



159159

DATA STORAGE MODULE SUSPENSION SYSTEM

The Field of the Invention

5 The present invention generally relates to data storage devices, and more particularly to a suspension system for a storage module used in high density data storage devices.

Background of the Invention

10 It is well recognized in the field of data storage that it is desirable to increase the storage density and reduce the cost of storage in information storage devices. This is generally true for all types of information storage devices, such as magnetic hard drives, optical drives, RAM devices, and other information storage devices. However, it becomes increasingly difficult to squeeze more information into the storage devices. Moreover, conventional technologies to make those storage devices may be approaching fundamental limits on storage
15 density.

There are many proposed alternatives to increase the storage density of storage devices. Some examples are Scanned Probe Microscopy (SPM), Atomic Force Microscopy, Scanning Tunneling Microscopy (STM), Near-Field Scanning Optical Microscopy, and Scanning Force Microscopy. Each of these
20 proposed alternatives has its own benefits and detriments. Some are extremely expensive to build; some are difficult to implement; others have limited or poor resolution and bandwidth; still others have poor signal-to-noise ratios.

Even if one is successful in increasing the storage density, another major hurdle must still be overcome. Specifically, the time required to access the
25 stored information must be small. Simply put, a storage device's utility is limited if it takes too long to retrieve the stored information, no matter what its storage density. In other words, in addition to high storage density, one must find a way to quickly access the information.

In U.S. Patent No. 5,557 596 to Gibson et al., an ultra-high density
30 storage device which provides increased storage density while having fast access times and high data rates is described and claimed. The ultra-density storage device of Gibson et al. is based on the use of electron emitters, which are made



by standard semiconductor fabrication technology, and which emit beams of electrons from very sharp points. In one embodiment of Gibson et al., the storage device includes many electron emitters, a storage medium and a micro mover. The storage medium has many storage areas, and the electron emitters
5 are spaced apart to have one emitter responsible for a number of storage areas on the storage medium. In one embodiment, each storage area is responsible for one bit of data on the storage device. The medium is in close proximity to the electron emitters, such as a few hundredths of a micrometer to a few micrometers away.

10 Each field emitter generates an electron beam current. Each storage area can be in one of a few different states. In one embodiment, binary information is stored in the areas, with one state representing a high bit and another state representing a low bit. When an electron beam current bombards a storage area, a signal current is generated. The magnitude of the signal currents depends on
15 the state of that storage area. Thus, information stored in the area can be read by measuring the magnitude of the signal current. Information can be written onto the storage areas using the electron beams. The magnitude of each electron beam can be increased to a pre-selected level to change the states of the storage area on which it impinges. By changing the state of a storage area, information
20 is written onto it.

Like the electron emitters, the micro mover is made by semiconductor micro fabrication techniques. The micro mover scans the storage medium with respect to the electron emitters or vice versa. Thus, each emitter can access information from a number of storage areas on the storage medium. With
25 hundreds or thousands of electron emitters reading and/or writing information in parallel, the storage device has very fast access times and data rates.

To assure that the storage medium is accurately written to and read as it is moved by the micro movers, it is desirable for the storage medium to have complete ease of motion in the plane of the storage medium, and to have no
30 motion in the direction normal to the plane of the storage medium. In this manner, the distance between the electron emitters and the storage medium is kept constant.

Although it is desired that the storage medium move only in a single plane, achieving this result is difficult. For example, the micro mover is intended to move the storage medium solely in the plane of the storage medium (i.e., in the X-Y plane). However, depending upon the type of micro mover,
5 there may be a tendency for the micro mover to move the storage medium out-of-plane (i.e., displace the storage medium in the Z direction). Also, environmental factors such as vibration may cause or contribute to out-of-plane movement.

