [°C]	250	160	160	500	220
Material Cost	Low	Med	Med	Highest	High
Unique Property	Cost	Complex shapes	Machinable	Temperature	High Br
Rare-Earth restriction	None	None	None	Heavily restricted	Restrictions on doping materials

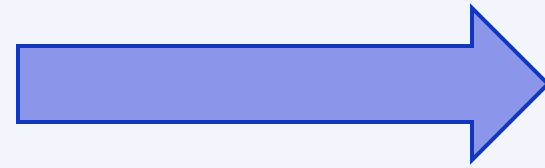
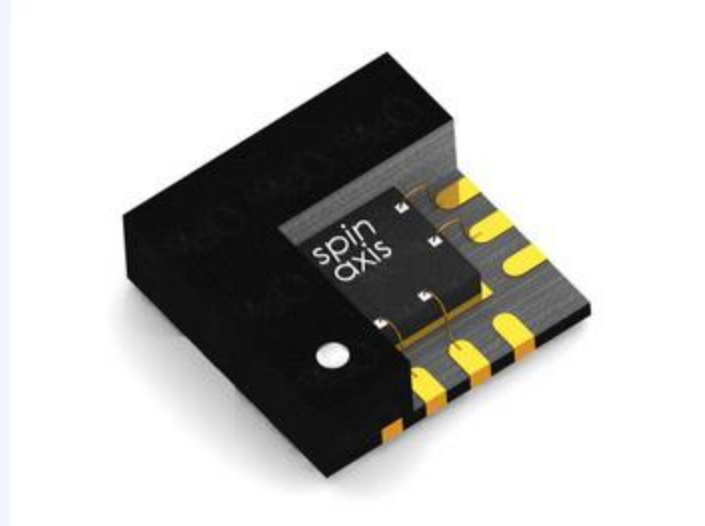
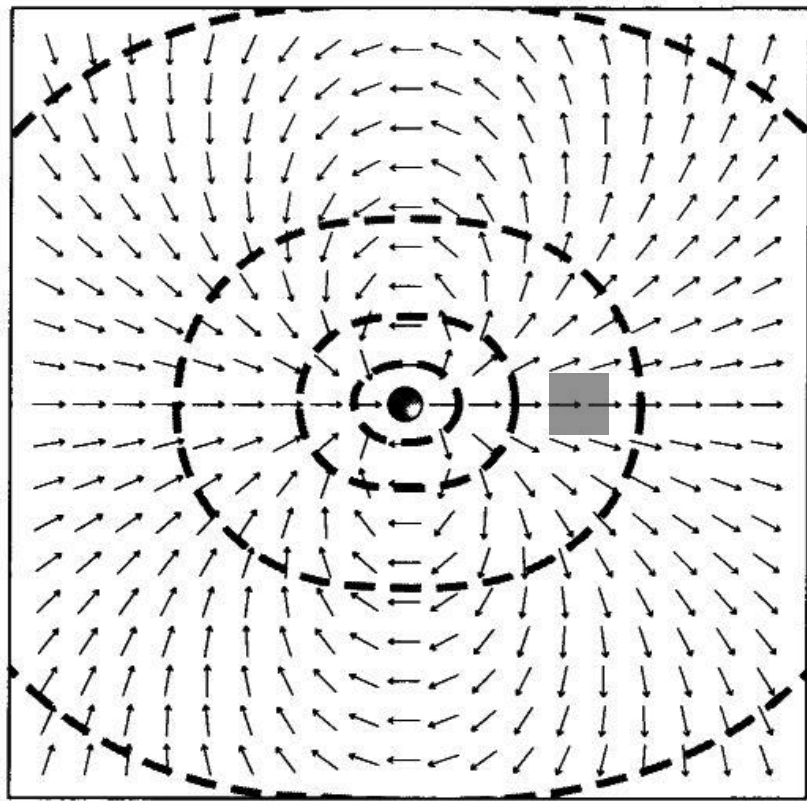
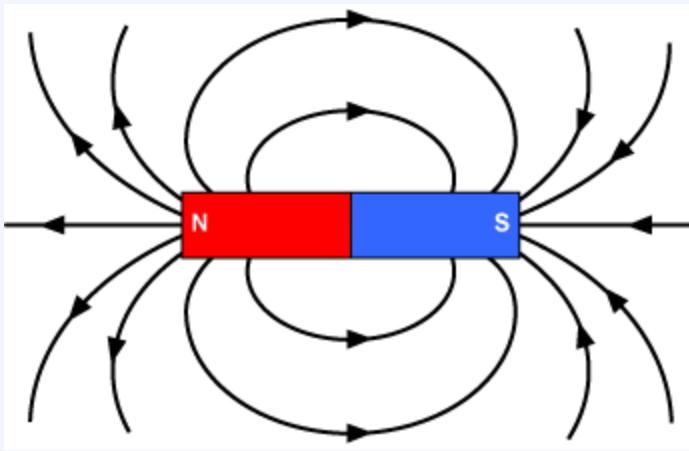
There are typically 4-7 temperature grades:

