

## Overview of Magnetic and Optical Recording Technology- Current Status and Near Term Projections

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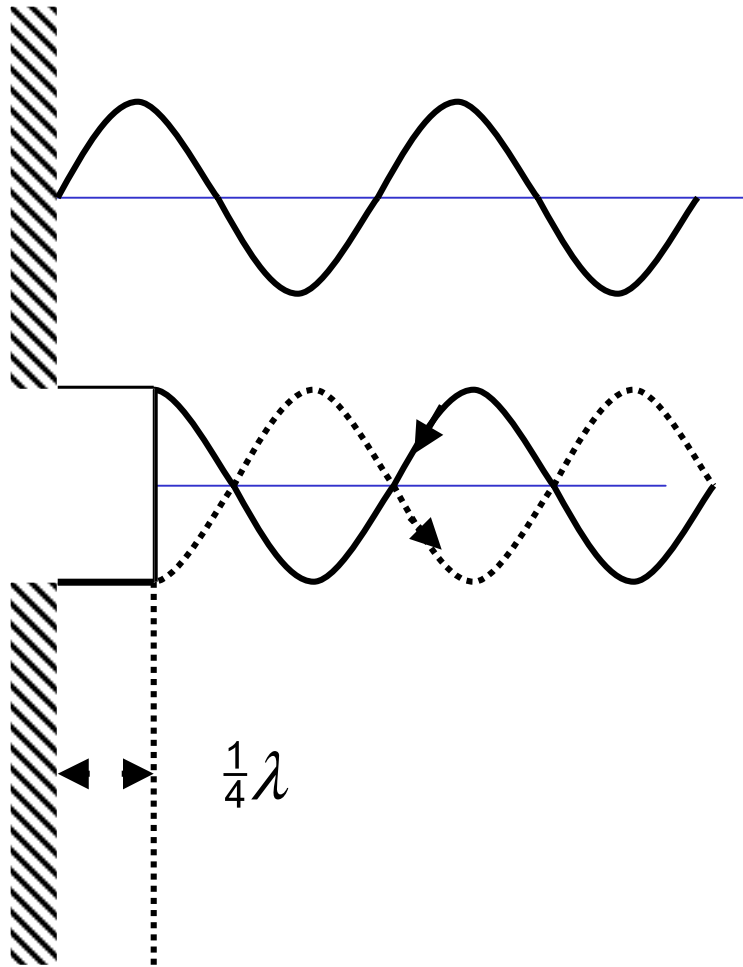
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**Del Mar CA 92130-2539**

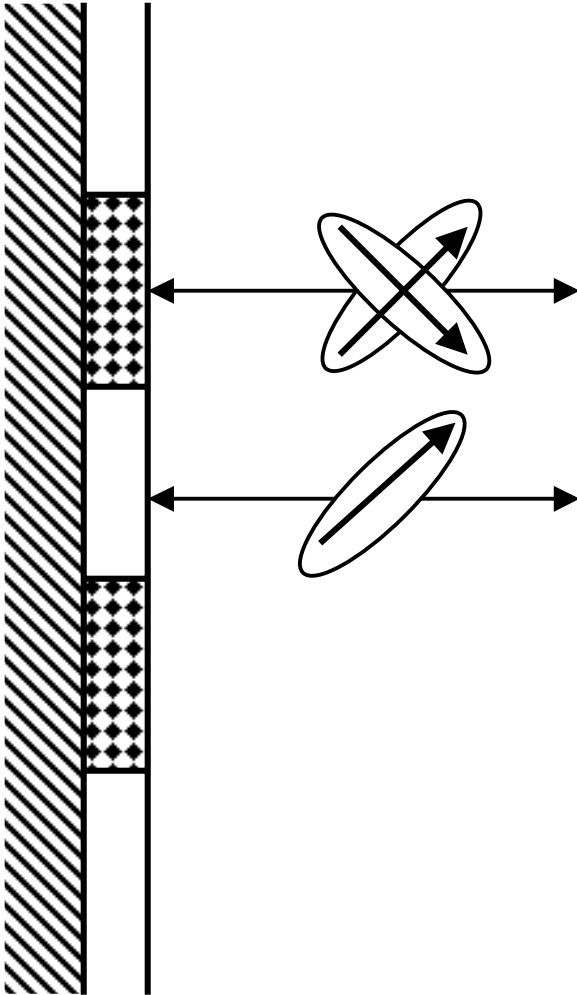
**on January 19, 2000**

# Optical Recording Characteristics



- Recording Type: Physical Height Change (Pit or Land)
- Recording Method: Injection molding
- Reading Method: Optical Path interference
- Products: CD, DVD, CD-ROM

## Optical Recording Characteristics 2

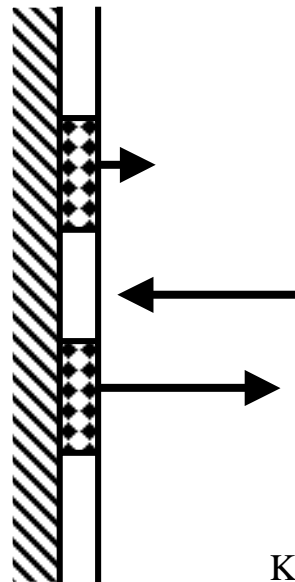


- Recording Type: Magnetization Reversal
- Recording Method: Spot temperature elevation near Curie point
- Reading Method: Kerr Angle differentiation
- Products: MO (Magneto-optical)

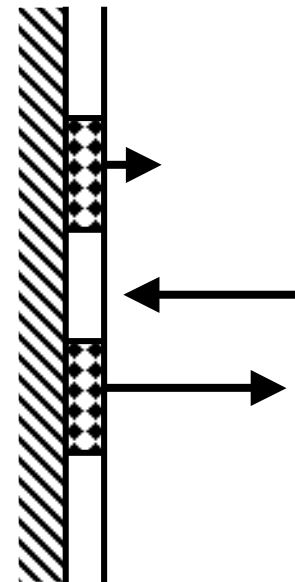
# Optical Recording Characteristics 3 & 4

