

Specification

1. Title of the Invention:

Method for detecting abnormal magnetic head fly height, method for data writing, and hard disk drive apparatus

2. Detailed Description of the Invention:

[Field of the invention]

The present invention relates to a method for detecting an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head during a write operation in a hard disk drive (HDD) apparatus, a method for using the method for detecting abnormal magnet head fly height to prevent damage to written data, and a hard disk drive apparatus for implementing these methods.

[Background art]

In an HDD apparatus, a head slider having a magnetic head is mounted on an end of suspension arm and the suspension arm is swiveled in a plane parallel to the recording surface of a magnetic disk to move the magnetic head in a substantially radial direction of the magnetic disk to access data at a given position on the magnetic disk.

The head slider flies on an "air bearing" formed by the spinning of the magnetic disk while being elastically held by the suspension arm against the force for lift. Thus the head slider and the magnetic disk are close to each other without coming into contact with each other and a constant distance between them is maintained. The distance between the head slider and the magnetic disk is called "fly height."

The fly height of the magnetic head can become abnormally high

during the operation of the HDD apparatus. This may be caused by a disorder of the air bearing due to a thermal asperity or dust on the magnetic disk, or a shock from outside of the HDD apparatus. If the magnetic head flies abnormally high, the level of a signal reproduced by the magnetic head drops. If a write operation is performed during such a period, data cannot be recorded correctly, though the write operation is completed with no error being detected. The data recorded incorrectly may not be recovered even if error-correcting capability is used during a read operation.

To prevent such damage to data during a write operation, a method for detecting an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head based on an output waveform of a servo signal has been proposed. If the fly height of the magnetic head becomes abnormally high, the high frequency property of a signal reproduced by the magnetic head and amplified by an amplifier may be degraded. For example, assuming that the amplitude of a servo signal is the same, an output waveform when the flying height is normal as shown in Figure 13A would change into a waveform having an increased width and area as shown in Figure 13B. To prevent this, according to a prior-art method, a variation in the fly height of the magnetic head is detected by measuring the peak value (amplitude) and area of the output waveform of a servo signal and calculating a ratio between these values.

[Problems to be solved by the invention]

However, for the prior-art HDD apparatus in which an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head is detected based on the ratio of the peak value (amplitude) to area of the output waveform of a servo signal as described above, an extra circuit for measuring the peak value of the output waveform as well as a circuit for measuring the area of the output waveform is required, increasing the cost of the apparatus.

The present invention is made to solve these problems and the

object of the present invention is to provide a method for detecting an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head in a simple way, a data writing method using this detecting method, and a HDD apparatus for implementing these methods.

[Summary of the invention]

The method for detecting an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head according to the present invention comprises the steps of: reproducing a servo signal recorded on a magnetic disk in advance by the magnetic head when a write operation for writing data on the magnetic disk by the magnetic head is initiated; determining the gain of a servo signal based on the head part of the servo signal reproduced by the magnetic head at the reproducing step and, based on the determined gain, amplifying the part of the servo signal that succeeds the head part reproduced at the reproducing step; and, comparing the gain or the amplitude of the servo signal amplified at the amplifying step with a reference value to detect an abnormal fly height of the magnetic head.

A data writing method according to the present invention comprises the steps of: reproducing a servo signal recorded on a magnetic disk in advance by the magnetic head when a write operation for writing data on the magnetic disk by the magnetic head is initiated; determining the gain of a servo signal based on the head part of the servo signal reproduced by the magnetic head at the reproducing step and, based on the determined gain, amplifying the part of the servo signal that succeeds the head part reproduced at the reproducing step; comparing the gain or the amplitude of the servo signal amplified at the amplifying step with a reference value to detect an abnormal fly height of the magnetic head; and, if an abnormal fly height is detected at the step for detecting an abnormal fly height, discontinuing the write operation.