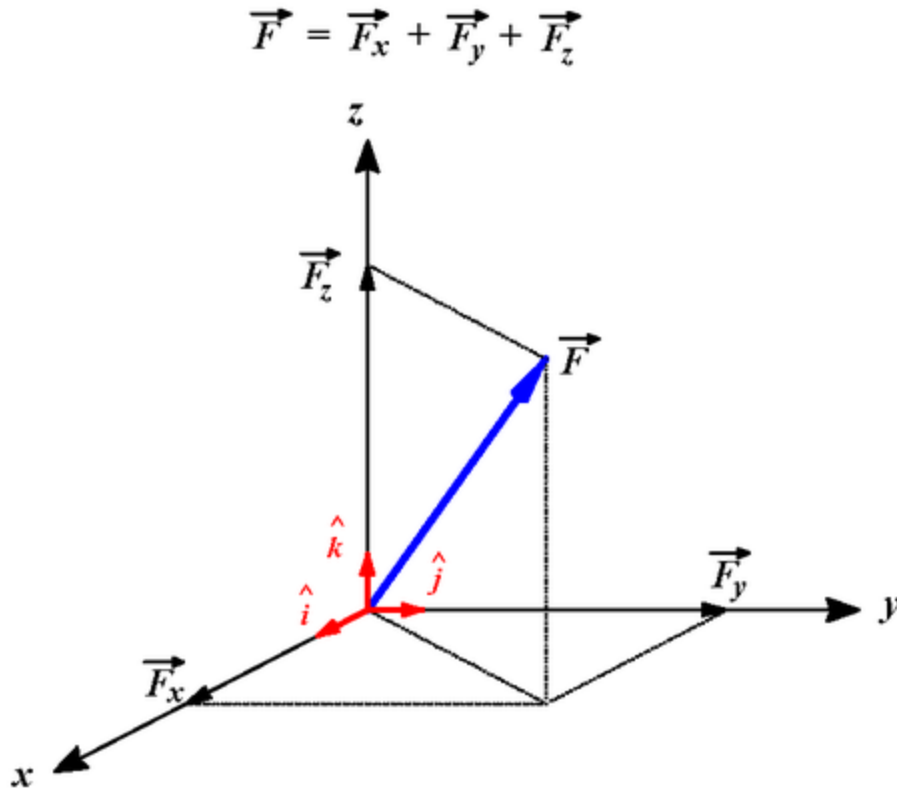
- Standard, M, H, **SH**, **UH**, **EH**, AH
- Higher grades are increasingly more expensive
- This is due to the manufacturing – for higher temperature grades, HREs are added in increasing relative quantities



Design Adjustments

High B_R magnets that can perform at high temp are increasingly difficult to source





Magnetic Position Sensor as a Point Field Sensor

A magnetic sensor sees one thing: The component(s) of the magnetic field vector at the “point” of the Hall sensor(s)

Electrical

- More sensitive sensor component
- Change sensor filter
- Find a sensor sensitive to an axis with higher flux density

Magnetic

- Increase magnet size
- Change magnetization orientation
- Change number of poles

