

A RADIALLY DEPENDENT THERMAL HEAT RESISTOR LAYER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is based on U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/778,370 filed March 12, 2013, entitled "A Radially Dependent Thermal Heat Resistor Layer", by First Named Inventor René van de Veerdonk.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0002] FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of an overview of a radially dependent thermal heat resistor layer of one embodiment.

[0003] FIG. 2 shows for illustrative purposes only an example of a thickness gradient heat sink layer of one embodiment.

[0004] FIG. 3 shows for illustrative purposes only an example of a radially dependent thermal heat resistor layer structure of one embodiment.

[0005] FIG. 4A shows for illustrative purposes only an example of a thickness gradient heat sink layer deposition of one embodiment.

[0006] FIG. 4B shows for illustrative purposes only an example of a non-magnetic thermal resist layer deposition of one embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0007] In a following description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration a specific example in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

General Overview:

[0008] It should be noted that the descriptions that follow, for example, in terms of a radially dependent thermal heat resistor layer is described for illustrative purposes and the underlying system can apply to any number and multiple types sputter sources. In one embodiment of the present invention, the radially dependent thermal

heat resistor layer can be configured using an intentional variation across the radial direction of media surface. The radially dependent thermal heat resistor layer can be configured to include a graded thermal resistor layer and can be configured to include a thickness and/or composition gradient across the radius of the disk using the present invention. Herein the term “graded” has a contextual meaning of an intentional variation across the radial direction of a media surface.

[0009] Heat Assisted Magnetic Recording (HAMR) is a novel recording technology slated for implementation in future hard-disk drives. The technology is based on heating the media to reduce its effective coercivity, and recording the information while the media cools down in an applied magnetic field. The speed of heating and cooling is critical in the recording process. This rate is controlled by the linear velocity of the recording head and the thermal time constant of the media.

[0010] The media layer stack is designed such that there is a thermal resistor layer directly underneath the recording layer. By tuning the properties of this layer (using thickness, composition, and/or multi-layering) the thermal time constant of the media can be matched to the requirements of the recording head. The result with this approach is that the linear velocity of the media is not a constant across the stroke of the media. For example, at a near-ID radius of 15 mm, the linear velocity will be half that of a near-OD radius of 30 mm due to tangential speeds. This means that the thermal time-constant for the media cannot be matched across the full stroke of the media surface.

[0011] The radially dependent thermal heat resistor layer uses a graded thermal resistor layer, where graded in this context means an intentional variation across the radial direction of media surface. Using triatron or other dedicated sputter sources, it is possible to engineer a thickness and/or composition gradient across the radius of the disk. By engineering the thermal resistor properties as a function of the radial position on the disk, the media thermal time constant profile can be matched against the linear velocity profile. This in turn will translate in an improved robustness of the HAMR recording system.

[0012] FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of an overview of a radially dependent thermal heat resistor layer of one embodiment. FIG. 1 shows a radially dependent

thermal heat resistor layer and heat sink layer 100. The radially dependent thermal heat resistor layer and heat sink layer includes at least two inverse gradient layers across a radius of the device. The radially dependent thermal heat resistor layer and heat sink layer 100 includes a graded thermal resistor layer and heat sink layer, wherein graded in this context means an intentional variation across the radial direction of media surface 110.

[0013] The intentional variations across the radial direction of media surface is created using a thickness and/or composition gradient structure in the graded thermal resistor layer and heat sink layer across the radius of the disk using a dedicated sputter sources 120. The intentional variations in the gradient structure includes at least two inverse gradient layers configured to include a thickness range configured as linear, parabolic, polynomial or other forms that are adaptive according to thermal conditions and simulations 130. The gradient structure includes a thermal heat resistor layer and heat sink layer with properties pre-determined as a function of the radial position on a disk, wherein the media thermal time constant profile can be matched against the linear velocity profile creating a robustness of the HAMR recording system 140 of one embodiment.

Detailed Description:

[0014] FIG. 2 shows a block diagram of an overview flow chart of a thickness gradient heat sink layer of one embodiment. FIG. 2 shows a substrate 200 wherein the substrate 200 is circular and includes an inner diameter, ID 210 and an outer diameter, OD 220. The substrate 200 can include using materials including quartz, silicone and other materials. Deposited onto the substrate 200 is a continuous heat sink layer 230 with a constant thickness. The continuous heat sink layer 230 can include using materials with predetermined properties of thermal conductivity of one embodiment.

