

Optimization Strategy for Air Bearing Systems in Hard Disk Drives

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Background: General

- Digital storage industry:

- **Hard Disk Drive**
- SSD

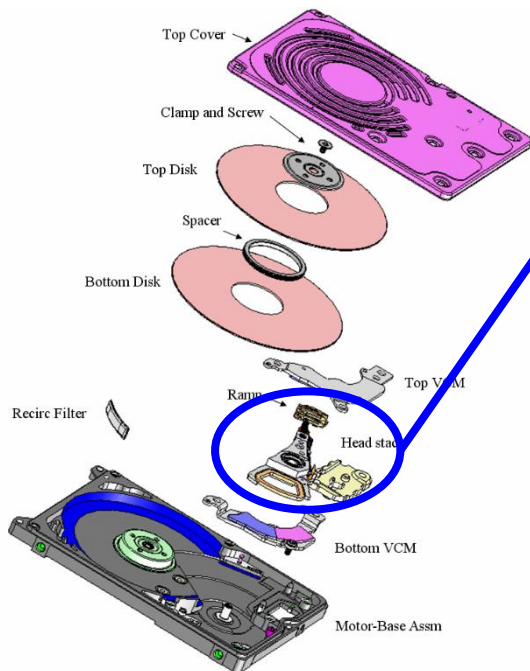


- Exploding digital Universe

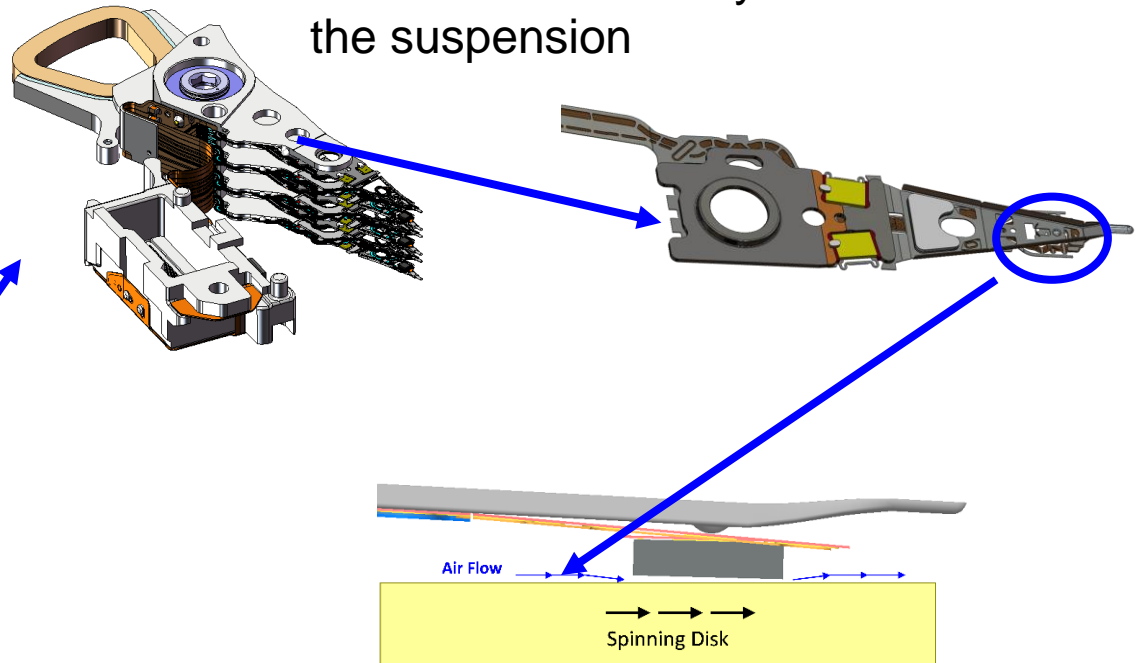
- 2007: 281×10^{18} (281 Exa) Bytes (about 45 GB per person)
- 2012: 2.5×10^{21} (2.5 Zetta) Bytes
- More than 95% of the 450 Exa Bytes of storage shipped in 2012 will be magnetic **hard disk drives (HDD)** (source: IDC)
- **The total amount of data stored (all media) in the world doubles every two years**
 - Approximately 390 GB of data are created every second today
 - 500 GB of data created every micro second by 2020

Background: our focus in HDD: ABS = Air.... What ?