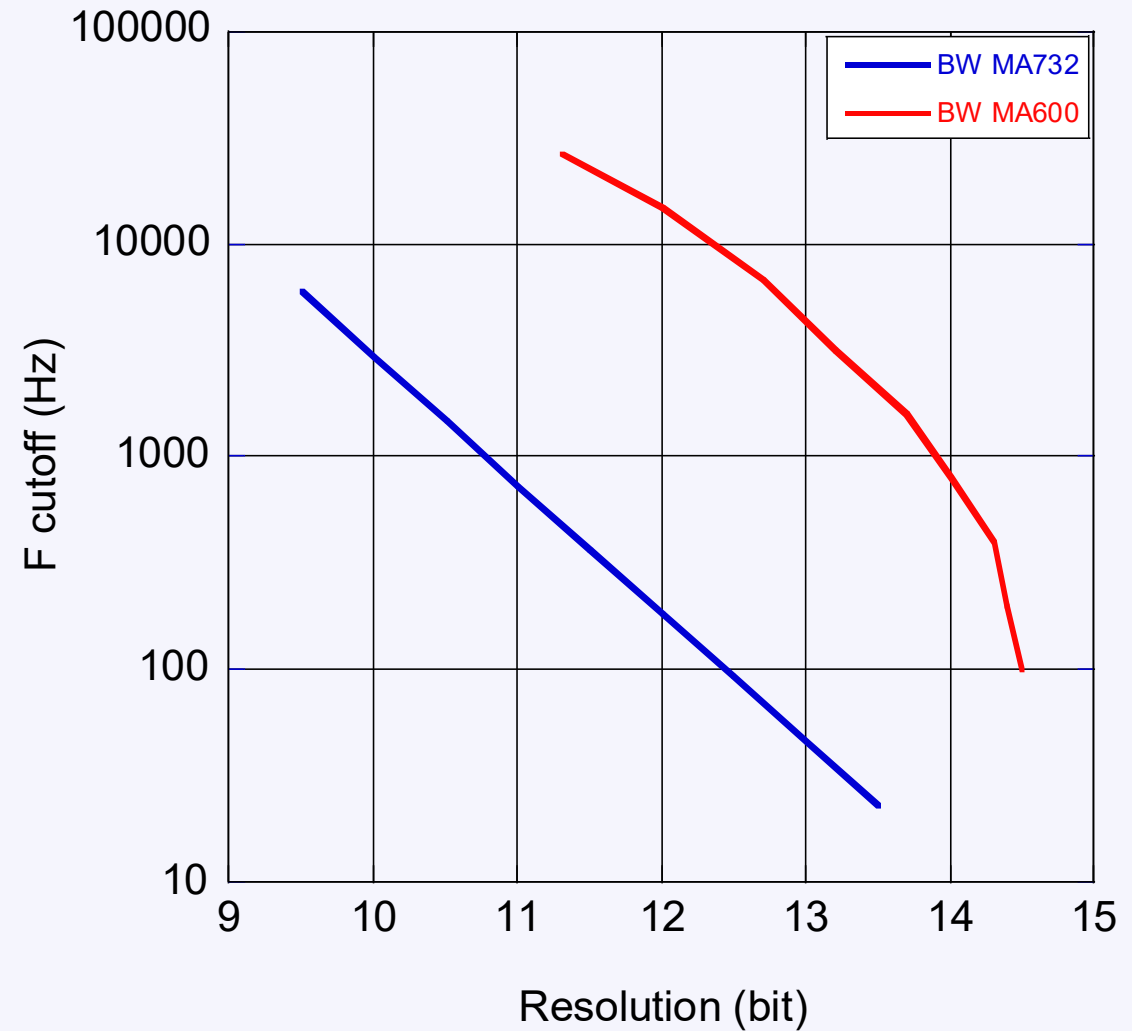
Mechanical

- Smaller air gap
- Move sensor to area of higher flux density

More sensitive sensor component

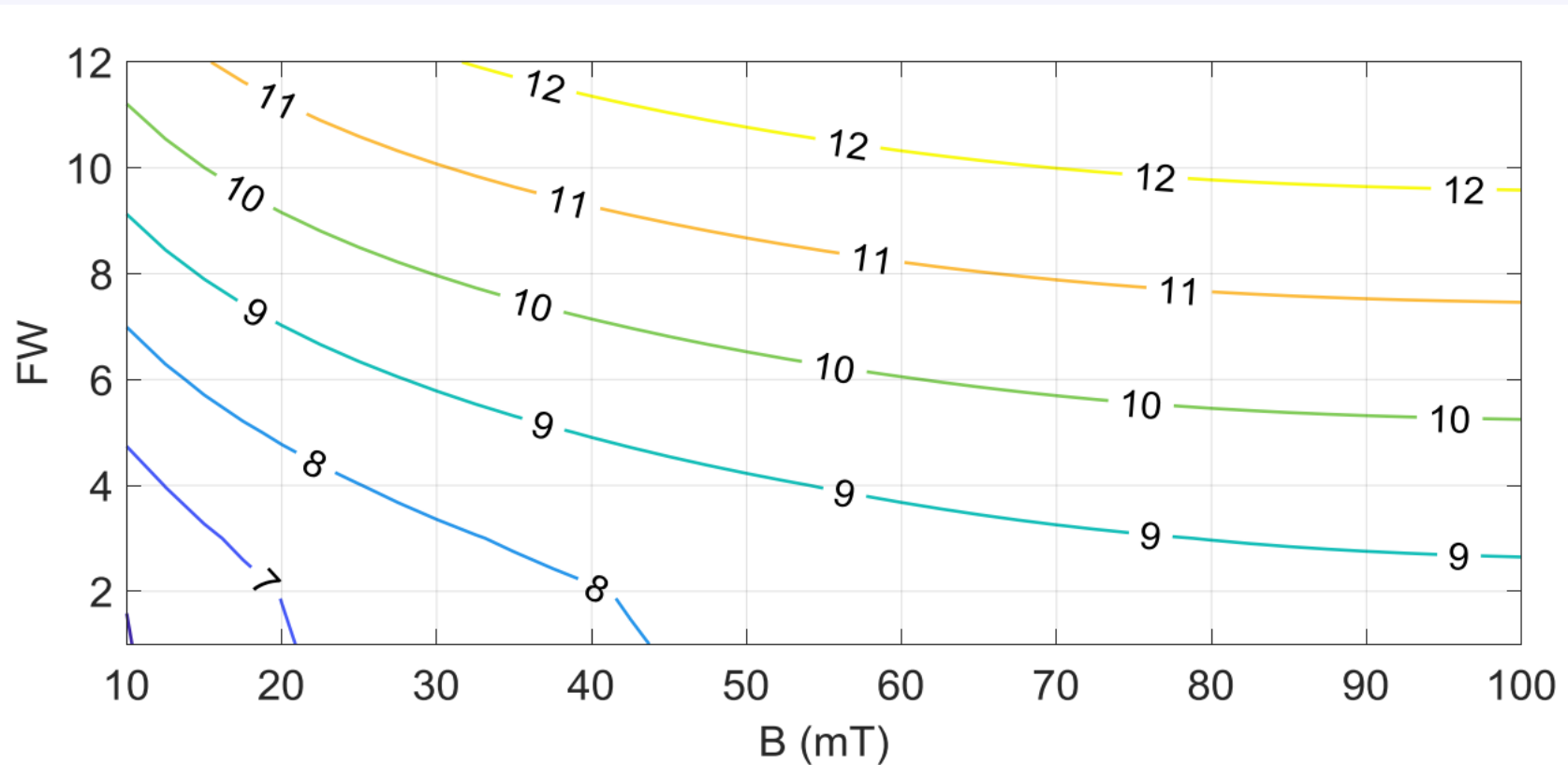