A hard disk drive apparatus according to the present invention comprises: a rotating magnetic disk; a magnetic head for

recording data on said magnetic disk and reproducing data recorded on said magnetic disk; servo signal reproduction control means for causing said magnetic head to reproduce a servo signal recorded in advance on said magnetic disk when a write operation for writing data on said magnetic disk by said magnetic head is initiated; an amplifier for determining the gain of said servo signal based on the head part of said servo signal reproduced by said magnetic head according to a control instruction from said servo signal reproduction control means and amplifying the subsequent part of said servo signal succeeding said head part according to said determined gain; and, abnormal fly height detection means for comparing the gain or amplitude of said servo signal amplified by said amplifier with a reference value to detect an abnormal fly height of said magnetic head.

[Preferred embodiments]

Preferred embodiments of a hard disk drive (HDD) apparatus according to the present invention will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

First embodiment

Figure 1 shows a schematic block diagram of a first embodiment of a HDD according to the present invention. Figure 2 shows a cross-sectional view of the driving mechanism of the HDD apparatus shown in Figure 1.

As shown in Figure 1, the HDD apparatus comprises two magnetic disks 11 having top and bottom sides on which recording surfaces 11a on which data is to be recorded are provided and four magnetic heads 12 corresponding to each of the four recording surfaces 11a provided by the two magnetic disks 11. Identifiers Head0 to Head3 are assigned to the four magnetic heads 12 to identify them.

The magnetic head 12 may be, for example, a combined head

having a recording head, (not shown), for recording data on a corresponding recording surface 11a and a reproducing head (not shown) for reproducing the data recorded on the corresponding recording surface 11a. The recording head is formed by an inductance device and the reproducing head is formed by a magnetoresistive (MR) device or a giant magnetoresistive (GMR) device. The number of magnet disks 11 may be one or more and the recording surface 11a may be provided on a single side or the both sides of the magnetic disk 11.

The two magnetic disks 11 are fixed on the rotating shaft 15a of a spindle motor 15 as shown in Figure 2 and rotated by the spindle motor 15. The four magnetic heads 12 are provided on their head sliders 13. The four head sliders 13 are fixed on the ends of their suspension arms 14. Each of the four suspension arms 14 is attached to a voice coil motor (VCM) 16 so that its head slider 13 is opposed to each recording surface 11a, elastically supports the head slider 13, and is swiveled together with the head slider 13 by the VCM 16. This swiveling moves the head 12 (head slider 13) in a substantially radial direction of the disk 11 to access data at any position on the recording surface 11a of the magnetic disk 11.

The driving mechanism, which consists of the magnetic disks 11, spindle motor 15, head sliders 13, suspension arms 14, and VCM 16, is contained in a housing (disk enclosure) 10 together with an arm electronics (AE) 17 shown in Figure 1. The driving mechanism is controlled by a control circuit 20 formed by a circuit board (card) outside the disk enclosure 10. The control circuit 20 comprises a read/write (R/W) channel 21, a driver 22, a hard disk controller (HDC)/micro processing unit (MPU) 23, and dynamic random access memory (DRAM) 24.

The AE 17 selects one of the four magnetic heads 12 for accessing data, pre-amplifies a signal reproduced by the selected magnetic head 12 at a certain gain, sends it to the R/W channel 21, and sends a recording signal received from the R/W channel 21 to the selected magnetic head 12.

The R/W channel 21 converts write data to be recorded on the magnetic disk 11 into a recording signal for the magnetic head 12 and converts a signal reproduced from the magnetic disk 11 by the magnetic head 12 into read data. The driver 22 drives the spindle motor 15 and the VCM 16.

A host device, which is not shown, accessing data in the HDD device is connected to the HDC/MPU 23. The HDC/MPU 23 has ROM (not shown) in its interior, sends/receive data to and from the host device according to a control program and control data stored in the ROM and the magnetic disk 11, and performs arithmetic operations for servo and data error control to control the AE 17, R/W channel 21, and driver 22.

The DRAM 24 stores the control program and control data read from the magnetic disk 11 and temporarily stores data received from the host device and to be written on the magnetic disk 11 and data read from the magnetic disk 11 and to be sent to the host device.