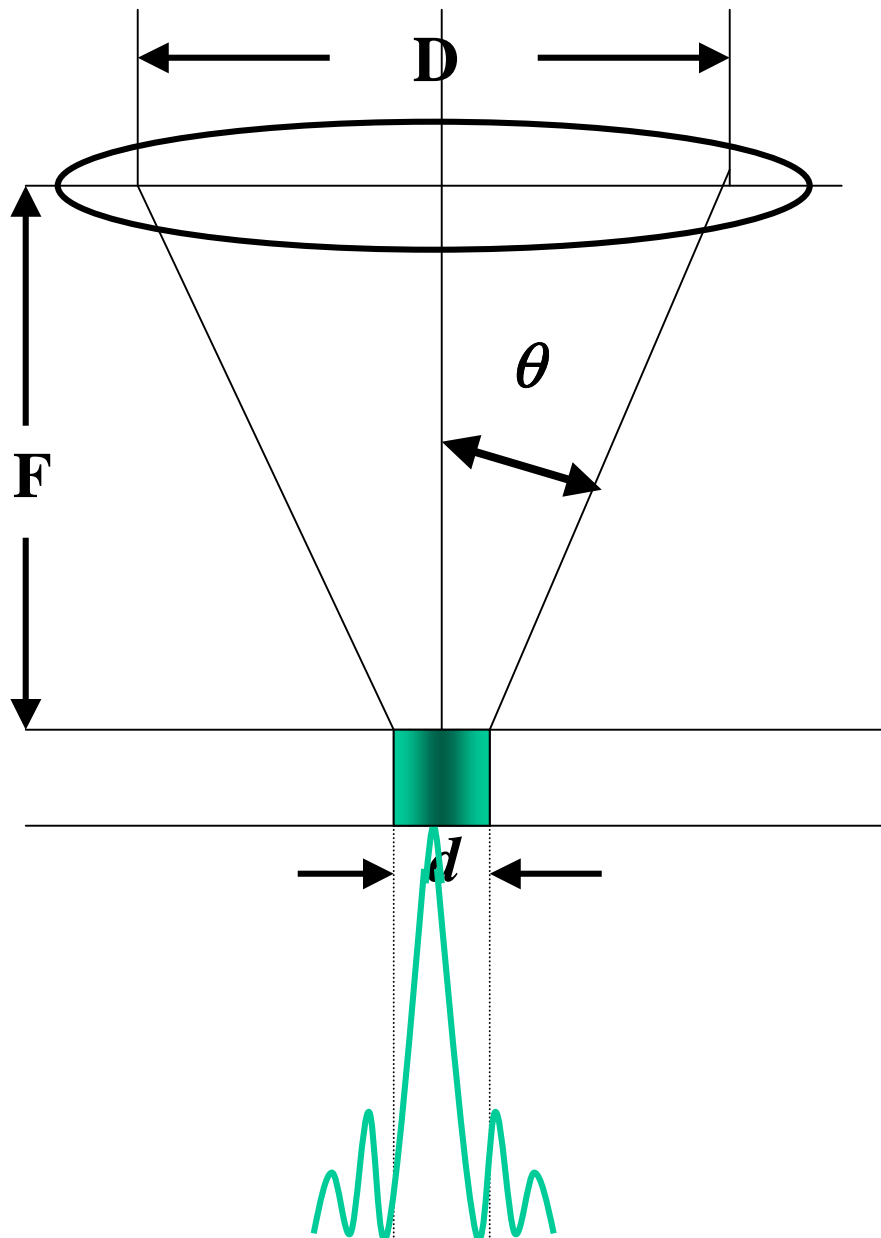
Recording Type	Recording Method	Reading Method	Products
3. State Change 4. Polymer Dyecharacteristic change	3. Pit temperature elevation 4. Pit temperature elevation	3. Reflectivity differentiation 4. Reflectivity differentiation	3. PC (phase change) DVD-RAM 4. CD-R DVD-R

3



4





$$f \text{ number} = F/D$$

Numerical aperture,  $NA = \sin \theta$

$$NA = \frac{D/2}{(F^2 + D^2/4)^{1/2}}$$

Spot size =  $d$

$$d = \sigma \lambda / NA$$

Where  $\lambda$  = wavelength of laser

$\sigma$  = factor determined by beam energy distribution

## Areal Density of Data Storage System

### Hard disk drive

	1970	1980	1990	1999	2000+
Product	3330	3380	Corsair	Micro-drive	1999 Demo
TPI	192	801	2,238	19,000	67,300
Kbits/in	4.04	15.2	58.9	265	522
Mb/in <sup>2</sup>	0.776	12.2	89.5	5,035	35,300
μm <sup>2</sup> /bit	830	53	7.2	0.128	0.0018

## Areal Density of Data Storage System

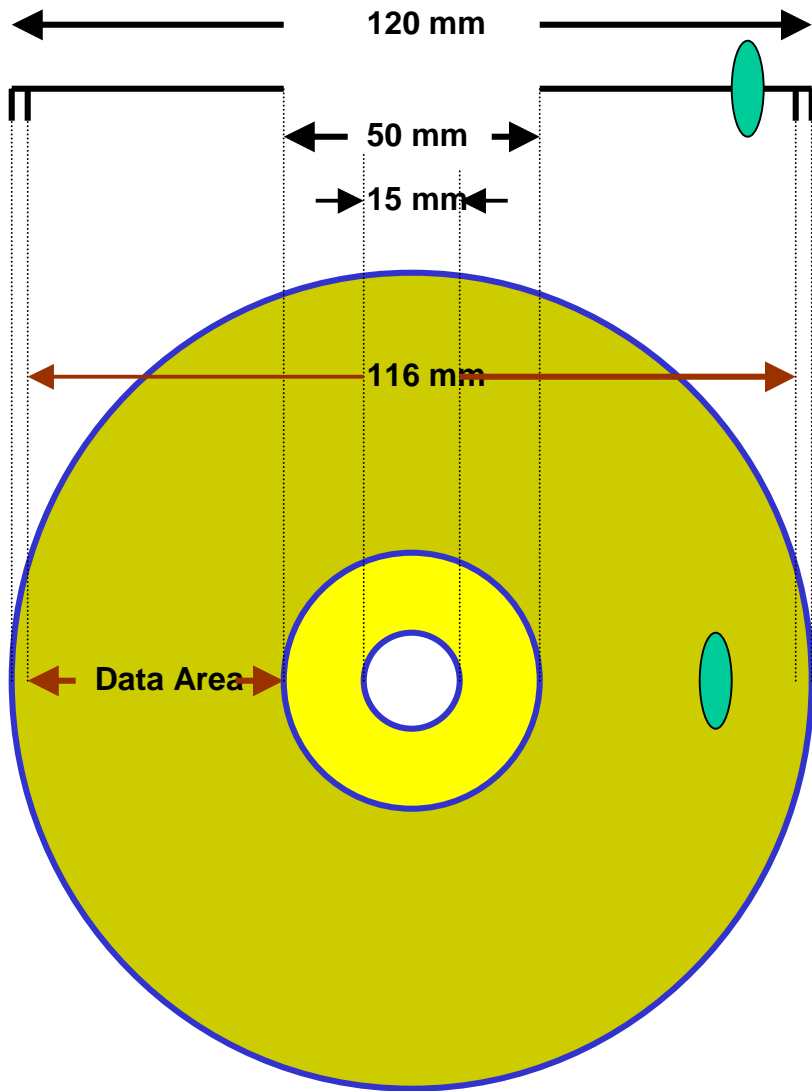
### Magnetic Tape

	1970	1984	1985	1998	1999
Product		3480	ID-1	DVC (LP)	DLT-7
TPI		36	655	3,810	336
Kbits/in		49.4	50.8	104	123
Mb/in <sup>2</sup>		1.78	33.3	397	41.4
μm <sup>2</sup> /bit		362	19.4	1.6	15.6