E.g. MA702 to MA600A

Tradeoff: Cost

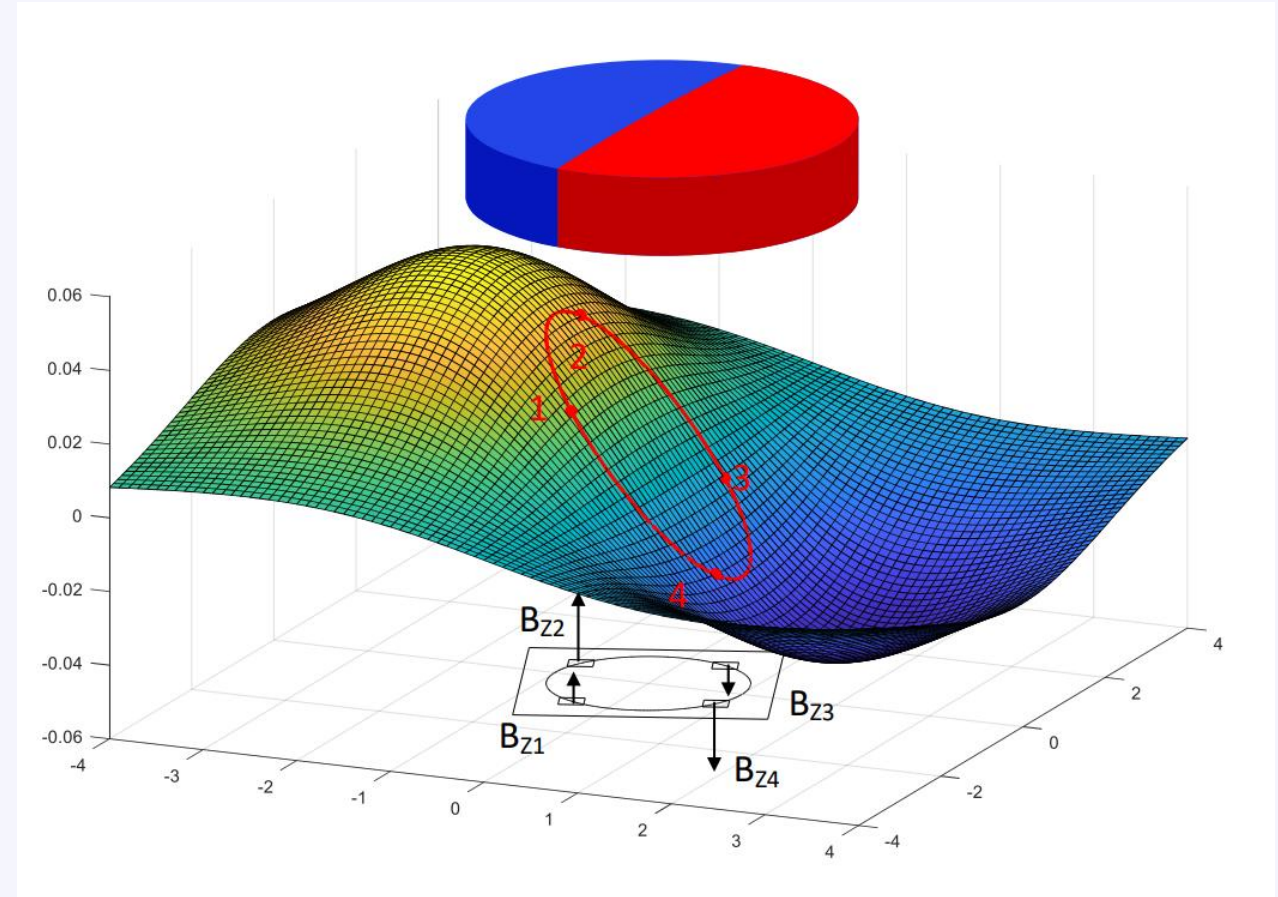
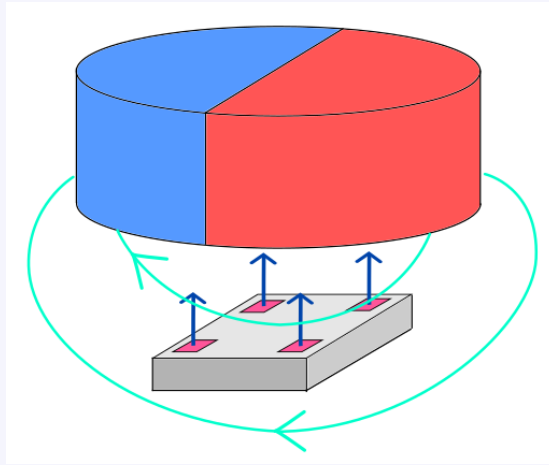
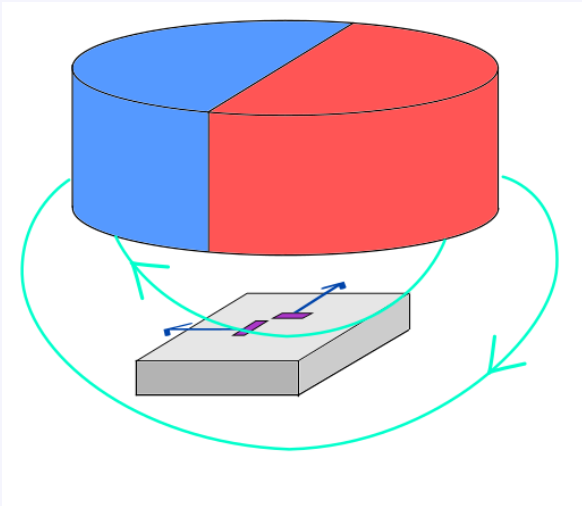