Figure 3 shows a structural diagram of the recording surface of a magnetic disk.

As shown in Figure 3, a plurality of servo areas 50 (shaded areas in Figure 3) and data areas 60 separated by borders radially extending from the center of the magnetic disk 11 are alternately provided at a predetermined angle on the recording surface 11a of the magnetic disk 11. In other words, the servo areas 50 are provided at every predetermined angle and the data area 60 is provided between two adjacent servo areas 50. About 60 to 80 servo areas 50, for example, are provided in the circle. Servo data for controlling the positioning of the magnetic head 12 is stored in each servo area 50. User data (hereinafter also called simply "data") is stored in each data area 60.

A plurality of tracks 40, which have a predetermined radial

width and are concentrically divided, are provided on the recording surface 11a of the magnetic disk 11. Servo and user data is recorded along the tracks 40. The tracks 40 are grouped into a plurality of cylinder areas 41 divided according to a radial position (the position of a cylinder) on the magnetic disk 11. A single cylinder area 41 consists of about 1,000 tracks 40, for example. Identifiers Zone0, Zone1, Zone2,... are assigned to the cylinder areas 41 sequentially from the outmost cylinder area 41 to identify each cylinder area.

A track 40 in a data area 60 is further divided into a plurality of sectors 61. Data is recorded/reproduced on a sector 61 basis. For example 512 bytes of data is recorded in a sector 61. The number of sectors 61 contained in a track 40 is set in each cylinder area 41. Because the circumference of a track 40 in an inner cylinder area 41 is smaller, the number of sectors 61 in the inner track is smaller. On the other hand, because the circumference of a track 40 in an outer cylinder area 41 is larger, the number of sectors 61 in the outer track is large.

The number of sectors contained in a data area 60 of a track 40 is not limited to an integer. For example, 2.5 sectors 61 may be provided in one data area 60 of the track 40 contained in cylinder area Zone0 41, two sectors 61 may be provided in one data area 60 of the track 40 contained in cylinder area Zone1 41, and 1.5 sectors 61 may be provided in one data area 60 of the track 40 contained in cylinder area Zone2 41. One sector 61 may be divided into sections 61a and 61b and data may be stored in two data areas 60 separated by a servo area 50.

A system area, which is not shown, is provided on the recording surface 11a of the magnetic disk 11 for storing the control program and control data for the HDD apparatus. An alternate sector (not shown) which replaces a defective sector where data cannot be recorded in or reproduced from is provided in an inner region of each cylinder area 41.

Figure 4 shows a block diagram of the Read/Write (R/W) channel

shown in Figure 1. Figure 5 shows a drawing for explaining the reproduction signal of servo data.

As described earlier, the R/W channel 21 converts write data to be recorded on the magnetic disk 11 into a recording signal for the magnetic head 12 and converts a signal reproduced from the magnetic disk 11 by the magnetic head 12 into read data. The R/W channel 21 comprises an automatic gain controller (AGC) 31, a shaping filter 32, a serial-parallel converter 33, a data codec 34, gray-code decoder 35, and a channel controller 36 as shown in Figure 4.

AGC 31 amplifies a reproduction signal reproduced by the magnetic head 12 and pre-amplified at a certain gain by the AE 17 to a signal level processed by the HDC/MPU 23. If the reproduction signal is user data, the AGC 31 automatically adjust its gain in response to a change in the signal level of a reproduction signal under feedback control based on digital processing so that the amplitude of the amplified reproduction signal is within a certain range. If the reproduction signal is servo data, the AGC 31 determines its gain based on the head part of a servo signal and amplifies the subsequent section of the servo signal which succeeds the head part according to the determined gain.

As shown in Figure 5, the servo signal (reproduction signal of servo data) includes a preamble, gray code, and burst pattern. The preamble is the head part of the signal. The preamble is used to read the gray code by synchronizing the servo signal and determine the gain of the servo signal. The gray code is position information, such as a cylinder identifier and physical sector number (PHSN), represented by a cyclic binary code. The burst pattern is used to digitize changes in the amplitude of a reproduction signal to control the tracking of the magnetic head 12.