Extremely complex technological object



We focus on the read/write head at the extremity of the suspension



The spinning disk
drags air
The air flow supports
the head

Air Bearing System
(Tribology)

Background: Challenge of an ABS

- Dynamically controls the interface between the head and the disk
- Same idea as a plane...
The head is flying above the disk



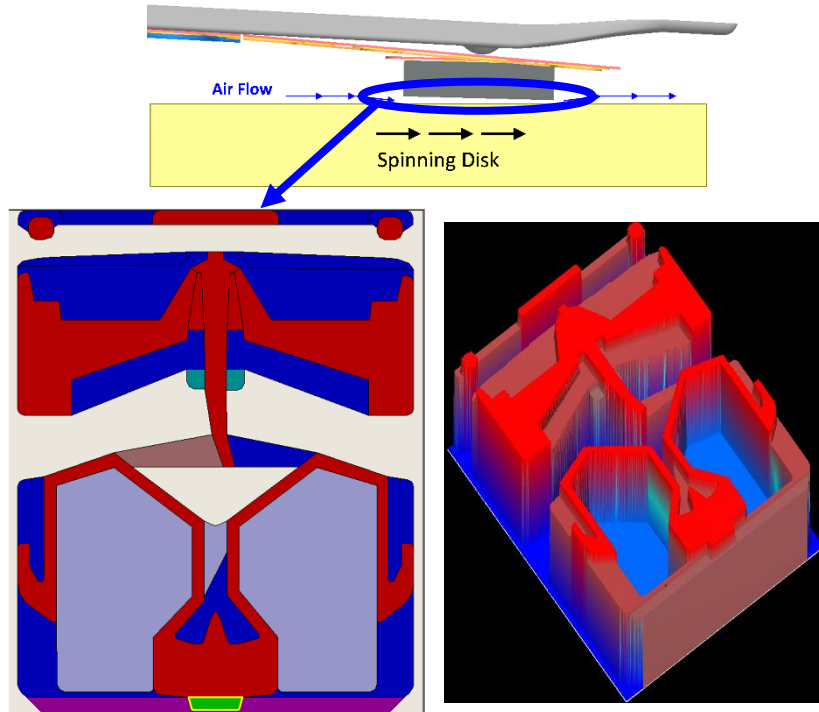
- **... With much more challenging conditions and requirements**
 - In 1974, the head flying height was equivalent to a Boeing 747 airliner flying at 6 inches above the ground
 - In 2006, the 747 has to fly at 0.015 inches (0.4 mm)
 - Air flow much stiffer than atmospheric air
 - Complex set of **Tradeoff** to satisfy

ABS Design Trade offs

Improved Feature	Ability to follow the disk surface topography	L/UL	ABS TD Stability	Altitude / Humidity Margin	Op-shock Margin	Particle Margin	Servo Seed/Fill RPM sens.
Knobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High (+) TE Pressure ■ High Pitch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduced (-) pressure (lower unload force). ■ Retracted Rails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High Pitch ■ Surface Texture ■ Higher stiffness air bearing (higher +and – pressure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low Pitch ■ High Crown ■ Reduced Particle Fence ■ Shallow cavity etch depths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Higher stiffness air bearing (higher +and – pressure) ■ Retracted Rails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low Pitch ■ Low Crown ■ Particle Fence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Deeper cavity etch depths.
Degrades →	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lube Disturbance 2. Particle Margin 3. DFH Efficiency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roll stiffness 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Altitude / Humidity Margin 2. Particle Margin 3. Op-Shock Margin 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Particle Margin 2. ABS Stability 3. L/UL 4. Servo seed/fill RPM sens. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lube Disturbance 2. Particle Margin 3. L/UL 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Altitude / Humidity Margin 2. ABS Stability 3. L/UL 4. Op-Shock Margin 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Altitude / Humidity Margin

Background: Optimization pattern

Input (ABS Design)



Output (Performance tradeoff)