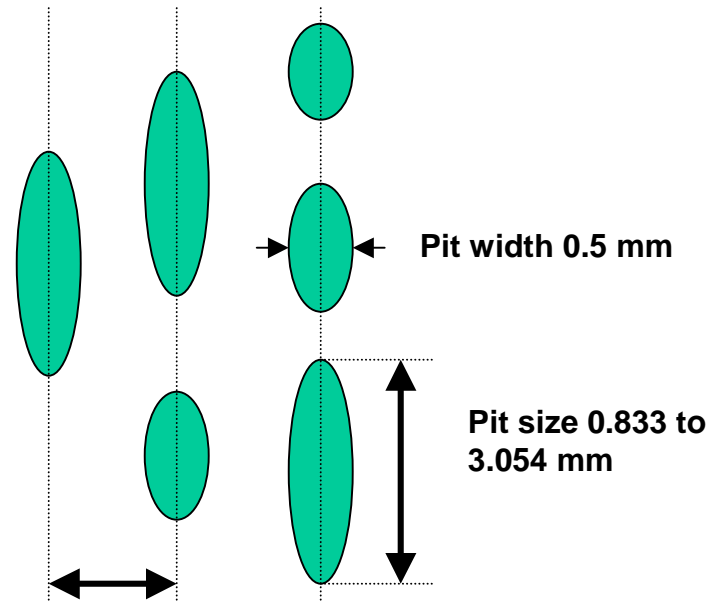
# Areal Density of Data Storage System

## Optical Disk

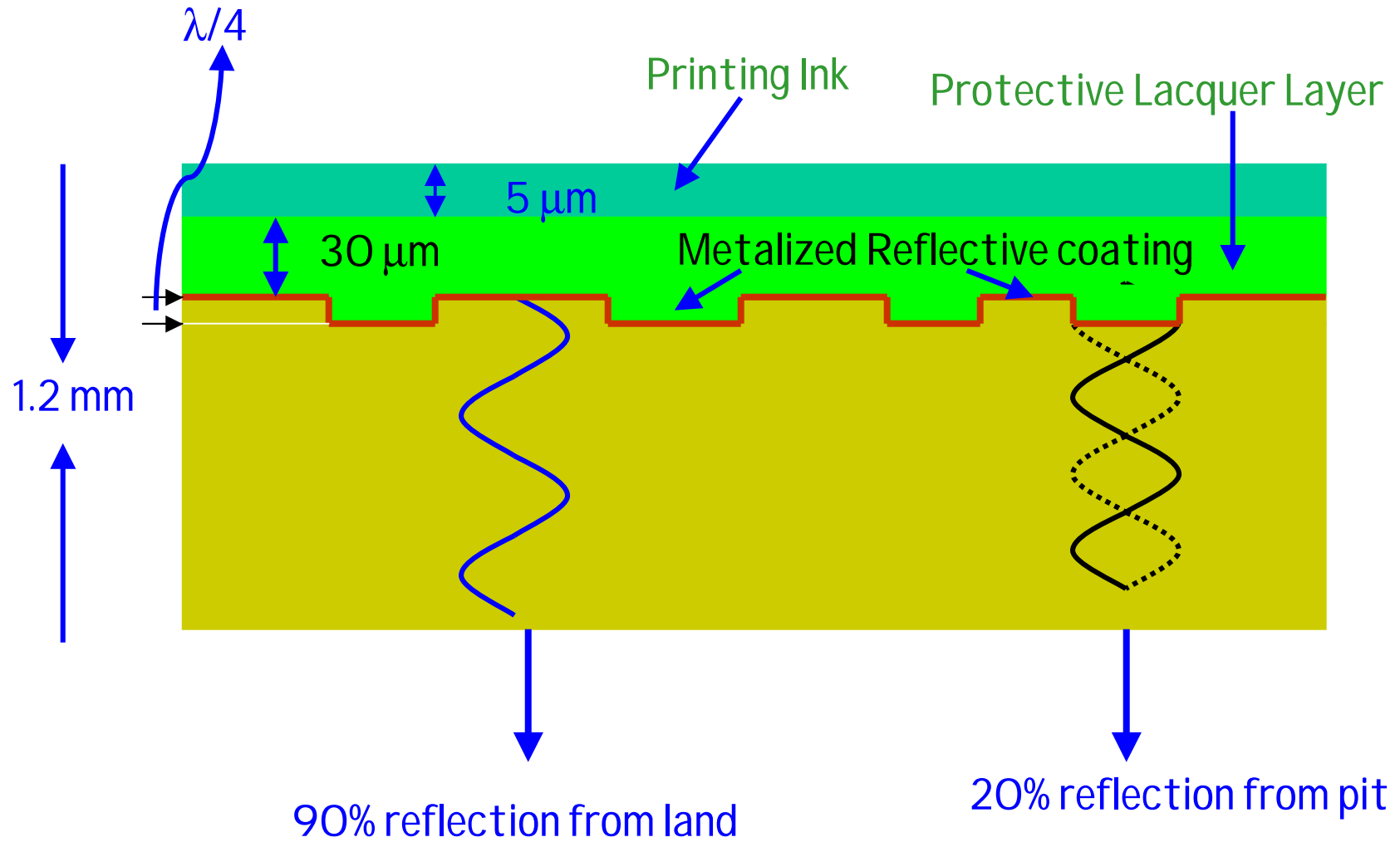
	1970	1982	1998	1999	2000+
Product		CD	DVD- RAM 2.6 GB	DVD- RAM 4.7 GB	Next Gen 15~25 GB
TPI		15,875	34,300	41,300	85,000
Kbits/in		30.5	62.1	90.7	120
Mb/in <sup>2</sup>		484	2,130	3,745	10,000
μm <sup>2</sup> /bit		1.3	0.303	0.172	0.065