When the preamble is reproduced, an AGC HOLD signal goes low and the AGC 31 adjusts the gain. Then, the AGC HOLD signal

goes high at a predetermined timing, the gain of the servo signal is determined and maintained constant by the AGC 31 (the AGC enters AGC HOLD state). The gray code and the burst pattern are amplified by the AGC 31 with a certain gain.

Returning to Figure 4, the shaping filter 32 shapes the waveform of a reproduction signal amplified by the AGC 31. The serial-parallel converter 33 converts the reproduction signal (serial signal) of user data shaped by the shaping filter 32 into read data (parallel signal) and converts write data (parallel signal) from the data codec 34 into a recording signal (serial signal).

The data codec 34 decodes the read data (user data) converted by the serial-parallel converter 33 and outputs it to the HDC/MPU 23. The data codec 34 also encodes the write data from the HDC/MPU 23 and outputs it to the serial/parallel converter 33. The gray code-decoder 35 decodes the gray code in the servo signal shaped by the shaping filter 32 and outputs it to the HDC/MPU 23.

The channel controller 36 controls the above-mentioned components according to a control signal from the HDC/MPU 23. The channel controller 36 has a register, which is not shown, within it for storing a gain set by the AGC 31 in the register.

Figure 6 shows a relation between the fly height of a magnetic head and the amplitude of a servo signal.

It is well known that the level of a signal reproduced by a magnetic head drops if the fly height of the magnetic head becomes abnormally high. In practice, the relation between the fly heights of magnetic head A, B, and C and the amplitude of their reproduction signal pre-amplified by an arm electronics (AE) was investigated and it was found that they are in a lineal relation as shown in Figure 6 although the levels of the reproduction signals vary from head to head.

From this, it was found that the fly height of a magnetic head

can be detected by measuring the amplitude of a reproduction signal and an abnormal fly height of the magnetic head can be detected by comparing the measured amplitude with a reference value.

Reproduction signal levels vary from magnetic head to head. The automatic gain controller (AGC) is provided in order to accommodate the variations and amplify the reproduction signals so that output signals are within a predetermined range.

The HDD apparatus of the first embodiment uses a gain set by the AGC 31 instead of directly measuring the amplitude of a reproduction signal reproduced by the magnetic head 12. As described earlier, the AGC 31 automatically adjusts the gain in response to a change in the signal level of the reproduction signal under feedback control based on a digital process. Each time a gain is set by the AGC 31, it is stored in the register, which is not shown, in the channel controller 36.

When the preamble of a servo signal is reproduced, an AGC HOLD signal goes low, a gain is adjusted by the AGC 31, then the AGC HOLD signal goes high and the gain of the servo signal is determined and maintained. The determined gain is compared with a reference value to detect an abnormal fly height of the magnetic head 12.

The reference value for the gain is preset based on actual measurements of a gain of the AGC 31 measured while the fly height of the magnetic head is normal. The reference value is set for each cylinder area 41 (cylinder area Zone0, Zone1, Zone2, ...) of each magnetic disk 11 associated with each magnetic head 12.

Thus a reference value best-suited for each head 12 can be set. In addition, an optimum reference value can be set for each cylinder area 41 by taking variations in the fly height of the magnetic head 12 depending on the radial position of the magnetic disk 11 into consideration. The reference value does

not need to be set for each cylinder 41. For example, a single reference value may be associated with two or three adjacent cylinder areas 41. By doing so, memory space required for storing reference values can be reduced.

Figure 7 shows a table listing actual measurements of the gain of a servo signal for each cylinder area. Figure 8 shows a table listing reference values for the gain of the servo signal for each cylinder area.

As shown in Figure 7, a gain is measured for each of the cylinder areas 41 (Zone0, Zone1, Zone2,...) for each of the magnetic heads (Head0, Head1, Head2, and Head3) while the fly height of the magnetic head is normal, and the measurement value table is created. Each value in the measurement value table is multiplied by 1.1 to obtain the reference value table shown in Figure 8.