Optimization



Improved Feature	Ability to follow the disk surface topography	L/U/L	ABS TD Stability	Altitude / Humidity Margin	Op-shock Margin	Particle Margin	Servo Seed/Fill RPM sens.
Knobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High (+) TE Pressure High Pitch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced (-) pressure (lower unload force) Retracted Rails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Pitch Surface Tension Higher stiffness air bearing (higher read - pressure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Pitch High Crown Reduced Particle Fence Shallow cavity etch depths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher stiffness air bearing (+) crown - pressure) Retracted Rails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Pitch Low Crown Particle Fence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deeper cavity etch depths
Degrades →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lubrication 2. Particle Margin 3. DTH efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roll off/loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Altitude / Humidity Margin 2. Particle Margin 3. Op-Shock Margin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Particle Margin 2. ABS TD Stability 3. L/U/L 4. Servo Seed/Fill RPM sens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lubrication 2. Particle Margin 3. L/U/L 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Altitude / Humidity Margin 2. Particle Margin 3. L/U/L 4. Op-Shock Margin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Altitude / Humidity Margin

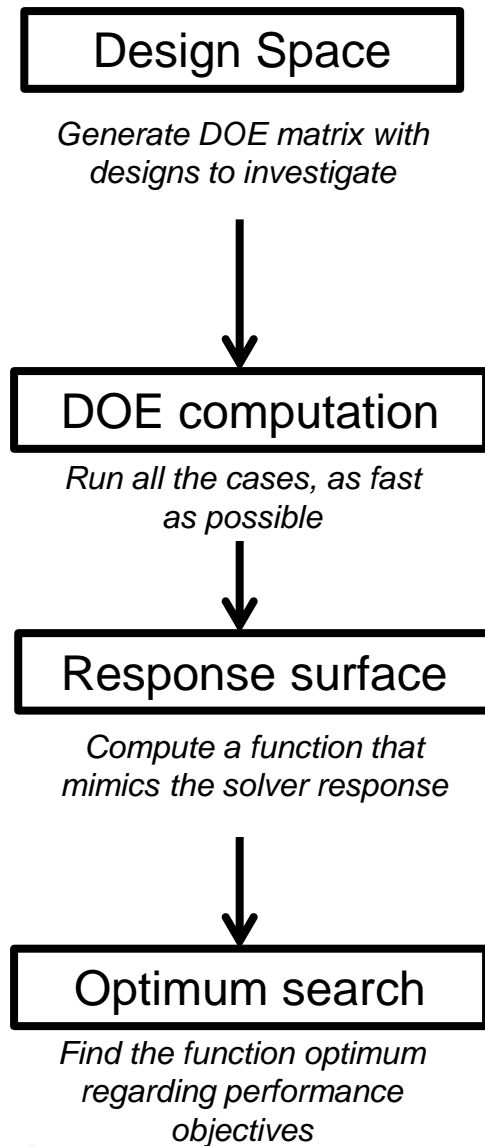
- So far, design was done manually
- Primal flying characteristics:
 - Fly Height (FH): Flying altitude
 - Pitch (P): vertical incline angle
 - Roll (R): horizontal incline angle

➡ Set up a systematic approach

Outline of the optimization process

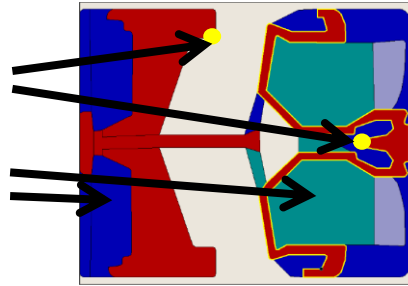
- **Optimization Strategy**
- **Outcome**
- **Conclusions / Next steps**