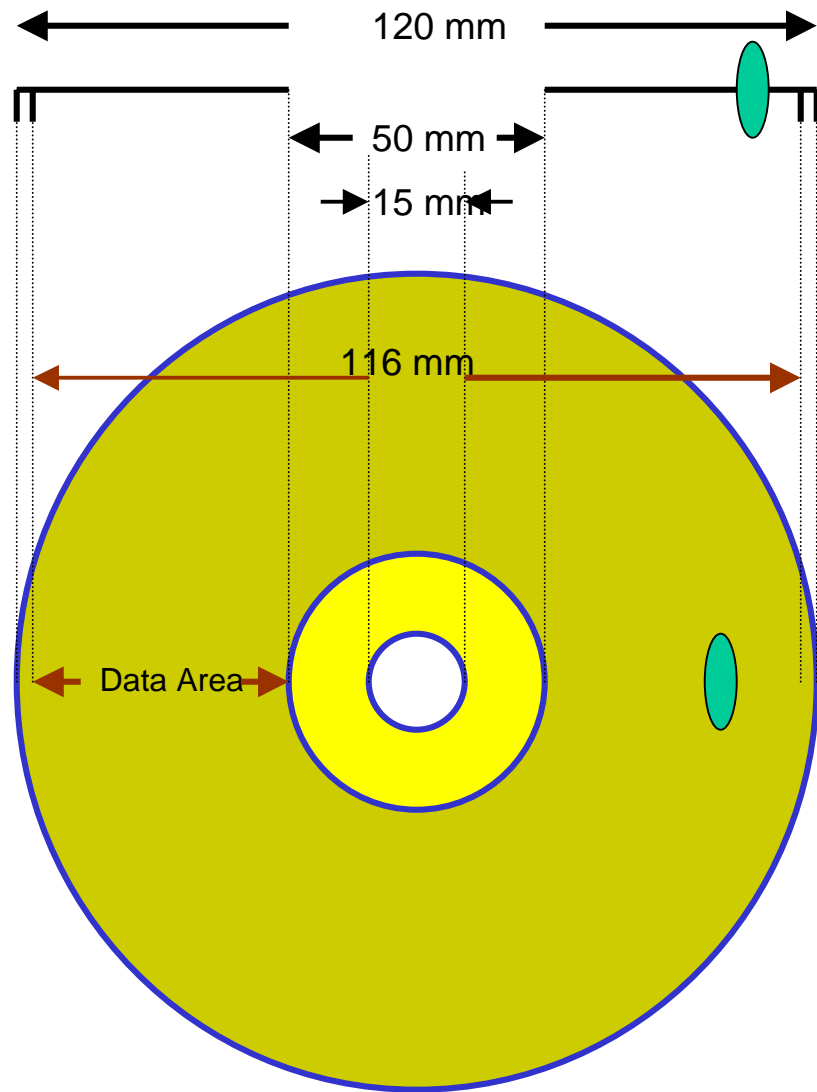


**Structure of Compact Disc**

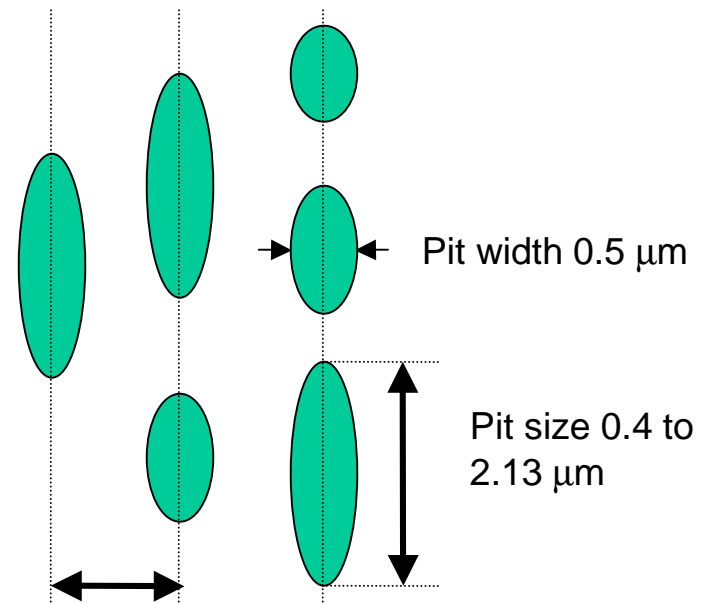


# Compact Disc Structure





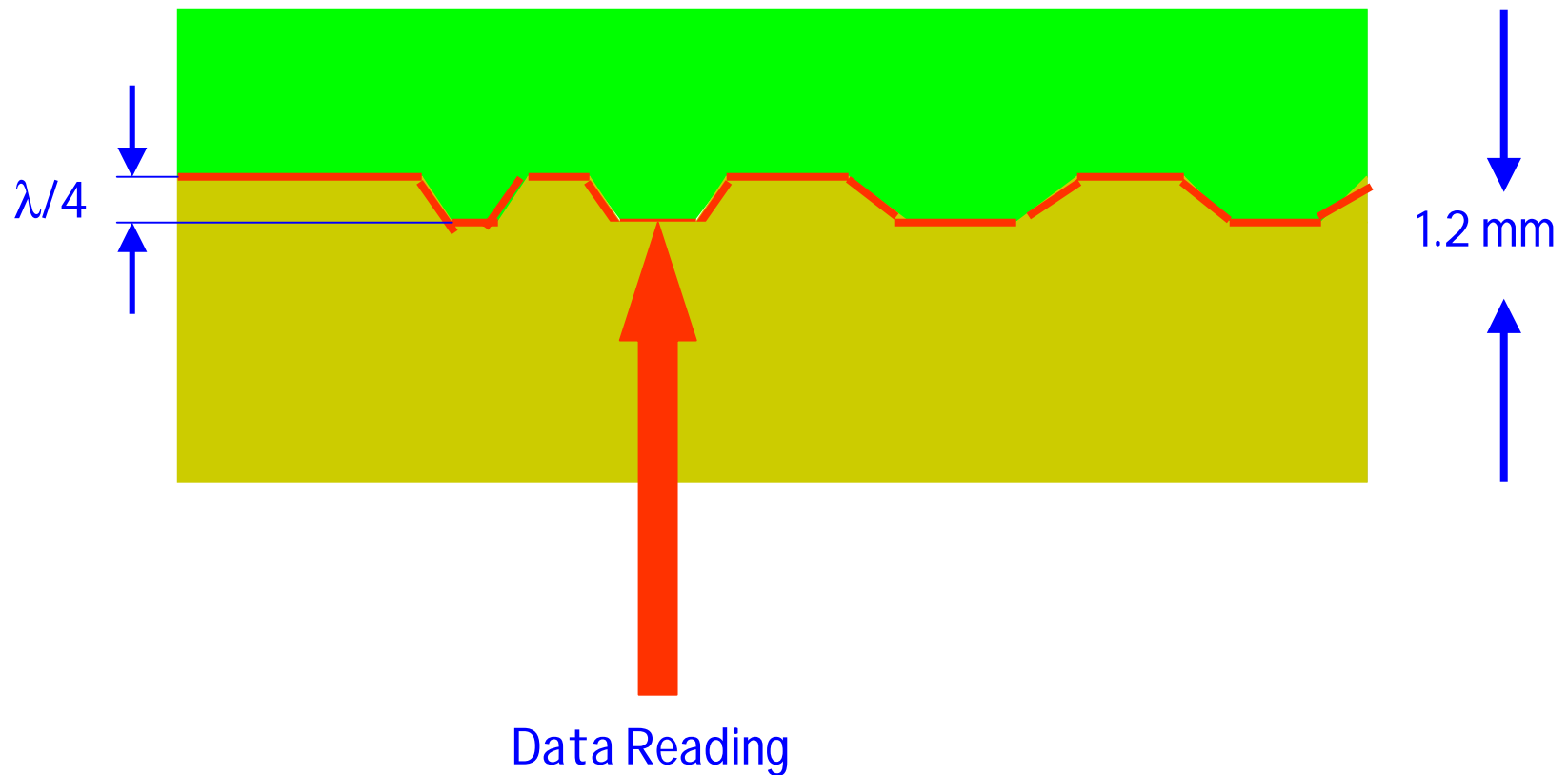
## Structure of DVD



Track pitch 0.74 μm

# DVD Disc Structure

## Single Layer Disc (4.7 GB)



# DVD Disc Structure

Double Layer Disc (8.5 GB)