When the fly height of the magnetic head is high, the amplitude of the servo signal is small. When the amplitude of the servo signal is small, the gain maintained by the AGC 31 is large. Therefore, the reference value for detecting an abnormal fly height of the magnetic head is larger than the measured value of the gain of the AGC 31 measured when the fly height of the magnetic head is normal. The ratio, 1.1, between a measurement and a reference value was obtained empirically from experiments.

The reference value table shown in Figure 8 is stored in a system area on the magnetic disk 11. When the HDD apparatus is activated, the reference value table is read from the magnetic disk 11 and stored in the DRAM 24 in the control circuit 20 (shown in Figure 1). The reference value table may be stored in built-in ROM in the HDC/MPU 23. Alternatively, the measurement table may be stored instead of the reference table, and a required reference value may be calculated.

An abnormal fly height detecting program is stored in the

built-in ROM in the HDC/MPU 23 for comparing a gain set by the AGC 31 based on the preamble of a servo signal with a reference value for a cylinder area 41 for a relevant magnetic head 12 to detect an abnormal fly height of the magnetic head 12 when a write operation for writing data on the magnetic disk 11 is initiated by the magnetic head 12.

Also stored in the built-in ROM in the HDC/MPU 23 is a retry control program for discontinuing a write operation when an abnormal fly height of the magnetic disk 12 is detected by executing the abnormal fly height detecting program, changing signal processing parameter settings for the AE 17, R/W channel 21 and other components, and retrying the write operation, and a write area change program for changing a write area to an alternate sector to perform the write operation. Alternatively, these programs may be stored in a system area on the magnetic disk 11 and read into the DRAM 24 when the HDD apparatus is activated.

Figure 9 shows a flowchart of a process for detecting an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head.

In an HDD apparatus, a data write operation is initiated and the abnormal fly height detecting program stored in ROM in a HDC/MPU 23 is activated. Then servo data recorded on a magnetic disk 11 is reproduced by the magnetic head 12.

When the head part (preamble) of the servo signal reproduced by the magnetic head 12 is input into an AGC 31 through an AE 17, an AGC HOLD signal goes low (step S1) and gain adjustment of the reproduction signal is performed by the AGC 31 (step S2). Then the AGC HOLD signal goes high at a predetermined timing (step S3) and the gain of the servo signal is determined and maintained by the AGC 31 (step S4).

Then the gain (held in a register in a channel controller 36) maintained by the AGC 31 is compared with a reference value for a cylinder area 41 for the relevant magnetic head 12 by the

HDC/MPU 23. For example, if data is written into cyl2500 of cylinder area 41, zone2 by the magnetic head 12 of Head2, the reference value would be 216 (step S5).

If the gain value is larger than the reference value (if the answer at step S5 is YES), it is determined that the fly height of the magnetic head 12 is abnormal, then a retry control program is executed. On the other hand, if the gain is equal to or less than the reference value (if the answer at step S5 is NO), it is determined that the fly height of the magnetic head 12 is normal, then the process returns to step S1. Then the process described above is repeated for the next servo signal.

Figure 10 shows a flowchart of a data write operation process.

In an HDD apparatus, a data write operation is initiated and an abnormal fly height detecting program stored in ROM in an HDC/MPU 23 is activated. Then, servo data recorded on a magnetic disk 11 is reproduced by a magnetic head 12.

If an abnormal fly height of the magnetic head 12 is detected (step S11), first a retry control program is executed to discontinue the write operation (step S12). Then the retry count is incremented by one (step S13), and whether the retry count exceeds the maximum value (MAX) is determined (step S14).

If the retry count is not more than the maximum value MAX (if the answer at step S14 is NO), signal processing parameter settings of an AE 17, R/W channel 21 and other components are changed, then a retry operation is started to perform the write operation (step S15). Then the process returns to step S11.