Out-of-plane movement may be restricted by decreasing the out-of-plane compliance. Compliance refers to the ease with which the storage medium
10 moves, with higher compliance meaning less resistance to movement. However, restricting the out-of-plane movement of the storage medium by decreasing the out-of-plane compliance often results in decreased in-plane compliance. This decreased in-plane compliance may be sufficient to adversely affect the
15 operation of the memory device because the forces generated by the micro mover are typically not very strong. It thus becomes a balance to suspend the storage medium in a manner which makes the ratio of in-plane to out-of-plane compliance (the "compliance ratio") as high as possible. A suspension system design which increases the in-plane compliance while maintaining, or
20 improving, the compliance ratio is desirable.

Summary of the Invention

A micro-electro-mechanical device provides an improved in-plane compliance and compliance ratio. The device includes a moveable mass
25 supported within a frame. To support the mass within the frame, a first flexure extends between the mass and the frame. An angle softening element is positioned between a first end of the first flexure and the frame to allow angular movement of the first flexure.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a top view of a single rotor suspended within a frame.

Figure 2 is a greatly enlarged perspective view of the area 2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an illustration of beam movement and torsion according to one embodiment of the invention.

Figure 4 is a top view of angle softening elements according to one embodiment of the invention.

5 Figure 5 is a greatly enlarged perspective view of the area 5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a top view of angle softening elements according to another embodiment of the invention.

Figure 7 is a greatly enlarged perspective view of the area 7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a top view of multiple rotors suspended within a frame.

10

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

In the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural or logical changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. The following detailed description, therefore, is not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims.

20 One embodiment of a high-density storage module 10 is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. Storage module 10 includes a rotor 12 and a frame 14 for supporting rotor 12. Rotor 12 is bounded by its top edge 16, bottom edge 18, left edge 20 and right edge 22. The front face 24 of rotor 12 defines an X-Y plane, with top edge 16 and bottom edge 18 aligned with the X-axis, and left edge 20 and right edge 22 aligned with the Y-axis. Front face 24 of rotor 12 is formed from a storage medium that has a plurality of storage areas 26 for data storage. The storage areas 26 (shown generically) are in one of a plurality of states to represent data stored in that area. Rotor frame 14 is spaced from rotor edges 16, 18, 20 and 22. In one embodiment of the invention, rotor frame 14 surrounds rotor 12 in the X-Y plane. Rotor 12 is moved by a micro-mover or actuator 28, which may be, for example, located on a back face of rotor 12, opposite front face 24. A micro-mover 28 is generically illustrated in Figure 1. (As used herein, directional terms such as top, bottom, left, right, front and back

are relative terms, and should not be construed as a limitation on the overall orientation of the storage module 10).

Rotor 12 is supported within rotor frame 14 by a suspension system comprised of external flexures 30 and internal flexures 32 which interconnect rotor 12 and rotor frame 14. Flexures 30, 32 are also referred to herein as beams. Many MEMS devices use thin-walled micro fabricated beams or flexures to support moveable masses within their systems. The flexures supply both support for the moveable mass and compliance for the mass movements.

As discussed above, it is often desirable to have a suspension system which provides high compliance in the X-Y plane (in-plane compliance) and low compliance in directions out of the X-Y plane (out-of-plane compliance). A high compliance ratio tends to maintain rotor 12 within the X-Y plane and facilitates better operation of the memory device.

Increasing the in-plane compliance may be accomplished in more than one way. For example, in-plane compliance may be increased by allowing for axial shortening of the beams or flexures. That is, as the beams flex they tend to become shorter in the axial direction, which in turn leads to a decrease in the in-plane compliance. Compensating for this axial shortening has the effect of increasing the in-plane compliance. In the suspension system shown in Figures 1 and 2, the short coupling beam 40 between coupling blocks 42 has the effect of compensating for axial shortening of external flexures 30.

The in-plane compliance of the suspension system may also be increased by allowing the ends of flexures 30, 32 to move angularly. Even a small angular movement in the range of 0.5 to 1.0 degrees at either or both ends of flexures 30, 32 can increase the in-plane compliance of the device significantly, without a proportional increase in the out-of-plane compliance. That is, the in-plane compliance increases, while the compliance ratio is maintained or increases. Although coupling beam 40 in Figure 1 provides a small degree of angular deflection for external flexures 30, providing a larger angular deflection would provide even greater compliance.