Change sensor filter window

Tradeoff: Dynamic Bandwidth

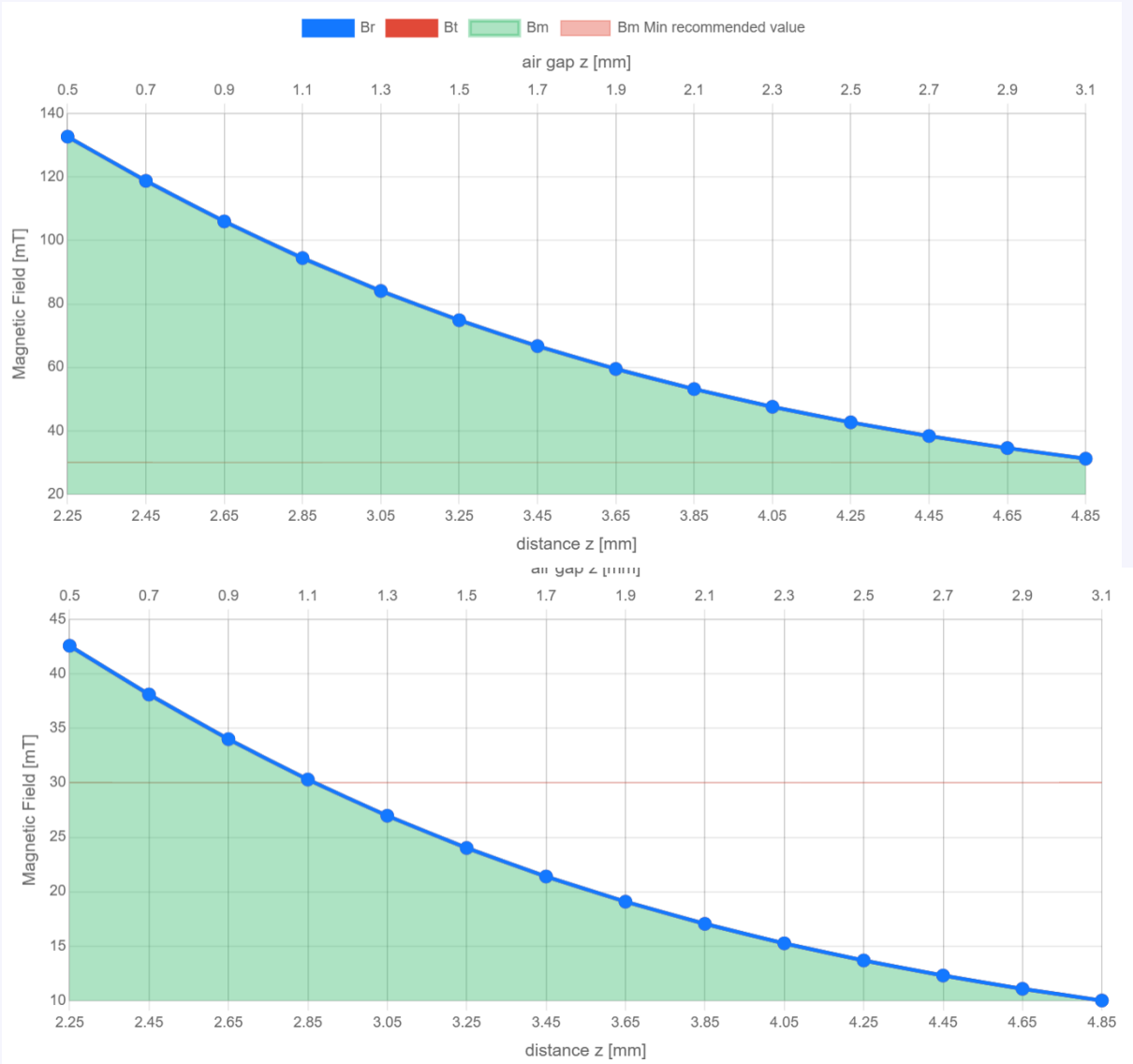


Change sensing axis

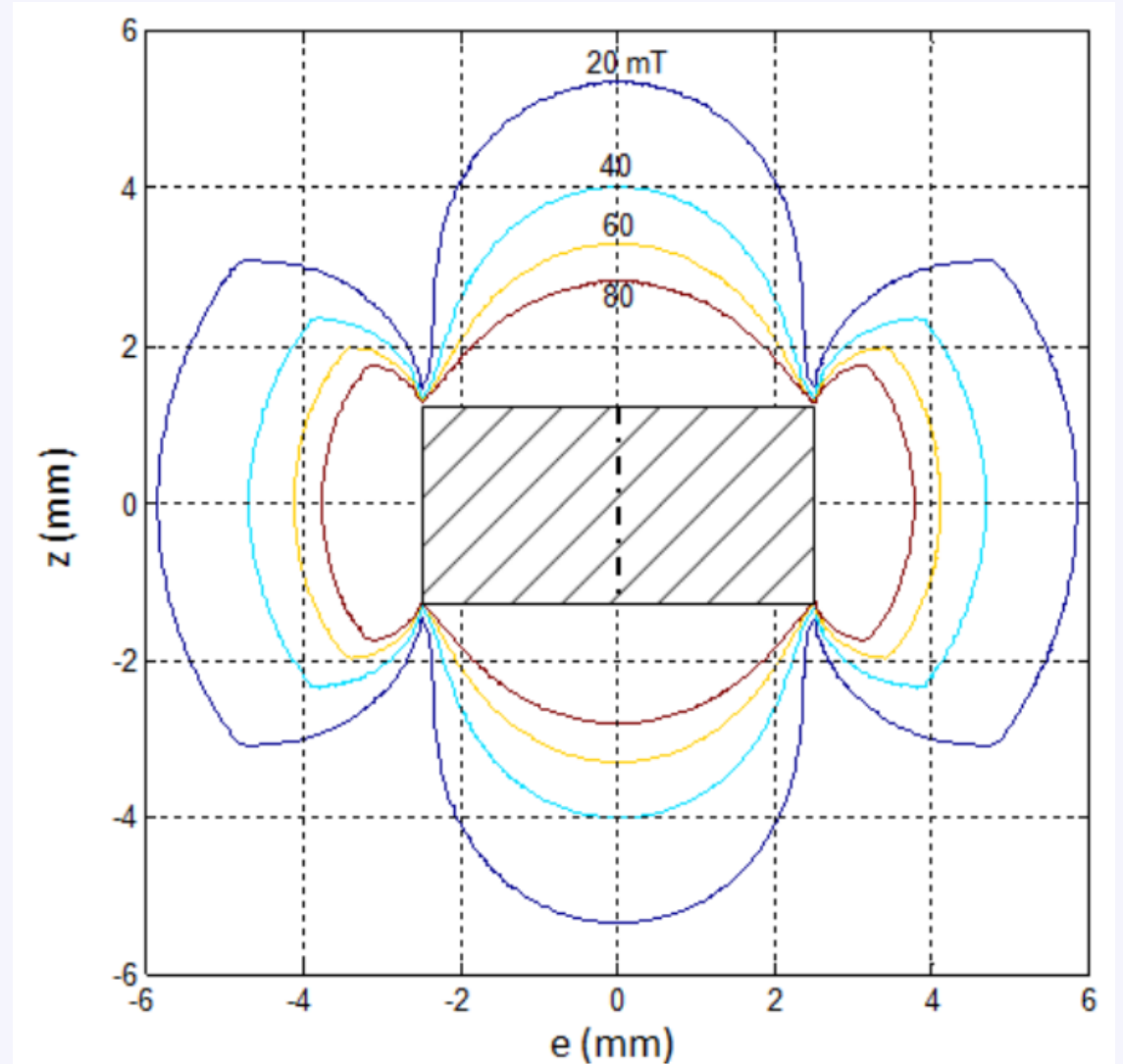
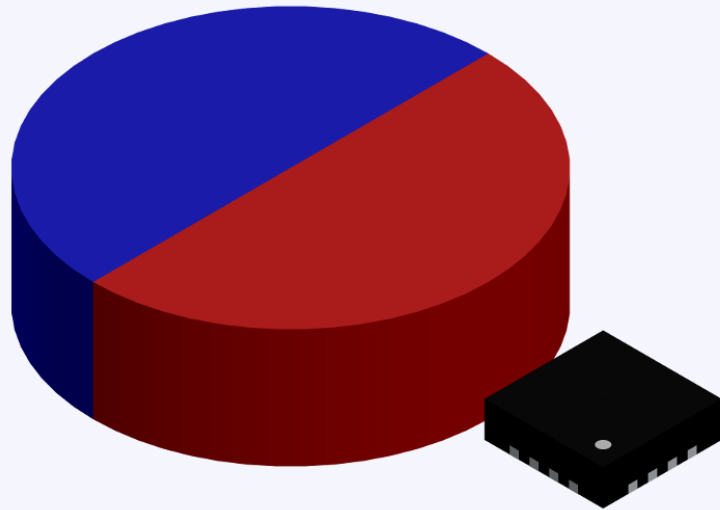