Metalized Reflective Layer

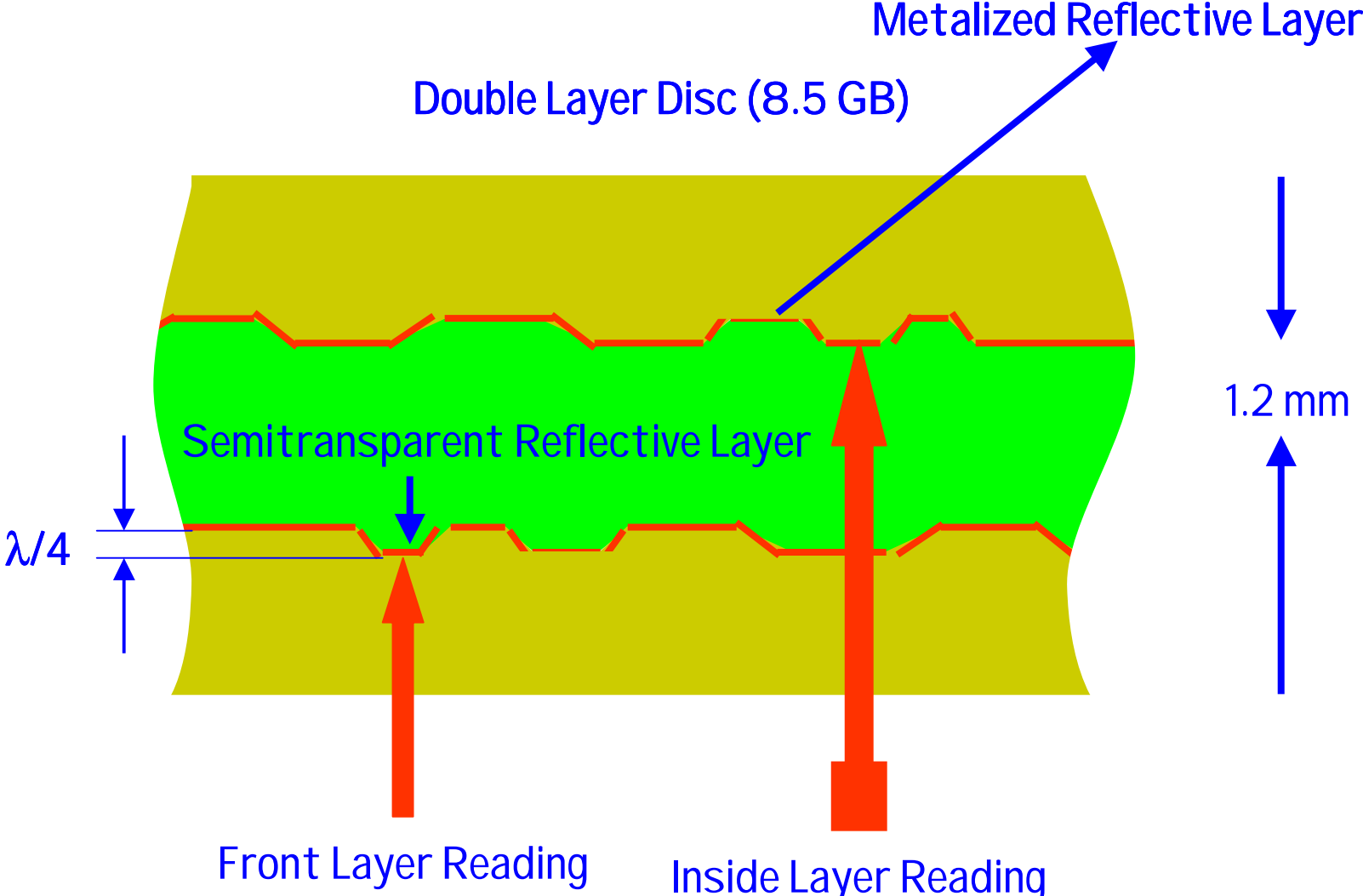
Semitransparent Reflective Layer

$\lambda/4$

1.2 mm

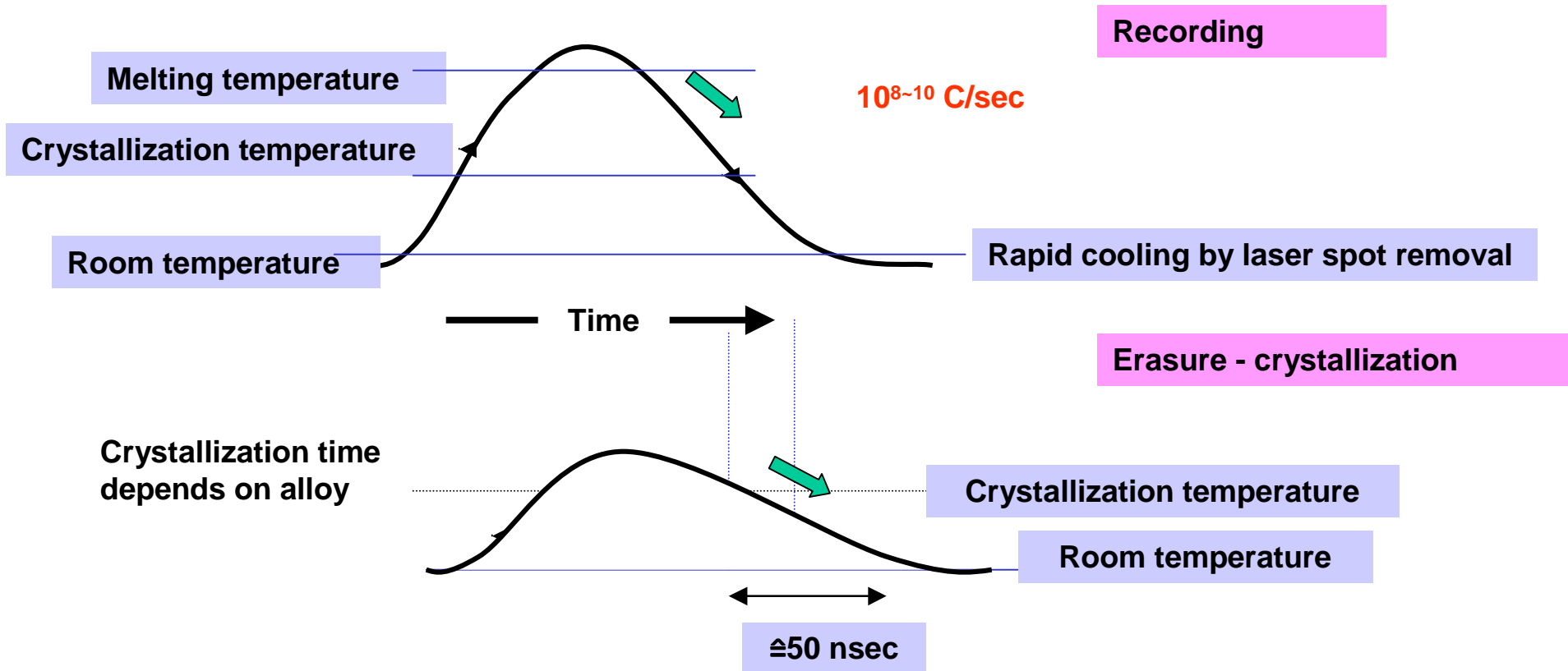
Front Layer Reading

Inside Layer Reading



## Recording Process (Phase Change)

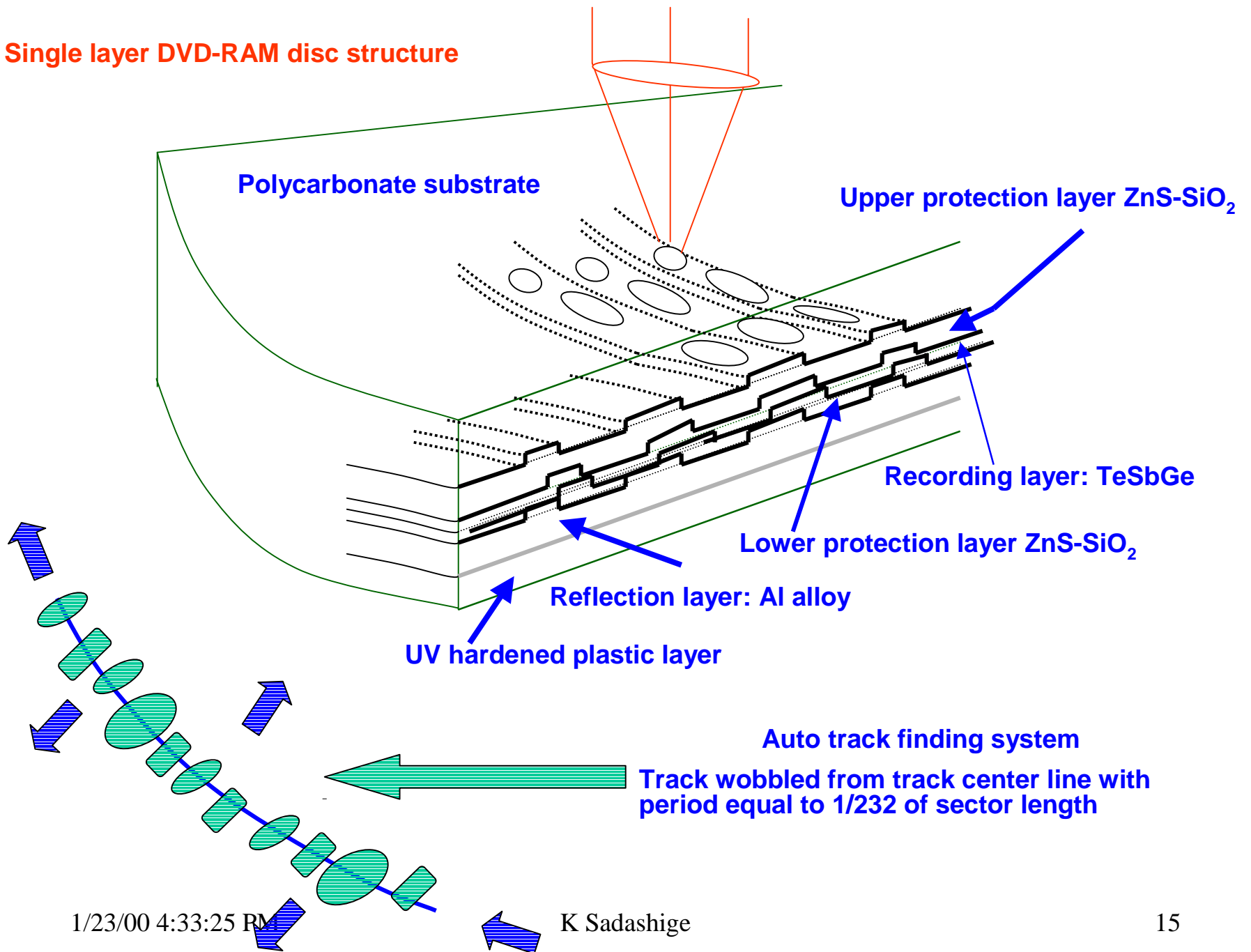
- Erased state ----- Crystalline phase
- Recorded state ----- Amorphous phase



