

5

## MAGNETLESS ACTUATOR FOR DISC DRIVE

### Related Applications

The present application claims benefit of the United States  
10 provisional patent application number 60/235,612, filed September 27,  
2000.

### Field of the Invention

15 The present invention relates to data storage devices. More  
particularly, it relates to movement of rotary actuators for disc drives.

### Background of the Invention

20 Typically, a disc drive includes an actuator arm with a magnetic  
read/write head for writing and reading data with respect to a track of a  
rotating disc. The actuator arm is arranged to turn on a pivot. The  
read/write head is located at one end portion of the actuator arm. The  
opposite end of the actuator arm generally acts as the rotor of an electric  
25 motor such as a voice coil motor.

Upon current being driven through the voice coil, the actuator arm  
rotates about the pivot thereby causing the magnetic head to move across  
the surface of the disc until it is positioned above a desired track in order  
that data may be written to or read from the track in question.

30 A voice coil is generally comprised of numerous components  
including a permanent magnet, coil, top pole, bottom pole, metal injection  
molding latch and latch bumper. The voice coil is typically assembled by  
means of adhesive and screws used to couple the components together.  
The number of components and the high degree of accuracy with which

5 they must be positioned in order to properly assemble them together adds considerably to the overall expense of the finished product. Furthermore, a lengthy baking step is included in the production process to cure various epoxies or other adhesives used to assemble the prior art voice coil actuators. The baking step is undesirable as it is time-consuming, is a high  
10 consumer of energy and generates pollutant gases.

Attempts have been made to effect actuator movement through other arrangements so as to eliminate some of the disadvantages associated with conventional voice coil motors. For example, some have used a stator having a permanent magnet at an actuator pivot point, while magnetic  
15 coils on the actuator interact with the stator so as to move the actuator. Others have mounted magnets on a rotor so as to cooperate with a coil wound on an arcuate stator core at the actuator pivot.

These actuators have problems of their own. Because an air gap is required between the rotor and stator, and because the stator serves as a  
20 pivot point for the actuator, they typically impart undesirable pitch and roll torques to the actuator arm, which undermine the performance of the finished disc drive or require special design features to counteract them.

What the prior art has been lacking is an actuator drive which eliminates the problems associated with conventional voice coil motors  
25 while maintaining the rotational stability of these arrangements.

### Summary of the Invention

A preferred embodiment of the present invention is directed to a  
30 magnetless rotary actuator for carrying one or more read/write heads across a data bearing medium. The rotary actuator includes a stator and a rotor. The stator includes a plurality of independently controllable flux generating elements for directing flux towards the rotor, and the rotor includes discrete regions of low magnetic reluctance to interact with the

5 flux generating elements. The actuator supports one or more read/write heads over the surface of a disc, and is pivotally mounted, so as to allow transmission of operative torque from the rotor to the read/write head(s).

These and various other features as well as advantages which characterize the present invention will be apparent upon reading of the  
10 following detailed description and review of the associated drawings.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a simplified and somewhat schematic top view of a disc  
15 drive incorporating an actuator according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an enlargement of a portion of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a view similar to that of FIG. 2 wherein the rotor has pivoted clockwise.

20

### Detailed Description

FIG. 1 is a simplified, and somewhat schematic, top view of a disc drive incorporating an actuator according to a preferred embodiment of the  
25 present invention. The disc drive 1 comprises an actuator 3 and a rotatable disc 4, both mounted on a base 5. The actuator 3 includes an arm 12 rotatably mounted to the base 5 by means of pivot assembly 14. At one end of actuator arm 12 there is a suspension assembly 8 which supports a read/write head 6 for reading data encoded in circular tracks on disc 4.  
30 The suspension assembly 8 is made of stainless steel or some other material that does not affect the read/write head 6.

The actuator arm 12 is continuous with, or coupled to, a rotor 18. The rotor 18 is formed of a material that is magnetically permeable but preferably not readily magnetized. In one embodiment, where the actuator

5 3 includes a plurality of arms 12 for accessing a plurality of disc surfaces, the rotor 18 is preferably formed of a piece of stamped hard iron. In this embodiment, the actuator arms 12 are preferably formed of a lightweight material such as aluminum. In another embodiment, where the actuator 3 includes only a single arm 12 for accessing a single disc 4, the rotor 18 and  
10 actuator arm 12 may be formed from a single piece of hard iron.