Reduce the air gap

Tradeoff: Mechanical
Tolerance Stack-up



**Shift sensor to area of
higher flux density**



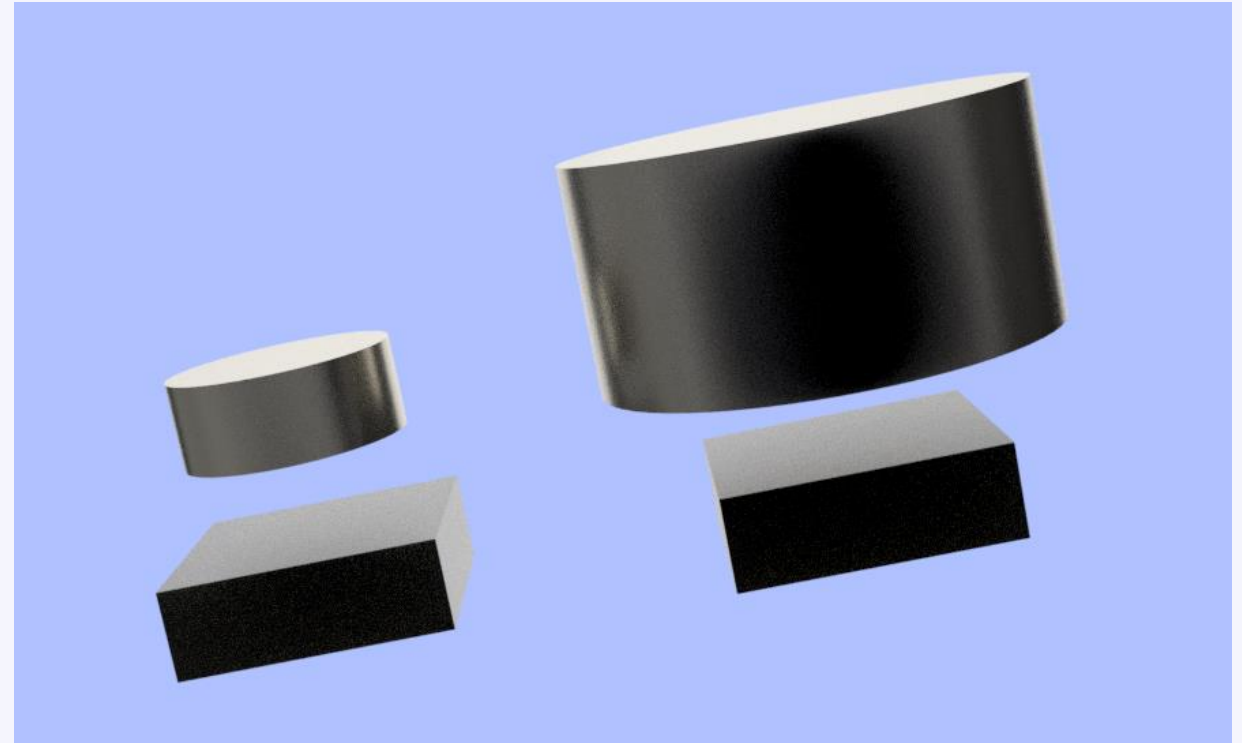
Increase magnet size

Neodymium 2.5 mm D x 1 mm H magnet

<https://tinyurl.com/2yo3z8hx>

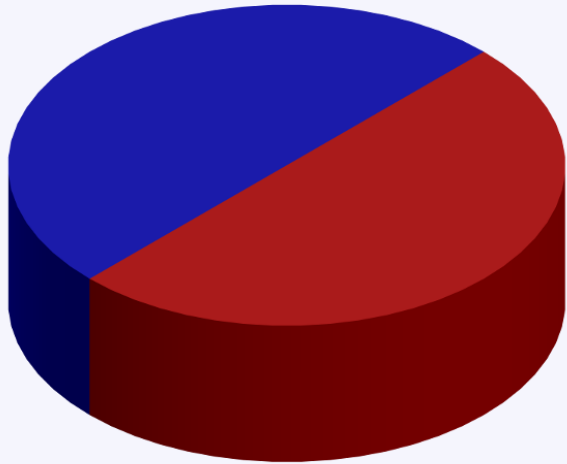