Although long, high aspect flexures like those shown in Figure 1 tend to have high in-plane compliance, they also have reduced in-plane to out-of-plane

compliance ratios due to beam torsion. As referred to herein, high aspect ratio beams are intended to include those beams having height to width ratios of approximately 10 or greater. This phenomenon is described with reference to Figure 3, in which a cross-sectional representation of a high aspect flexure is shown under no load (Position A), under in-plane and out-of-plane loads (Position B), and under in-plane, out-of-plane and torsion loads (Position C). As a long, high aspect beam is flexed in-plane and out-of-plane, a torsion occurs in the beam. The torsion occurs even though the beam does not twist with respect to its axial plane. Because the motion of rotor 12 puts the beam in torsion due to the moment arms arising from displacement of rotor 12, the beam's tendency is to flex back from the Position C (illustrated in Figure 3) toward the Position B.

As noted above, it is often desirable to have the greatest in-plane to out-of-plane compliance ratio possible. However, the compliance ratio is often decreased by the torsions present in the beam as described above. To maintain a higher compliance ratio, it is desirable to decrease the beam's torsional and out-of-plane compliance while maximizing its in-plane compliance.

As with in-plane compliance, out-of-plane and torsional compliance may be affected in more than one way. For example, the torsional and out-of-plane compliance of flexures 30, 32 may be decreased by shortening the length of the flexures. The torsional and out-of-plane compliance may also be reduced by careful selection of the suspension system geometry. In the device illustrated in Figure 1, the torsional and out-of-plane compliance of flexures 30, 32 are reduced by aligning the flexures 30, 32 in such a way as to effectively counteract the torsions created as the rotor 12 is displaced along the Z-axis (that is, when rotor 12 is pulled up or down by the micro mover 28). The greatest counteraction effect is achieved when external flexures 30 are oriented to axially point at the midpoint of internal flexures 32 as shown in Figure 1. However, counteraction of the torsions are also achieved the lesser extent when the intersection is not at the midpoint of internal flexures 32. Thus, the position of the external flexures 30 is such that the axis of external flexures 30 intersects the internal flexures 32 somewhere along the length of flexures 32.

As can be seen, the balancing of in-plane, out-of-plane and torsional compliances, both in absolute and relative terms, requires a balancing of factors to reach a suitable result for a particular application. In embodiments of the invention described herein, a suspension system is described which allows the compliance ratio of the supporting flexures to be increased, while reducing or minimizing the influence of torsional compliance.

In Figures 4 and 5, a suspension system architecture is shown which allows an end of a flexure 30 (also referred to herein as a primary flexure) to move angularly and increases the system's in-plane compliance. The device of Figures 4 and 5 is similar to that of Figures 1 and 2, with like parts sharing the same reference numbers. As can be seen, the external flexures 30 are provided with an angle softening element 50 at one end of the flexure. In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figures 4 and 5, angle softening elements 50 include a rigid (non-flexing) coupling block 52 secured to one end of flexure 30, and a secondary flexure 54 extending from coupling block 52 to frame 14. As primary flexure 30 is displaced by movement of rotor 12, the end of flexure 30 attached to coupling block 52 is allowed to move angularly (as opposed to being fixed to frame 14 as in Figures 1 and 2). As discussed above, the angular movement of the end of flexure 30 increases its in-plane compliance. At the same time, because secondary flexure 54 is essentially a short length, high-aspect beam, it has relatively low out-of-plane and torsional compliance. Thus, the influence of the poor compliance ratio characteristics of long high-aspect ratio beams is minimized. The length of secondary flexure 54 may be adjusted for particular applications to achieve the desired compliance ratios, with the realization that as the length of secondary flexure 54 increases, the out-of-plane and torsional compliance also increases. According to one embodiment of the invention, the secondary flexure 54 has a length that is approximately 5% or less than the length of the primary flexure 30 with which it interacts.