Optimization steps



Points in
2D space

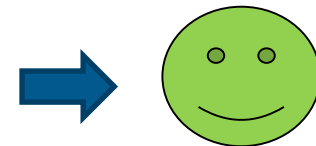
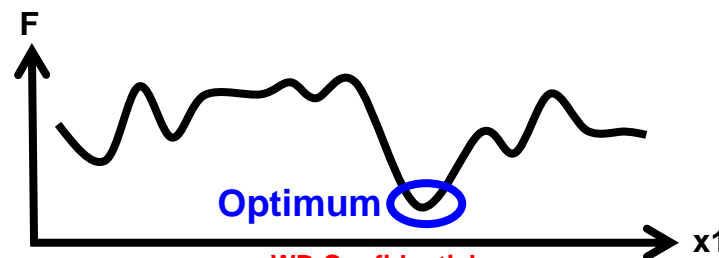
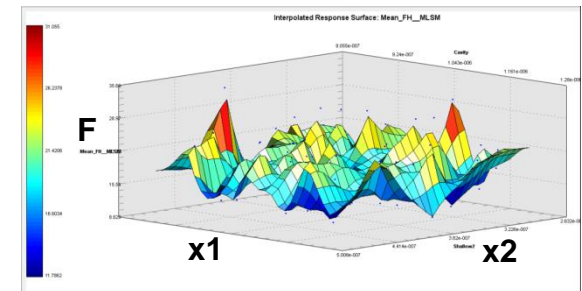
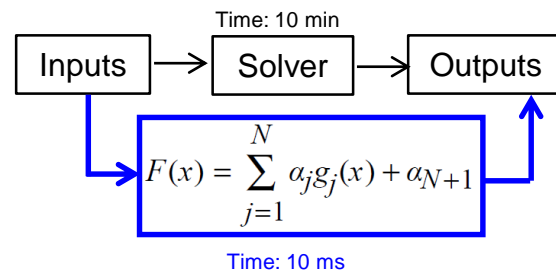
Etch
depths



Design1
Design2
Design3

[illegible]

Running thousands of jobs
Average job time per CPU: 18 min



Ingredients for success

- Optimization scheme only tells how to optimize, but not how to **optimize well**

Baking analogy: 4 steps, **and good practices**



- ***Gather ingredients:***

- ***Mix:***

- ***Bake:***

- ***Icing:***

Design Space

DOE computation

Response surface

Optimum search

Ingredients for success

- Optimization scheme only tells how to optimize, but not how to **optimize well**

Baking analogy: 4 steps, and good practices



- **Gather ingredients:** Choose parameters

Set range for each parameter

Design Space

- **Mix:** Combine them

- **Bake:** Get enough computational power

Run all simulations reliably

DOE computation

- **Icing:** Build a good response surface

Find a good optimum

Response surface

Optimum search

Investments

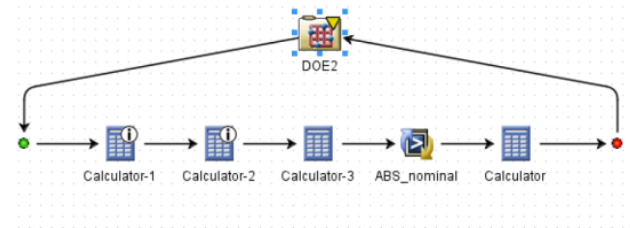
■ Hardware:



■ Software: Isight®

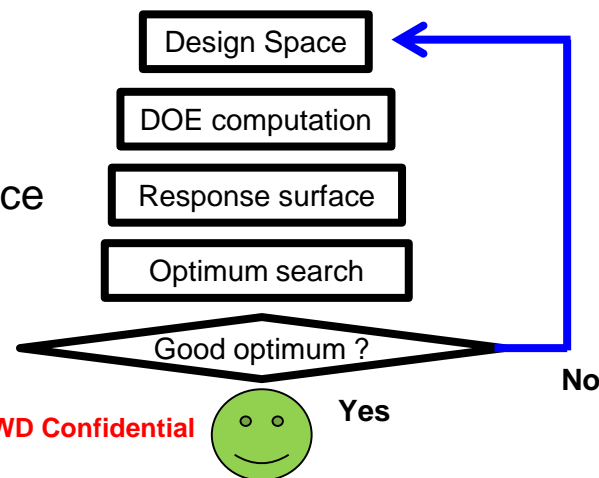


- Design generation
- Response surface
- Optimum search



■ In house post process packages:

- Iterative process
- Guidelines to readjust the design space for the next step



Outline of the optimization process

- Optimization Strategy
- Outcome
- Conclusions / Next steps

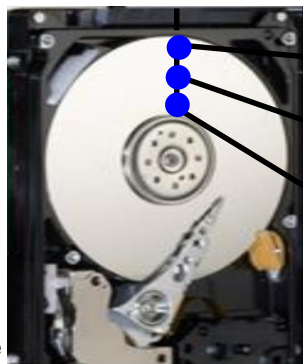
Simplified optimization DOE example.