The actuator arm 12 acts as a torque coupler for transmitting operative torque from the rotor 18 to the suspension assembly 8 and read/write head 6. The pivot assembly 14 may take the form of any conventional pivot such as a bearing cartridge (not shown) which is well-  
15 known for use in disc drives. The pivot assembly 14 is arranged to allow pivoting of the actuator 3 about a pivot point 17 that preferably coincides with the center of gravity of the actuator 3.

Projecting along the outer periphery of the rotor 18 away from the pivot point 14 are rotor teeth 20A,...,20F best seen in FIG. 2. Six teeth 20 are  
20 shown in the illustrated embodiment, though it should be understood that varying numbers of teeth 20 may be provided without departing from the spirit of the invention. As will be explained below, in operation the rotor teeth 20 present discrete regions of low magnetic reluctance to stator 22 relative to air gap portions which separate the rotor teeth 20 and have  
25 much higher reluctance than the rotor teeth 20.

Stator 22 is formed of a material that is easily magnetisable, such as soft iron. Stator core 22 is of a generally arcuate shape having an inner periphery with teeth 24A,...,24H protruding inwards towards the pivot point 14 as shown. Eight teeth 24 are shown in the illustrated  
30 embodiment, though it should be understood that varying numbers of teeth 24 may be provided without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Both the inner periphery of the stator 22 and the outer periphery of rotor 18 are generally arcuate and with common centers at pivot point 17.

5     Around each of the stator teeth **24** is wound a coil **26A**,...,**26H**. For ease of assembly, the coils **26** may be wound on plastic bobbins, not shown, which fit over the stator teeth **24**.

          With reference to **FIG. 1**, each of the coils **26** may be energized by closing a corresponding pole of eight-way switch **30**, thereby placing a  
10    selected coil **26** between a current limited voltage source **V** and ground. Switch **30** is controlled by control module **34**. Switch **30** and control module **34** are typically implemented by means of integrated circuit semiconductor device logic.

          As will be explained, the stator teeth **24** and coils **26** act as  
15    independently controlled flux generating elements for directing flux across the gap between stator **22** and rotor **18**.

          Control module **34** is arranged to control switch **30** in order to energize the coils in a manner that causes the actuator arm **12** to pivot so that read/write head **6** may be maintained on a desired track, or caused to  
20    seek out a particular track of disc **4**.

          The operation of the actuator **3** will now be explained with reference to **FIGs. 2** and **3**.

          In order to make rotor **18** move in the direction indicated by arrow **28**, coil **26C** is energized by closing a corresponding pole of switch **30**. As  
25    will be noted in **FIG. 2**, rotor tooth **20B** is initially at a position overlapping stator tooth **24C** by about 30% of its width as indicated by arrows **25**. Upon energizing coil **26C** a current flows through coil **24C** which induces magnetic flux to flow across the air gap between stator tooth **24C** and rotor tooth **20B** forming a magnetic flux circuit, the return path being back across  
30    the air gap through neighboring rotor and stator teeth. In response to initiation of the magnetic flux, a directed force is generated that tends to move the rotor **18** to a position that minimizes the variable part of the flux path, in the presently described case, the air gap, thus causing a rotational torque that pivots the rotor **18** to the position shown in **FIG. 3**.

5           As shown in FIG. 3, the rotor comes to rest at a position where rotor tooth **20B** is maximally aligned with the energized stator tooth **24C** thereby minimizing the reluctance of the air gap adjacent the energized coil.

          In the event that it is now necessary to rotate the stator counter-clockwise in the direction shown by arrow **33** then coil **26C** is de-energized  
10       whereas coil **26F** is energized generating magnetic flux in response to which the rotor pivots tooth **20E** into maximal alignment with stator tooth **20F**.

          For optimal operation the starting overlap of a rotor tooth **20** and opposing stator tooth **24** should be in the range of 25-33% of the width of  
15       the teeth.

          It will be realized that the angular separation of the rotor teeth **20** must be different to that of the stator teeth **24** so that the situation where all the stator teeth **24** are maximally aligned with corresponding rotor teeth **20** does not occur. In the preferred embodiment, the angular separation and  
20       spacing of the rotor teeth **20** is about 36 degrees and that of the stator teeth **24** is about 24 degrees.