On the other hand, if the retry count exceeds the maximum value MAX (if the answer at step 13 is YES), a sector 61 on the magnetic disk 11 into which the write data is to be recorded is judged as defective (step S16) and a write area change program is executed. An alternate sector substituting the defective

sector is determined and the data is written into the alternate sector (step S17). Then the process proceeds to step S18, and the data write process ends after the completion of the data write. On the other hand, if an abnormal fly height of the magnetic head 12 is not detected in step S11, the data write process ends after the completion of the data write (step S18).

As described above, according to the first embodiment, the gain of a servo signal is determined based on the head part (preamble) of the servo signal reproduced by the AGC 31 and the subsequent part of the servo signal is amplified when a write operation is initiated. Then the gain of the AGC 31 held in a register in the channel controller 36 is compared with a reference value to detect an abnormal fly height of the magnetic head 12. Thus, unlike prior-art HDD apparatuses, the embodiment requires no measurement circuit for measuring the output waveform of the servo signal, therefore a lower-cost HDD apparatus can be constructed.

If an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head 12 is detected, a retry control program can be executed to discontinue a write operation. Therefore, unlike prior-art HDD apparatuses, the present embodiment can prevent damage to data on a magnetic disk which may lead to a result in which correct data cannot be recorded on a magnetic disk even though the write operation is completed. In addition, after a write operation is discontinued, the write operation can be retried, thereby providing higher reliability of data on a magnetic disk.

Furthermore, if a retry operation is repeated predetermined times, a write area change program is executed to allow data to be written in an alternate sector instead of an area originally intended, therefore the reliability of data on a magnetic disk can be further increased.

Second embodiment

The configuration of an HDD apparatus according to a second

embodiment is the same as that of the HDD apparatus of the first embodiment, except for a method for setting reference values. The HDD apparatus of the second embodiment uses the gain of the previous servo signal determined by the AGC 31, instead of storing the reference value table provided in Figure 8.

Figure 11 is a diagram for explaining a method for setting a reference value for an HDD apparatus of a second embodiment.

It is assumed that, based on the $n-1$ th, n th, $n+1$ th, and $n+2$ th reproduced servo signal as shown in Figure 11, the following gains of an AGC 31 are obtained:

$$\begin{aligned} G(n-1) &= 176, \\ G(n) &= 187, \\ G(n+1) &= 181, \text{ and} \\ G(n+2) &= 169. \end{aligned}$$

Reference values for these gains can be calculated by multiplying the gains of the previous servo signals by an appropriate factor, for example 1.1. The factor, 1.1, was empirically obtained from experiments. For example, the reference value for the n th gain is 194, which equals the gain of the $n-1$ th servo signal, $G(n-1)=176$, multiplied by 1.1. The reference value for the $n+1$ th gain is 206, which equals the gain of the n th servo signal, 187, multiplied by 1.1.

Preferably, the reference values are maintained separately for each magnetic head 12 and the gain of the previous servo signal for a magnetic head 12 is used for the same magnetic head 12. Thereby the effects of variations in reproduction property of the magnetic heads 12 can be eliminated.

The reference values may be maintained for each of the cylinder areas 41 (Zone0, Zone1, Zone2, ...) on each disk 11 of the magnetic disk 12 and the gain of a servo signal for the same cylinder area 41 may be used.

It is not necessarily required that a reference value is provided for each cylinder area 41. For example, one reference value may be associated with a plurality of cylinder areas 41 close to one another. This allows memory space required for storing the reference values to be reduced.

As described above, according to the second embodiment, the gain of the previous servo signal determined by the AGC 31 is used to update a reference value. This can eliminate the need for creating the reference value table shown in Figure 8 for every product (HDD apparatuses).

While a gain set by the AGC 31 is compared with a reference value in the first and second embodiments, an HDD apparatus may be configured in a way that a circuit is provided for measuring the amplitude (peak value) of a reproduction signal output from an AE 17 and the amplitude measured by the circuit is compared with the reference value. This configuration eliminates the need for a circuit for measuring the area of a servo signal, which is provided in a prior-art HDD apparatus, thereby allowing an HDD apparatus to be constructed at a relatively lower cost.