[0015] A thickness gradient heat sink layer 240 is deposited on the continuous heat sink layer 230. The thickness gradient heat sink layer 240 is part of the gradient structure that compensates for recording tangential speeds with heat assisted magnetic recording 250. The thickness gradient heat sink layer 240 can include using materials with predetermined properties of thermal conductivity. FIG. 2 shows

where from the ID 210 the thickness gradient heat sink layer 240 is diminishing in thickness as the radial distance increases toward to OD 220. The thickness gradient of the thickness gradient heat sink layer 240 material is configured to correlate to the changes in the linear velocity of the recording head and the thermal time constant of the media of one embodiment. The fabrication process is further described in FIG 3.

[0016] FIG. 3 shows a block diagram of an overview flow chart of a radially dependent thermal heat resistor layer structure of one embodiment. FIG. 3 shows a continuation from FIG. 2 that includes a non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer 300 deposited on top of the thickness gradient heat sink layer 240 on the continuous heat sink layer 230. The non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer 300 is part of the gradient structure that compensates for recording tangential speeds with heat assisted magnetic recording 250. The non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer 300 can include using materials including with predetermined properties of thermal conductivity of one embodiment.

[0017] FIG. 3 shows the thickness of the non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer 300 diminishing from the OD 220 to the ID 210 of the substrate 200. The thickness gradient of the non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer 300 material is configured to correlate to the changes in the linear velocity of the recording head and the thermal time constant of the media of one embodiment.

[0018] On top of the non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer 300 magnetic features 310 are formed by deposition magnetic materials that can be patterned and used in a heat assisted magnetic recording (HAMR) mode of operation. A HAMR recording system 320 applies heat to the magnetic features 310 to facilitate the recording operation. The gradient structure including the non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer 300, thickness gradient heat sink layer 240 and continuous heat sink layer 230 are used to control the heat level in the magnetic features 310 during a recording operation.

[0019] The control the heat level in the magnetic features 310 during a recording operation includes compensating graded heat dissipation 330 of the recording head heat assist 340. The control of the heat dissipation corresponds to the linear velocity of the recording head as it changes with the movement of the recording head back

and forth between the ID 210 and OD 220 of the substrate 200. The rate of dissipation using a radially dependent thermal heat resistor layer structure 350 compensates for the thermal time constant of the media of one embodiment.

[0020] FIG. 4A shows for illustrative purposes only an example of a thickness gradient heat sink layer deposition of one embodiment. FIG. 4A shows a dedicated sputter source 400 used to make a thickness gradient heat sink layer deposition 410 on top of the continuous heat sink layer 230. The dedicated sputter source 400 deposits a thickness = $A1$ 420 at the OD 220 of the substrate 200. The dedicated sputter source 400 is configured to increase the thickness of the thickness gradient heat sink layer 240 deposition to a thickness $A2 > A1$ and $\leq 2 \times A1$ 430 at the ID 210 of the substrate 200. The gradient of the graded heat sink layer across the radius of the device is configured to include a thickness range configured as linear, parabolic, polynomial or other forms that are adaptive according to thermal conditions and simulations. The gradient heat sink layer 240 includes for example a thickness range: $A1$: 5 to 200 nm 425 of one embodiment.

[0021] FIG. 4B shows for illustrative purposes only an example of a non-magnetic thermal resist layer deposition of one embodiment. FIG. 4B shows a dedicated sputter source 400 used for a non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer deposition 440. The non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer deposition 440 has a thickness = $B1$ 450 at an inner circumference ID 210 and at the outer circumference OD 220 a thickness $B2 > B1$ and $\leq 2 \times B1$ 460. The gradient of the non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer across the radius of the device is configured to include a thickness range configured as linear, parabolic, polynomial or other forms that are adaptive according to thermal conditions and simulations. The non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer deposition 440 includes for example a thickness Range: $B1$: 1 to 50 nm 455 of one embodiment.

[0022] The top surface of the non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer deposition 440 is a smooth level surface 470 parallel to the substrate 200 and of a non-coarse finish free of undulating topography. The non-magnetic graded thermal resist layer 300 is deposited on the thickness gradient heat sink layer 240, which is on top of the heat sink layer 230 on and in contact with the substrate 200 of one embodiment.