          Alternatively, preferred embodiments of the present invention may be described in terms of a magnetless rotary actuator **3** that is configured for carrying one or more read/write heads **6** across a data bearing medium  
25       4. The magnetless rotary actuator **3** includes a stator **22** having a number of stator teeth **24** projecting toward a pivot point **17**, with each of the stator teeth **20** having wound thereon an independently energizable coil **26**. The magnetless rotary actuator **3** further includes a rotor **18** having a number of rotor teeth **20** projecting away from the pivot point **17** towards the stator  
30       teeth **24** thereby defining a gap therebetween. Forming part of the magnetless rotary actuator **3** is an actuator arm **12** that is pivotable about the pivot point **17**. The actuator arm **12** is coupled to the rotor **18** at a first end and to the read/write head **6** at a second opposite end.

-7-

5            Optionally, the actuator arm 12 is formed integrally with the rotor  
18. The actuator arm 12 and the rotor 18 may be formed from a single piece  
of hard iron. There may be a pivot assembly 14 supporting the actuator  
arm 12 at the center of gravity of an actuator arm assembly that includes  
the actuator arm 12 and the rotor 18. The read/write head 6 may be  
10 coupled to the actuator arm 12 by means of a suspension assembly 8. In a  
preferred embodiment, the magnetless rotary actuator 3 is incorporated  
into a memory device for storing data readable by a computational device.  
The data bearing medium 4 may be a magnetic medium where the memory  
device includes a disc drive. The disc drive 1 may further include controller  
15 means 34 operative to separately energize the coils 26.

As will be realized by those skilled in the art, embodiments of the  
invention other than the preferred embodiment described in detail herein  
are possible. Accordingly the following claims are not to be read as limited  
by the preferred embodiment.

20

### Claims

1. A magnetless rotary actuator for carrying one or more read/write heads across a data bearing medium, the rotary actuator comprising:
  - 5 a stator including a plurality of independently controllable flux generating elements;
  - a rotor including discrete regions of low magnetic reluctance for interacting with the flux generating elements;
  - an actuator arm for transmitting operative torque from the rotor to the
  - 10 read/write head; and
  - a pivot assembly for rotatably supporting the actuator.
2. The actuator of claim 1, in which each flux generating element comprises a separately energizable coil.
- 15 3. The actuator of claim 2, in which each flux generating element further comprises a stator tooth extending toward the rotor, each coil being wrapped around a corresponding stator tooth.
- 20 4. The actuator of claim 1, in which each discrete region of low magnetic reluctance comprises a rotor tooth projecting towards the stator.
5. The actuator of claim 1, in which the actuator arm is formed integrally with the rotor.
- 25 6. The actuator of claim 1, in which the rotor and actuator arm are formed of a single piece of hard iron.
7. The rotary actuator of claim 1, in which the pivot assembly supports the actuator
- 30 at a center of gravity of an actuator.

8. A disc drive, comprising:

a base; and

the rotary actuator of claim 1 mounted to the base.

5

9. The disc drive of claim 8, further comprising:

a controller operative to separately energize each of the flux generating elements.

10

10. A disc drive, comprising:

a base;

a disc rotatably mounted to the base;

a magnetless rotary actuator for carrying a read/write head over a surface of the disc,

15

the actuator being mounted to the base for rotation about a pivot point, the actuator comprising:

a stator having a number of stator teeth projecting toward the pivot point, each of the teeth having wound thereon an independently energizable coil;

20

a rotor including a number of rotor teeth projecting away from the pivot point towards the stator teeth thereby defining a gap therebetween; and

an elongate actuator arm pivotable about the pivot point, the arm being coupled to the rotor at a first end and configured to be coupled to the read/write head at a second opposite end.

25

11. The disc drive of claim 10, in which the actuator arm is formed integrally with the rotor.

- 10 -

12. The disc drive of claim 10, in which the actuator arm and the rotor are formed from a single piece of hard iron.

5 13. The disc drive of claim 10, further comprising:  
controller circuitry coupled to each coil.

14. The disc drive of claim 10, in which the pivot point is located at a center of gravity of the actuator.

10 15. The disc drive of claim 10, further comprising:  
a suspension assembly coupled to the actuator; and  
a read/write head coupled to the suspension assembly.

5                    **MAGNETLESS ACTUATOR FOR DISC DRIVE**

**Abstract of the Disclosure**

10                    A magnetless rotary actuator for carrying one or more read/write  
                     heads across a data bearing medium, the rotary actuator comprising: a  
                     stator including a plurality of independently controllable flux generating  
                     means for directing flux between the stator and a rotor; the rotor including  
                     means for presenting discrete regions of low magnetic reluctance to the  
                     controllable flux generating means; torque coupling means for transmitting  
15                    operative torque from the rotor to the read/write head; and pivot means  
                     for supporting the torque coupling means.

Figure 1