More than one angle softening element 50 may be used for each primary flexure 30. Figures 6 and 7 show angle softening elements 50, 50' positioned at both ends of flexures 30. The construction of angle softening elements 50, 50' is like that described above in reference to Figures 4 and 5. The lengths of

secondary flexures 54 may be different for elements 50 and 50' depending upon the desired performance characteristics. In addition, angle softening elements may be provided to internal flexures 32 if desired.

The effect of angle softening elements 50 is quantified in Tables 1 and 2 below. Using a non-linear finite element modeling package (CoventorWare™, available from Coventor of Cary, North Carolina), the compliance of a system like that depicted in Figures 1 and 2 (Table 1) is compared to a system using angle softening elements 50 as depicted in Figures 4 and 5 (Table 2). As can be seen from the “% Improvement” columns in Table 2, for cases studies thus far a 20% improvement in compliance ratio was found.

The bending force required to displace and rotate an end of a flexure in the x-direction and about the z-axis, respectively, may be determined using the equation:

$$\text{Force}_x = (12 E I_z / L^3)(x) - (E I_z / L^2)(\theta_z)$$

where E is Young’s modulus, I_z is the area moment of inertia about the z axis, L is the length of the beam, x is the displacement of the end of the beam in the x direction, and θ_z is the assumed angle of the beam about the z-axis.

The mechanical translational stiffness k_x (the inverse of compliance in the x direction), and the mechanical angular stiffness may be determined using the equations:

$$k_x = 12 E I_z / L^3$$

$$k_{\theta_z} = E I_z / L^2$$

Similar equations may be derived for the forces and stiffnesses along other axes. These equations can be easily derived, by those skilled in the art, using the principle of superposition of known beam relations, or by derivation using loaded beam integration methods, which can both be found in “Engineering Mechanics of Materials” by Muvdi and McNabb. By inspection of this equation, one can see qualitatively, or by calculations for a given beam, that even a small angle at one end of the beam can greatly reduce the reaction force from the beam.

As noted above, Table 1 shows the performance of a suspension system like that illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, calculated using non-linear finite element

modeling. Specifically, for various displacements of rotor 12 along the x-axis and z-axis, Table 1 shows the force required to displace the rotor a given distance along the axes, the resulting compliances, and then the resulting compliance ratios. The compliance ratio may be determined by comparing k_z and k_x . The range of data shown adequately illustrates the mechanical statics of the device over its entire range when considering the symmetry of the device.

TABLE 1

X	Y	Z	F _x	F _y	F _z	k _x	k _y	k _z	k _z /k _x	k _z /k _y
0	0	0.1	0	0	761	na	na	7610	na	na
5	5	0.1	140	153	753	28	31	7530	269	246
10	10	0.1	282	308	731	28	31	7310	259	237
15	15	0.1	428	466	697	29	31	6970	244	224
20	20	0.1	580	629	654	29	31	6540	226	208
25	25	0.1	739	798	606	30	32	6060	205	190
0	0	0.1	0	0	761	na	na	7610	na	na
5	0	0.1	140	0	757	28	na	7570	270	na
10	0	0.1	281	1	746	28	na	7460	265	na
15	0	0.1	427	1	728	28	na	7280	256	na
20	0	0.1	578	2	704	29	na	7040	244	na
25	0	0.1	739	3	677	30	na	6770	229	na