[0023] The foregoing has described the principles, embodiments and modes of operation of the present invention. However, the invention should not be construed as being limited to the particular embodiments discussed. The above described embodiments should be regarded as illustrative rather than restrictive, and it should be appreciated that variations may be made in those embodiments by workers skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A data storage device, comprising:
a thickness gradient heat sink layer deposited over a heat sink layer
deposited over a substrate;
5 a thickness gradient non-magnetic thermal resist layer deposited over the
thickness gradient heat sink layer; and
a magnetic layer deposited over the thickness gradient non-magnetic thermal
resist layer.
2. The data storage device of claim 1, wherein the thermal resist layer and
10 thickness gradient heat sink layer properties include a radial position function
whereby a media thermal time constant profile is matched against a linear velocity
profile.
3. The data storage device of claim 1, wherein the intentional variation across a
radial direction of a media surface compensates for recording time changes with
15 heat assisted magnetic recording and is configured to include a gradient structure of
at least two inverse gradient layers configured to include a thickness range
configured as linear, parabolic, polynomial or other forms that are adaptive according
to thermal conditions and simulations.
4. The data storage device of claim 1, wherein the thickness gradient heat sink
20 layer includes an intentional variation including a thickness at a radius outer diameter
equal to a value A1 and a thickness at the disk radius inner diameter equal to a
value A2 greater than A1 and less than or equal to two times A1 and includes a
thickness range: A1: 5 to 200 nm.
5. The data storage device of claim 1, wherein the non-magnetic thermal resist
25 layer includes an intentional variation including a thickness at the disk radius inner
diameter equal to a value B1 and a thickness at the disk radius outer diameter equal
to a value B2 greater than B1 and less than or equal to two times B1 and includes a
thickness range: B1: 1 to 50 nm.

6. The data storage device of claim 1, wherein the non-magnetic thermal resist layer includes a smooth level top surface parallel to the substrate and of a non-coarse finish free of undulating topography.

7. The data storage device of claim 1, wherein the intentional variation includes
5 using a dedicated sputter source for material depositions.

8. The data storage device of claim 1, wherein the intentional variation across a radial direction of a media surface is used for compensating graded heat dissipation.

9. The data storage device of claim 1, wherein the intentional variation across a radial direction of a media surface includes at least one predetermined material used
10 for compensating graded heat dissipation.

10. The data storage device of claim 1, further comprising the multi-layered structure includes the use of predetermined materials for each layer to create layer properties including a radial position function whereby a media thermal time constant profile is matched against a linear velocity profile.

15 11. An apparatus, comprising:
a device configured to compensate for recording tangential speeds with heat assisted magnetic recording, wherein the device includes a multi-layered structure including at least two inverse gradient layers across a radius of the device.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising the multi-layered structure
20 configured to include a non-magnetic thermal resist layer deposited on a thickness gradient heat sink layer, wherein the non-magnetic thermal resist layer is configured to include a smooth level top surface, a thickness at the disk radius inner diameter equal to a value B1 and a thickness at the disk radius outer diameter equal to a value B2 greater than B1 and less than or equal to two times B1 and includes a
25 thickness range: B1: 1 to 50 nm.

13. The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising the multi-layered structure configured to include a thickness gradient heat sink layer deposited on a heat sink

layer, wherein the thickness gradient heat sink layer is configured to include a thickness at the disk radius outer diameter equal to a value A1 and a thickness at the disk radius inner diameter equal to a value A2 greater than A1 and less than or equal to two times A1 and includes a thickness range: A1: 5 to 200 nm.

- 5 14. The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising the multi-layered structure configured to include a thermal resist layer deposited on a thickness gradient heat sink layer deposited on a substrate with a heat sink layer deposited thereon and configured to include a gradient structure of at least two inverse gradient layers configured to include a thickness range configured as linear, parabolic, polynomial or
10 other forms that are adaptive according to thermal conditions and simulations.

15. The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising the multi-layered structure configured to include an intentional variation across a radial direction of a media surface including using compensating graded heat dissipation to match a media thermal time constant profile against a linear velocity profile.

- 15 16. A structure, comprising:
a substrate;
a heat sink layer; and
a thickness gradient heat sink layer deposited on the heat sink layer.

17. The structure of claim 16, wherein the multi-layered structure is configured to
20 include a thermal resist layer deposited on a thickness gradient heat sink layer deposited on a substrate with a heat sink layer deposited thereon and is configured to include a gradient structure of at least two inverse gradient layers configured to include a thickness range configured as linear, parabolic, polynomial or other forms that are adaptive according to thermal conditions and simulations.

- 25 18. The structure of claim 16, wherein the multi-layered structure includes a non-magnetic thermal resist layer configured to include a thickness at the media radius inner diameter equal to a value B1 and a thickness at the disk radius outer diameter equal to a value B2 greater than B1 and less than or equal to two times B1 and includes a thickness range: B1: 1 to 50 nm.

19. The structure of claim 16, wherein the multi-layered structure includes a thickness gradient heat sink layer configured to include a thickness at the disk radius outer diameter equal to a value A1 and a thickness at the disk radius inner diameter equal to a value A2 greater than A1 and less than or equal to two times A1 and
5 includes a thickness range: A1: 5 to 200 nm.

20. The structure of claim 16, wherein the intentional variation across a radial direction of a media surface includes at least one predetermined material used for compensating graded heat dissipation.