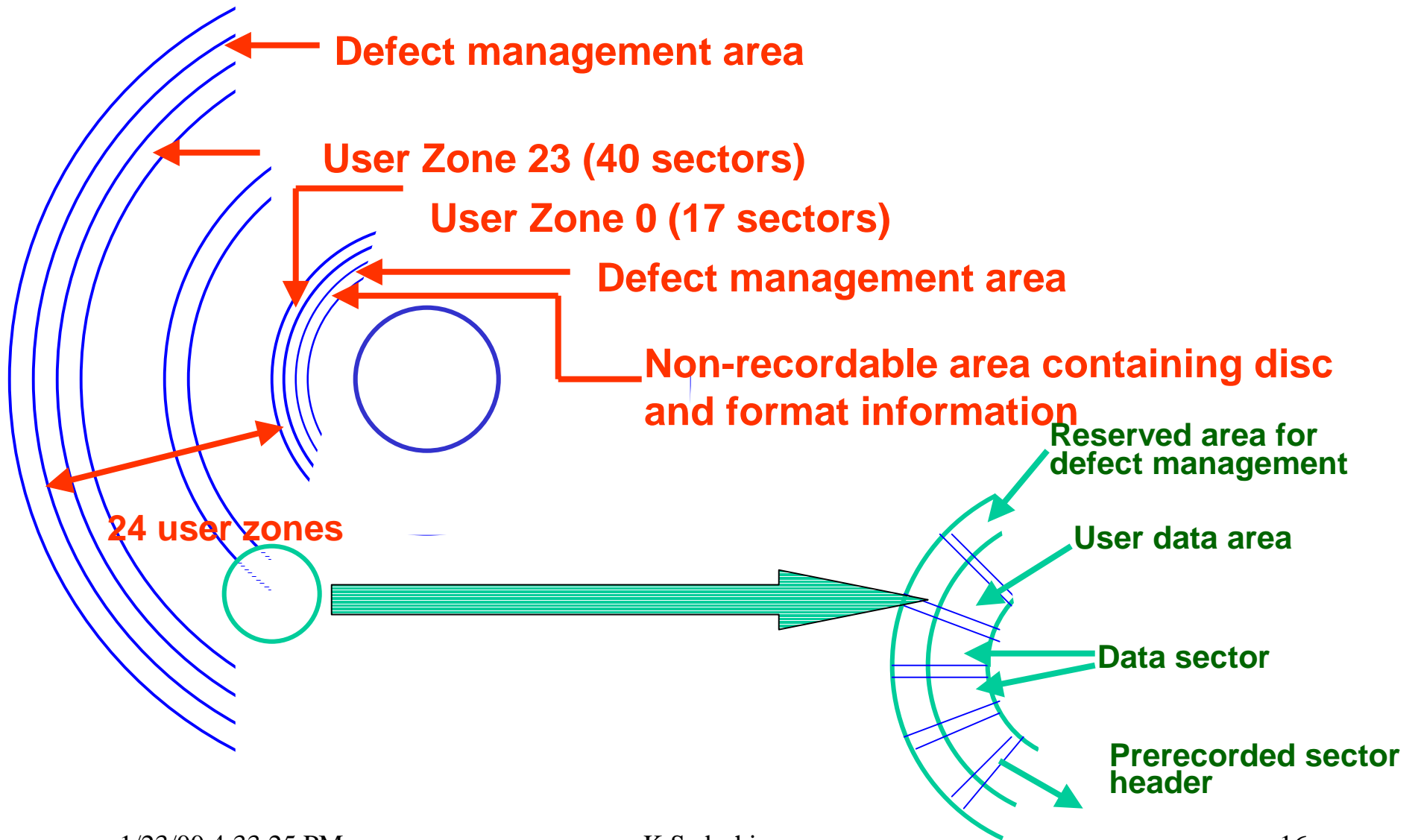
Data rate limited by crystallization time characteristic of the alloy