Ferrite 5 mm D x 2.5 mm H magnet

<https://tinyurl.com/2yo3z8hx>

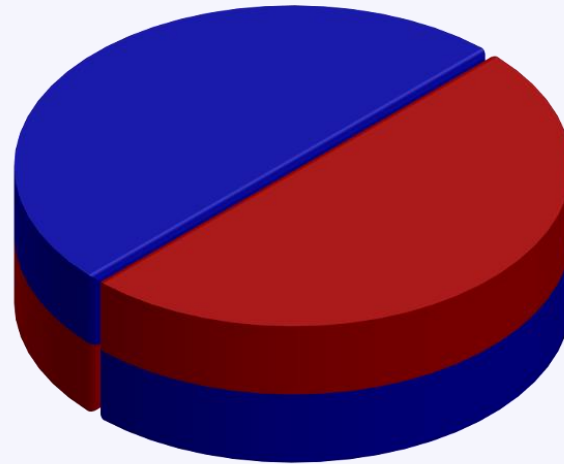


Change magnetization orientation

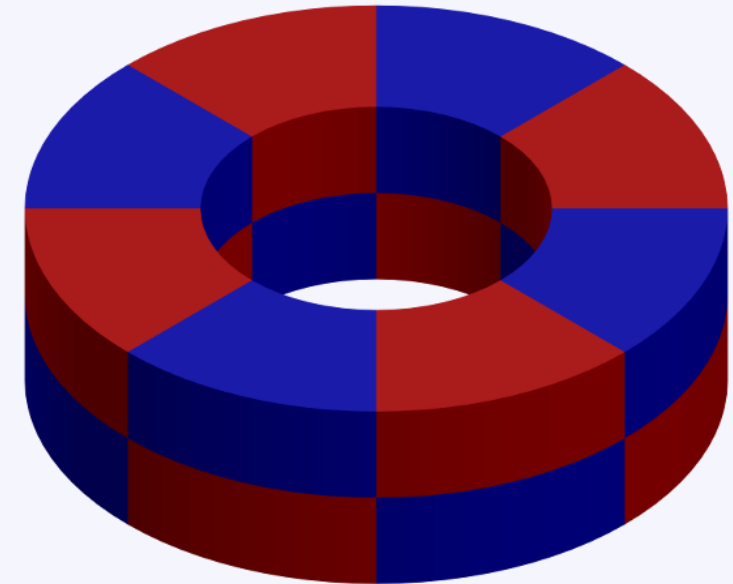
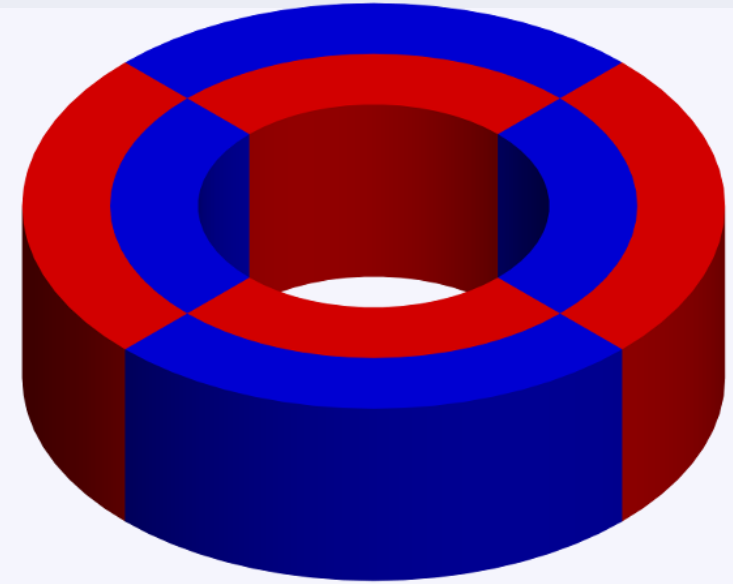
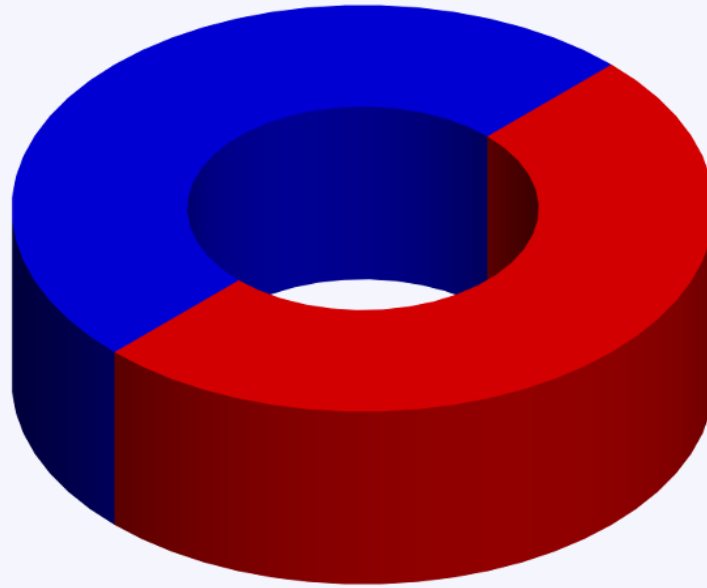
Diametral magnetization