■ DOE setup:

Performances addressed	Count	Runs required	Original			Goals
FH	3	1	< 1nm (10nm av.)
Crown sens	1	2	Decrease
Pitch	3	0	Preserve
Roll	3	0	...	...	...
Pushback	3	1	...	...	...
Roll sens	1	4	...	...	...
Altitude	3	1	...	...	...
Z-height sens	3	2	...	...	...
Z crossover	1	5	...	...	...
Total	21	16				

Goal: Improve FH profile flatness, and crown sensitivity without affecting other parameters.

■ Assessment of performance profile through the radius spectrum



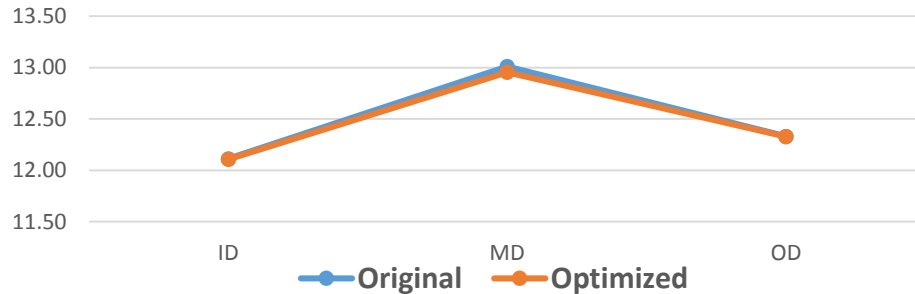
Result at Outer diameter (OD)

Result at Middle diameter (MD)

Result at Inner diameter (OD)

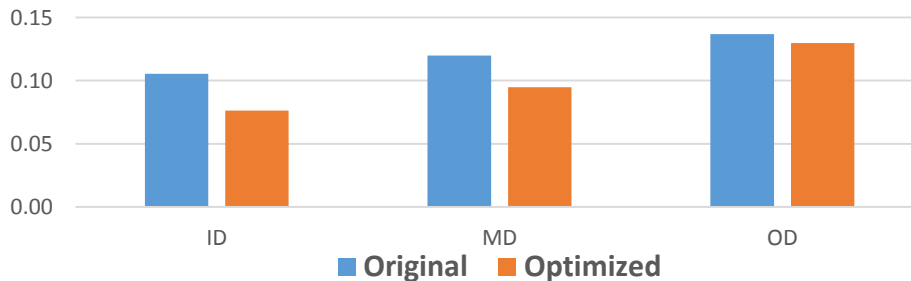
Some concrete example of improvement

■ Fly Height



FH flatness
preserved

■ Crown sensitivity



28% improvement at ID:
Very significant

■ Other key performances improved ...

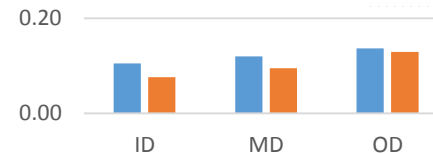
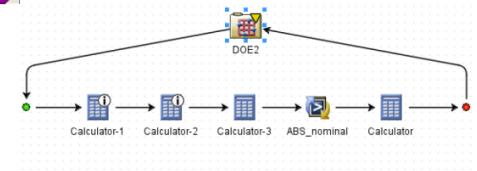
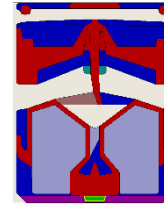
Outline of the optimization process

- Optimization Strategy
- Outcome
- Conclusions / Perspectives

Conclusions / Perspectives

■ Conclusions:

- Systematic approach to optimize ABS designs.
- Strategy involves Isight® and packages around
- Better tradeoff reached
- Some optimized designs are being ordered for testing



■ Perspectives:

- Using Simulia Execution Engine to simplify job submission to remote servers