Figure 12 shows a block diagram of major components of a circuit for measuring the amplitude of a servo signal.

As shown in Figure 12, the measuring circuit comprises a full-wave rectifier 71, a sample hold circuit 72, a capacitor 73, and a reset switch 74. The two input terminals of the full-wave rectifier 71 are coupled to the positive and negative output terminals of the AE17 through input lines 81a and 81b, respectively. The output terminal of the sample hold circuit 72 is coupled to an analogue-digital converter, which is not shown, through an output line 82. Connected to the output line 82 are the capacitor 73, one end of which is grounded and the reset switch 74.

The full-wave rectifier 71 converts a reproduction signal (ac signal) output by the AE17 into a dc signal. The sample hold circuit 72 samples the converted dc signal to obtain the amplitude of the reproduction signal. When the reset switch 74 is on-off controlled, the maximum voltage of the reproduction signal during a certain period is stored in the capacitor 73 by the sample hold circuit 72 and thus the peak value of the reproduction signal can be obtained. The peak value is converted into a digital value by the analogue-digital converter, which is not shown, and it is compared with a reference value.

Because the amplitude of a servo signal becomes small when the fly height of the magnetic head becomes high, a reference value for the peak value (amplitude) of the reproduction signal is smaller than the amplitude measured by the AE 17 during the flying height of the magnetic head is normal. It is desirable that the ratio of a reference value to a measured value is about 0.9.

[Advantages of the invention]

According to the present invention, the gain of a servo signal reproduced by a magnetic head is determined based on the head part of the servo signal and the subsequent part of the servo signal which succeeds the head part is amplified according to the determined gain. The gain or amplitude of the amplified servo signal is compared with a reference value to detect an abnormal fly height of the magnetic head.

If the gain of a servo signal is compared with the reference value, a register in the amplifier of the R/W channel for storing the gain can be accessed to compare the gain with the reference value. Therefore, the HDD apparatus can be constructed at low cost because any new circuitry is required. If the amplitude of a servo signal is compared with a reference value, only a circuit for measuring servo signal amplitude is needed to be newly provided, eliminating the need for providing

a circuit for measuring the area of a servo signal. Therefore the apparatus can be constructed at a relatively low cost.

Furthermore, according to the present invention, a write operation can be discontinued if an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head is detected. Therefore, unlike prior-art HDD apparatuses, the present invention can prevent damage to data on a magnetic disk which may lead to a result in which correct data cannot be recorded on a magnetic disk even though the write operation is completed. In addition, after a write operation is discontinued, the write operation can be retried, providing higher reliability of data on a magnetic disk. Furthermore, if a retry operation is repeated a predetermined times, data can be written in an alternate sector instead of an area originally intended, therefore the reliability of data on a magnetic disk can be further increased.

3. Brief Description of the Drawings:

Figure 1 shows a simplified block diagram of an HDD apparatus of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 shows a cross-sectional view of the driving mechanism of the HDD apparatus shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows a structural diagram of the recording surface of a magnetic disk;

Figure 4 shows a block diagram of a read/write channel;

Figure 5 shows a diagram for explaining the reproduction signal of servo data;

Figure 6 is a diagram showing a relation between the fly height of a magnetic head and the amplitude of its servo signal;

Figure 7 is a table containing the actual measurement value of

the gain of a servo signal for each cylinder area;

Figure 8 is a table containing reference value for the gain of a servo signal for each cylinder area;

Figure 9 shows a flowchart of a process of an operation for detecting an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head;

Figure 10 shows a flowchart of a data write operation process;

Figure 11 shows an diagram for explaining a method for setting a reference value for a HDD apparatus according to the second embodiment;

Figure 12 shows a block diagram of major components of a circuit for measuring the amplitude of a servo signal; and

Figure 13A shows the output waveform of a servo signal when the fly height of a magnetic head is normal and Figure 13B shows the output waveform of the servo signal when the fly height of the magnetic head is abnormally high.