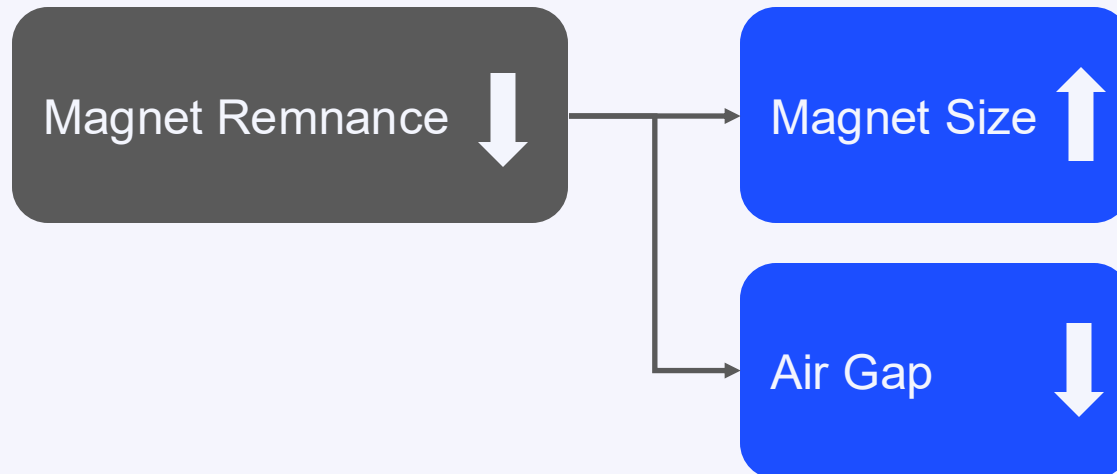
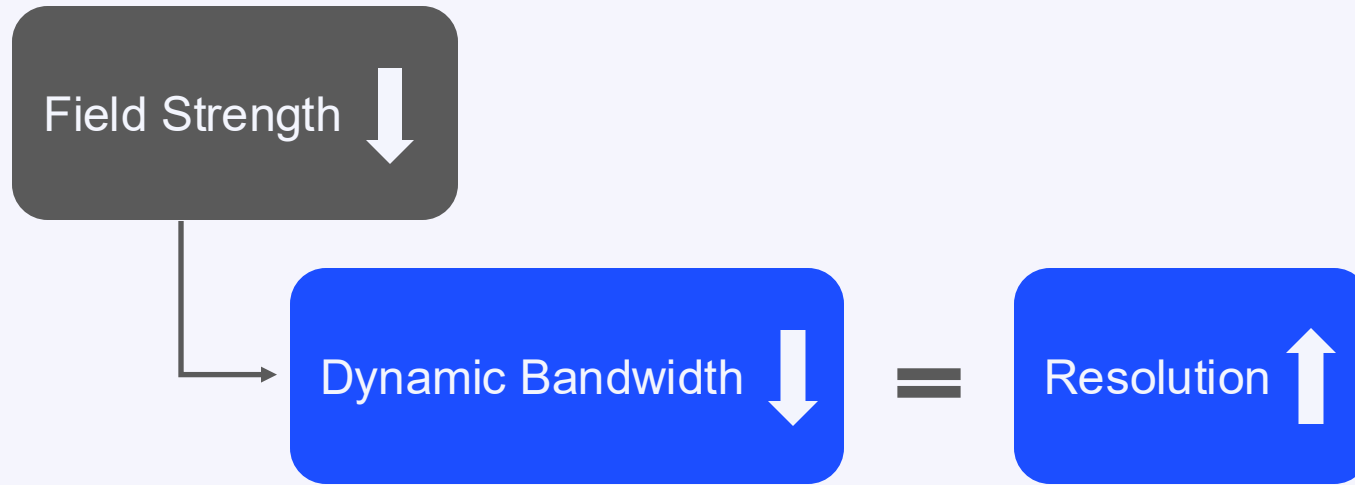
Biaxial magnetization



Change number of poles



Tradeoff: Absolute Angle Detection



Electrical

- More sensitive sensor component
 - [MA600A](#)
- Change sensor filter
 - [MA600A](#), [MA732](#), [MA330](#)
- Find a sensor sensitive to an axis with higher flux density
 - [MA900](#), [MV300](#)

Mechanical

- Smaller air gap
- Move sensor to area of higher flux density
- [Utilize MPS Sensor simulation software](#)

Magnetic

- Increase magnet size
- Change magnetization orientation
- Change number of poles
- [Utilize MPS Sensor simulation software](#)

<http://sensors.monolithicpower.com>

Questions



Thank You!