- Current status -- 3 MB/sec
- Near term objective --10 MB/sec

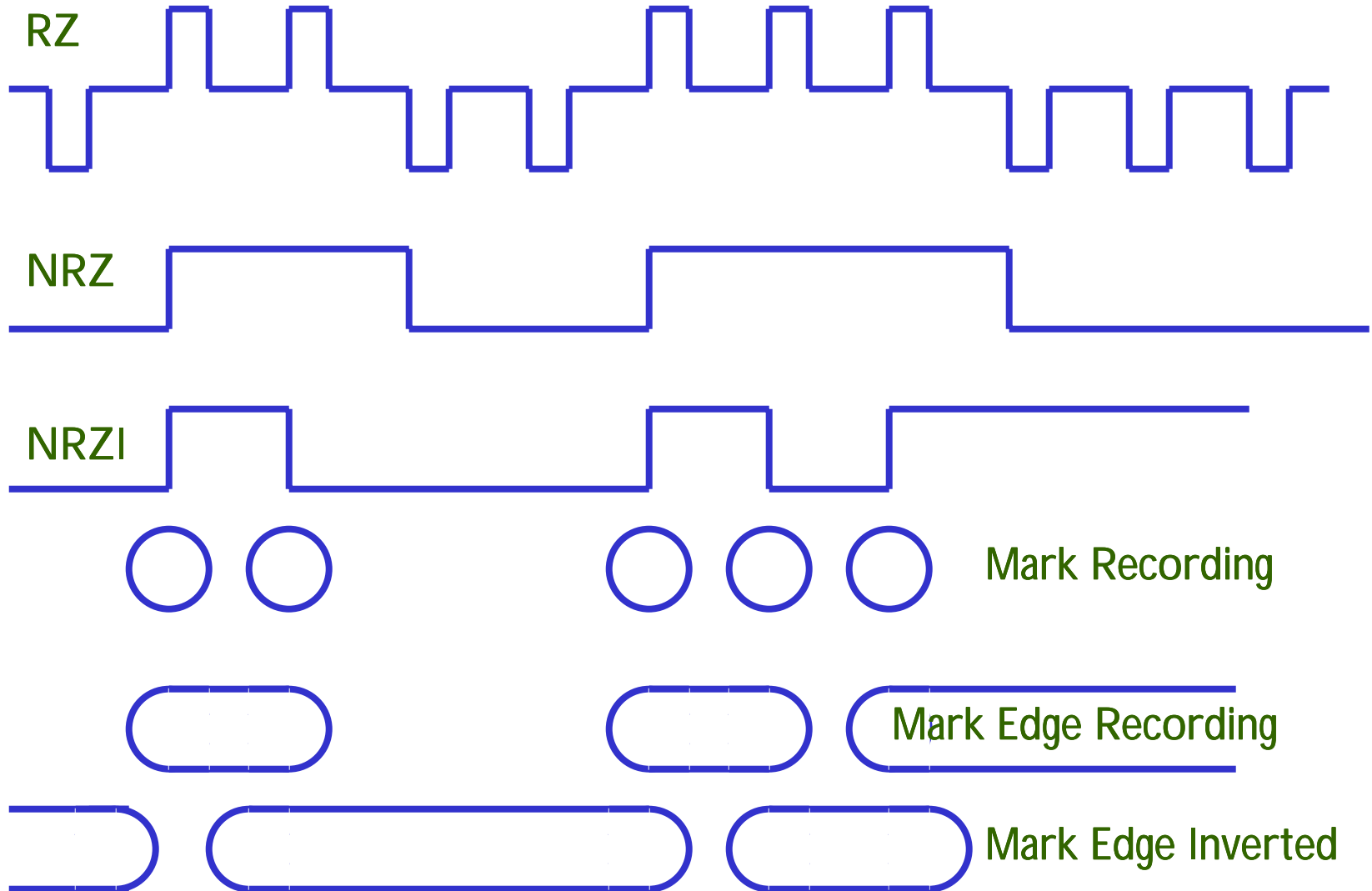
Single layer DVD-RAM disc structure



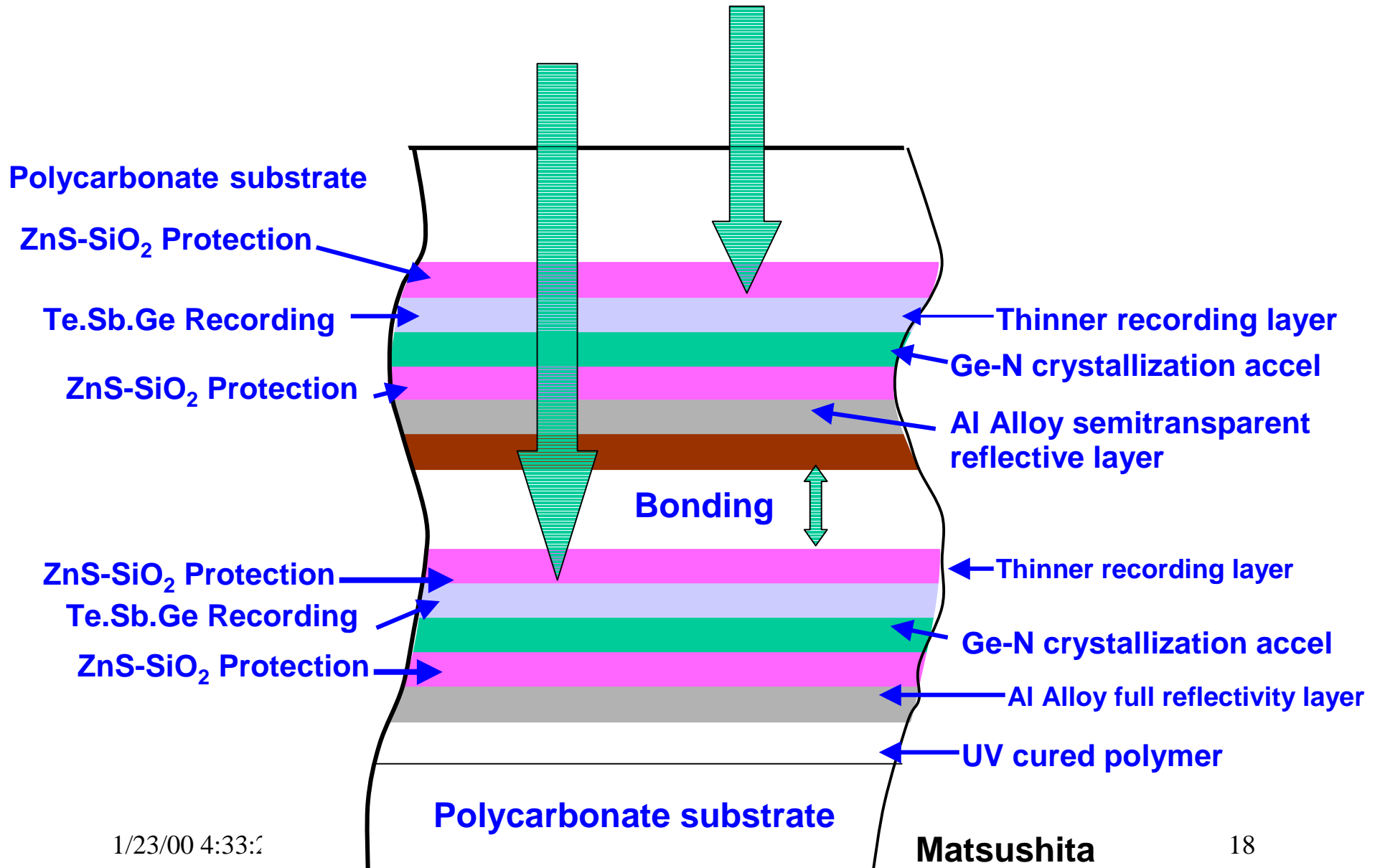
# DVD-RAM Disc (Version 1.0) 2.6 GB user data



# Mark and Mark Edge Recording



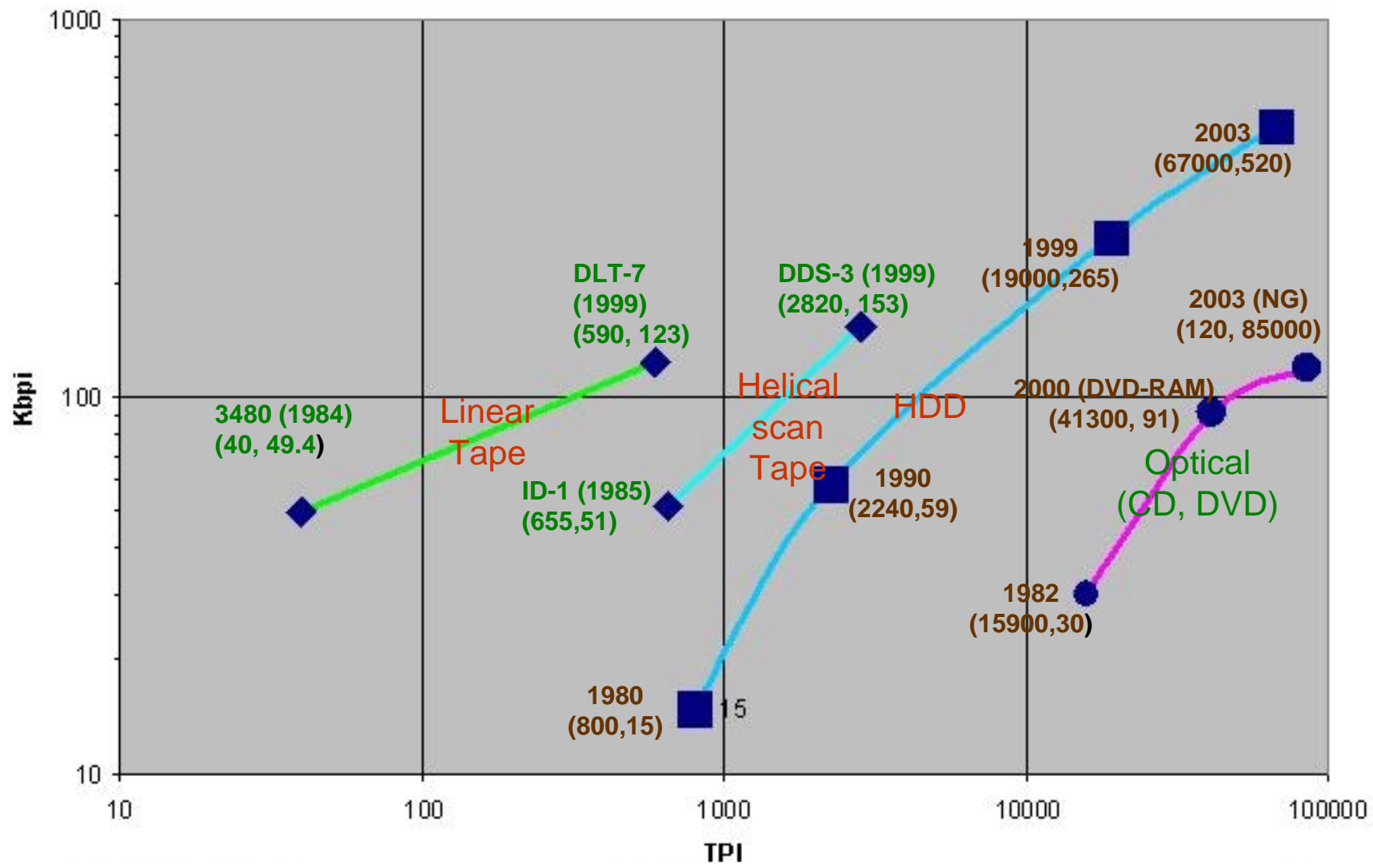
# Possible Dual Layer DVD-RAM Disc Configuration