TABLE 2

X	Y	Z	F _x	F _y	F _z	k _x	k _y	k _z	k _z /k _x	k _z /k _y	% Improvement	
											k _z /k _x	k _z /k _y
0	0	0.1	0	0	589	na	na	5890	na	na	na	na
5	5	0.1	90	88	584	18	18	5840	326	330	21%	34%
10	10	0.1	181	179	571	18	18	5710	315	319	22%	34%
15	15	0.1	277	272	550	18	18	5500	298	303	22%	35%
20	20	0.1	379	370	524	19	19	5240	277	283	23%	36%
25	25	0.1	489	475	494	20	19	4940	253	260	23%	37%
0	0	0.1	0	0	589	na	na	5890	na	na	na	na
5	0	0.1	90	0	586	18	na	5860	327	na	21%	na
10	0	0.1	181	0	579	18	na	5790	320	na	20%	na
15	0	0.1	277	0	568	18	na	5680	308	na	20%	na
20	0	0.1	379	0	554	19	na	5540	292	na	20%	na
25	0	0.1	489	0	537	20	na	5370	275	na	20%	na

10

In Table 2, the performance of a suspension system like that illustrated in Figures 4 and 5 is illustrated. The non-linear finite element modeling shows that

the inclusion of angle softening elements 50 raised the compliance ratio at least 20% in all cases. More improvement may be achieved through parameter optimization. Although the force needed to displace rotor 12 a given distance along the z-axis (out of plane) is less with the second design, it is more than
5 offset by the greater reduction in the force needed to displace rotor 12 along the x and y axes (in plane).

Although the storage module 10 has been described above with respect to a single rotor 12 supported by frame 14, in practice a plurality of rotors 12 may be supported by frame 14. A storage module 110 having an array of rotors 12 is
10 illustrated in Figure 8, although finer features such as angle softening elements 50 and 50' may not be seen.

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein for purposes of description of the preferred embodiment, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that a wide variety of alternate
15 and/or equivalent implementations calculated to achieve the same purposes may be substituted for the specific embodiments shown and described without departing from the scope of the present invention. Those with skill in the chemical, mechanical, electro-mechanical, electrical, and computer arts will readily appreciate that the present invention may be implemented in a very wide
20 variety of embodiments. This application is intended to cover any adaptations or variations of the preferred embodiments discussed herein. Therefore, it is manifestly intended that this invention be limited only by the claims and the equivalents thereof.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A micro-electro-mechanical device comprising:
a moveable mass(12);
a frame (14) for supporting the mass (12);
a first flexure (30) extending between the mass (12) and the frame (14); and
an angle softening element (50) operatively positioned between a first end of the first flexure (30) and the frame (14) for allowing angular movement of the first flexure (30).
2. The device of claim 1, wherein the angle softening element (50) comprises a second flexure (54) having a length less than a length of the first flexure (30).
3. The device of claim 2, wherein the second flexure (54) length is 5% or less of the first flexure (30) length.
4. The device of claim 2, wherein the second flexure (54) has a longitudinal orientation generally aligned with a longitudinal orientation of the first flexure (30).
5. The device of claim 2, further comprising an angle softening element (50') comprising a third flexure (54) positioned between a second end of the first flexure (30) and the moveable mass (12).
6. The device of claim 5, wherein the second and third flexures (54) have lengths less than a length of the first flexure (30).
7. A data storage module (10) for a data storage device, the storage module comprising:
a rotor (12) having a plurality of data storage areas (26), the storage areas each being in one of a plurality of states to represent the data stored in that area;
a frame (14);
a plurality of primary flexures (30); and

a plurality of secondary flexures (54), each of the plurality of secondary flexures (54) interacting with an end of an associated one of the primary flexures (30), the associated primary and secondary flexures (30,54) extending between the rotor (12) and the frame (14) to suspend the rotor (12) within the frame (14).

8. The data storage module (10) of claim 7, wherein the primary and secondary flexures (30,54) are micro-fabricated beams.

9. The data storage module (10) of claim 7, further comprising a rigid coupling block positioned (52) between the associated primary and secondary flexures (30,54).

10. A method of suspending a movable rotor (12) within a frame (14) to provide an improved compliance ratio comprising the steps of:

extending a plurality of primary flexures (30) between the rotor (12) and the frame(14); and

permitting an end of each of the plurality of primary flexures (30) to move angularly as the rotor (12) moves by coupling a secondary flexure (54) between the end of each primary flexure (30) and the frame (14).