[Description of symbols]

- 10 ... Enclosure
- 11 ... Magnetic disk
- 12 ... Magnetic head
- 13 ... Head slider
- 14 ... Suspension arm
- 15 ... Spindle motor
- 16 ... Voice coil motor
- 17 ... Arm electronics
- 20 ... Control circuit
- 21 ... Driver
- 22 ... Read/Write channel
- 23 ... Hard disk controller/micro processing unit
- 24 ... Dynamic random access memory
- 31 ... Automatic gain controller

32 ... Shaping filter
33 ... Serial-parallel converter
34 ... Data codec
35 ... Gray-code decoder
36 ... Channel controller
40 ... Track
41 ... Cylinder area
50 ... Servo area
60 ... Data area
61 ... Sector

4. Claims:

- (1) A method for detecting an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head, comprising the steps of:

reproducing a servo signal recorded on a magnetic disk in advance by said magnetic head when a write operation for writing data on said magnetic disk by said magnetic head is initiated;

determining the gain of a servo signal based on the head part of said servo signal reproduced by said magnetic head at said reproducing step and, based on said determined gain, amplifying the part of said servo signal that succeeds the head part reproduced at said reproducing step; and

comparing said gain or the amplitude of said servo signal amplified at said amplifying step with a reference value to detect an abnormal fly height of said magnetic head.

- (2) The method for detecting an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head according to Claim 1, wherein:

said reference value is preset based on the actual measurement of the gain or amplitude of said servo signal amplified at said amplifying step that is measured while the fly height of said magnetic head is normal.

- (3) The method for detecting an abnormal fly height of a magnetic head according to Claim 1, wherein:

said reference value is set based on the gain or amplitude of a previous servo signal reproduced at said reproducing step and amplified at said amplifying step prior to said servo signal.

- (4) The method for detecting an abnormal fly height of a



magnetic head according to Claim 1, wherein:

said reference value is set for each of predetermined cylinder areas on the recording surface of said magnetic disk.

- (5) A data writing method comprising the steps of:

reproducing a servo signal recorded on a magnetic disk in advance by said magnetic head when a write operation for writing data on said magnetic disk by said magnetic head is initiated;

determining the gain of a servo signal based on the head part of said servo signal reproduced by said magnetic head at said reproducing step and, based on said determined gain, amplifying the part of said servo signal that succeeds the head part reproduced at said reproducing step;

comparing said gain or the amplitude of said servo signal amplified at said amplifying step with a reference value to detect an abnormal fly height of said magnetic head; and

if an abnormal fly height is detected at said step for detecting an abnormal fly height, discontinuing said write operation.

- (6) The data writing method according to Claim 5, further comprising the step of:

if said write operation is discontinued at said write operation discontinuing step, retrying said write operation.

- (7) The data writing method according to Claim 6, further comprising the step of:



if said retrying step is repeated predetermined times, changing a recording area into which data is to be written to an alternate area provided in advance and performing said write operation on said alternate area.

(8) A hard disk drive apparatus comprising:

a rotating magnetic disk

a magnetic head for recording data on said magnetic disk and reproducing data recorded on said magnetic disk;

servo signal reproduction control means for causing said magnetic head to reproduce a servo signal recorded in advance on said magnetic disk when a write operation for writing data on said magnetic disk by said magnetic head is initiated;

an amplifier for determining the gain of said servo signal based on the head part of said servo signal reproduced by said magnetic head according to a control instruction from said servo signal reproduction control means and amplifying the subsequent part of said servo signal succeeding said head part according to said determined gain; and

abnormal fly height detection means for comparing the gain or amplitude of said servo signal amplified by said amplifier with a reference value to detect an abnormal fly height of said magnetic head.

(9) The hard disk drive apparatus according to Claim 8, further comprising a write operation discontinuing means for discontinuing said write operation if an abnormal fly height of said magnetic head is detected by said abnormal fly height detection means.