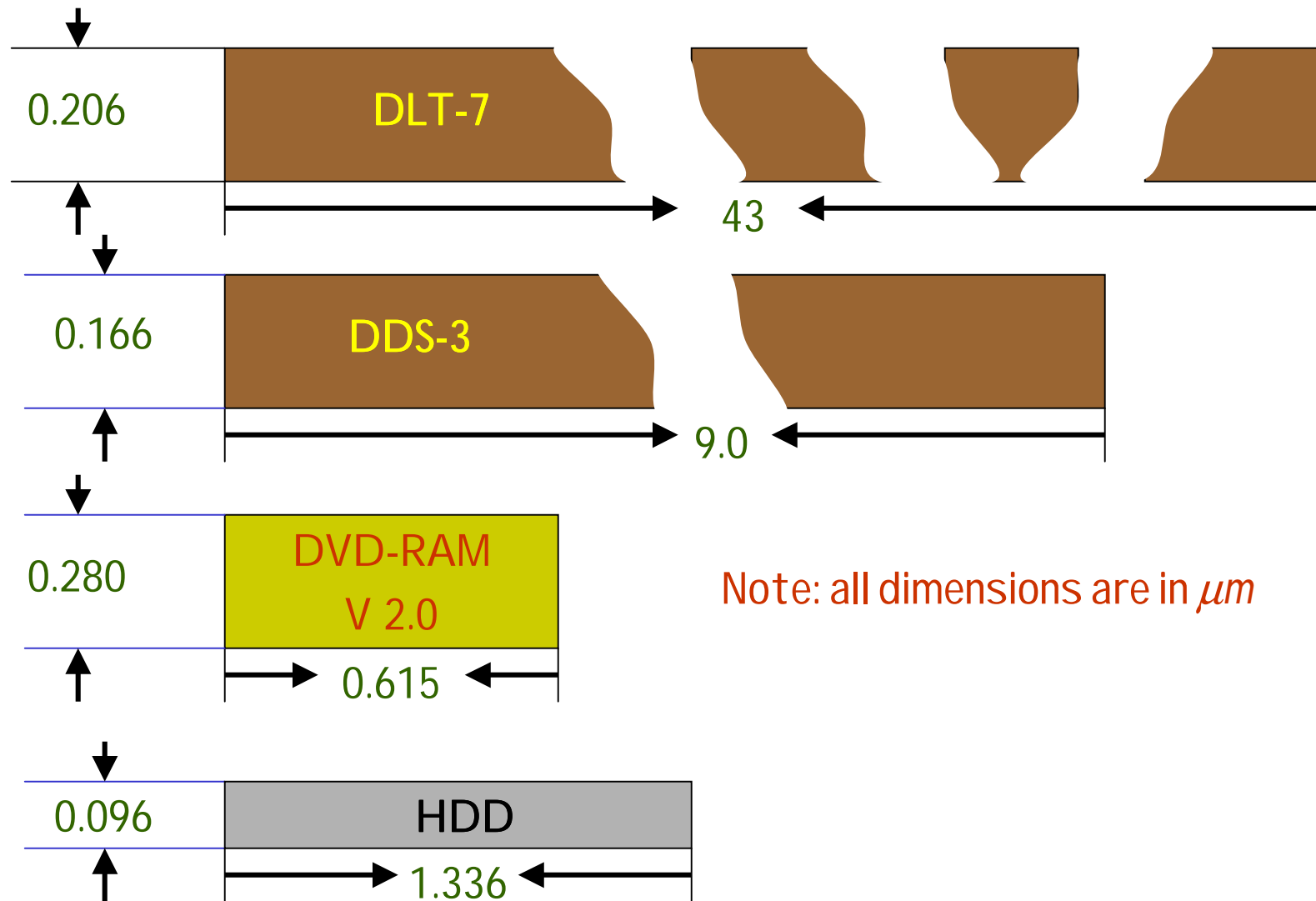
## Areal Recording Density of Representative Products (1999)

Areal Density				Bit Cell ( $\mu\text{m}$ )		
Product	TPI	Kbpi	Mb/mm <sup>2</sup>	Width	Length	Area
<b>DVD-RAM (V 2.0)</b>	<b>41300</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>3745</b>	<b>0.615</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.172</b>
<b>IBM HDD Microdrive</b>	<b>19000</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>5035</b>	<b>1337</b>	<b>0.096</b>	<b>0.128</b>
<b>DDS-3</b>	<b>2824</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>0.166</b>	<b>1.494</b>
<b>DLT-7</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.206</b>	<b>8.858</b>

Areal Density Growth: 1980 to 2000+



## Bit cell size and Aspect Ratio *circa 1999*



## DVD-RAM Characteristics

	<b>Version 1.0</b>	<b>Version 2.0</b>	<b>Dual Layer Proposal</b>	<b>Future</b>
<b>Year of introduction</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>Capacity per surface, GB</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>12~18</b>
<b>Double sided media</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>		
<b>Laser / nm</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>Objective lens NA</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8~0.85</b>
<b>Track pitch <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.615</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Minimum mark length <math>\mu\text{m}</math></b>	<b>0.409</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Max Transfer rate, MB/s</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>6~9</b>

## DVD-RAM Characteristics (continued)

### Common Characteristics

- Disc: diameter = 120 mm, thickness = 1.2 mm
- Single sided disc: in protection jacket. Disc can be removed from special jacket.
- Double sided disc: in protection jacket. Disc **not** removable from jacket. Disc must be flipped and reinserted in order to write to/read from second side.
- Dual layer disc: Both layers can be written to and read from the side the layers are on.

## Tape dimensional instability

Source of dimension change	MD (Length)	TD (Width)
Heat shrinkage	XXX	XXX
Temperature variation	XX	XX
Humidity	XX	XX
Tape Tension (Young's Modulus)	X	X
Poisson's Ratio	--	X

XXX – major influence

XX – measurable influence

X – minor influence

## Tape dimensional instability (contd)

Effects	MD (Length)	TD (Width)
Rotary Head	X	X
Fixed Head	--	XXX

XXX – major influence

XX – measurable influence

X – minor influence

Note: In a rotary drive equipped with active tracking servo, dimensional changes along both MD and TD can be entirely compensated.

## Tape width change computation

Sample case:  $\frac{1}{2}$ " tape, PET, base film thickness =  $7 \mu\text{m}$ , total thickness =  $9 \mu\text{m}$  cross-sectional area =  $0.9 \text{ mm}^2$ .

- Heat shrinkage: 30 min at 75 C -0.5%
- Temperature variation: 15 C decrease in temperature -0.01%
- Humidity variation: 40% decrease in RH -0.02%
- Tension variation: Tape tension increase of 0.15 N over recording during playback
  - Tape length change +0.03%
  - Tape width change due to Poisson's law (0.3) -0.01%
- Total width change -0.54%

## Track Pitch reduction possibilities for Magnetic Tape Recording

### Current Status:

Rotary Head – 7  $\mu\text{m}$

Fixed Head – 40  $\mu\text{m}$

### Product Objectives: 2003-2005

Rotary Head – 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$

Fixed Head – 10-20  $\mu\text{m}$

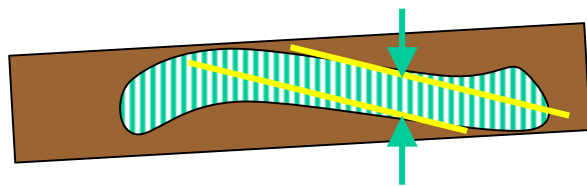
### Enabling Technologies:

- Physically more stable tape base film
- Higher output (volts/meter of track width) Read Head

### Format Specific Enabling Technologies

#### Rotary Head

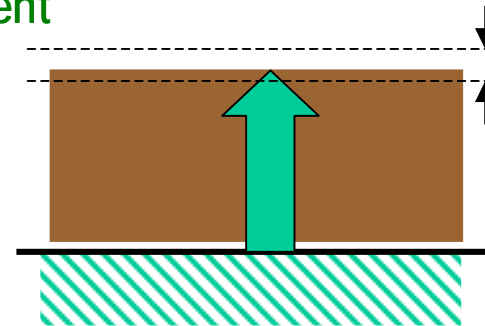
Improved helical track linearity  
 $\mu\text{m}$  p-p  $\rightarrow$  0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  p-p



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#### Fixed Head

active tape width measurement and auto 1 head placement



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27