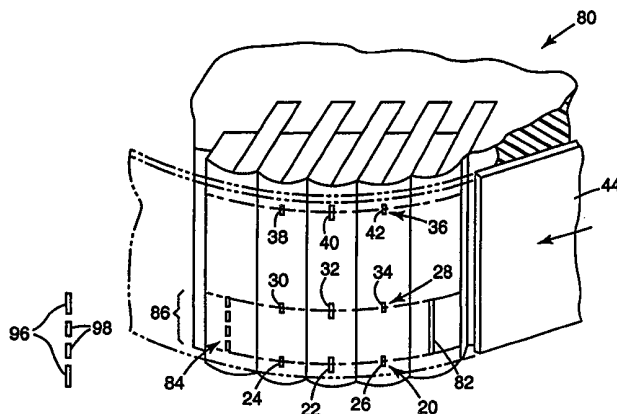




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>G11B 5/58, 5/584, 5/48</b>	<b>A1</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 99/05674</b> (43) International Publication Date: 4 February 1999 (04.02.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/11315 (22) International Filing Date: 8 June 1998 (08.06.98) (30) Priority Data: 08/900,523 25 July 1997 (25.07.97) US (71) Applicant: IMATION CORP. [US/US]; 1 Imation Place, P.O. Box 64898, Saint Paul, MN 55164-0898 (US). (72) Inventor: ROTHERMEL, Stephen, J.; P.O. Box 64898, Saint Paul, MN 55164-0898 (US). (74) Agents: LEVINSON, Eric, D. et al.; Imation Legal Affairs, P.O. Box 64898, Saint Paul, MN 55164-0898 (US).		(81) Designated States: CN, DE, JP.  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: FRINGE FIELD COMPENSATION SYSTEM FOR MULTI-TRACK SERVO RECORDING HEAD



## (57) Abstract

A multi-track servo recording head assembly (80) records a plurality of identical tracks (94) of servo information (90) longitudinally defined within a very high density servo section (86) along a magnetic recording medium (44). The servo recording head assembly includes a write transducer (82) for writing a servo signal, as well as an erase transducer (84) that includes two outer erase elements (96) and at least one inner erase element (98) positioned between the two outer erase elements. Each erase element erases alternating portions of the servo signal to create at least one of the plurality of tracks of servo information in the servo section. The outer erase element and the inner erase element are positioned transversely across the servo section, with the inner erase elements having an erase head width that is less than an erase head width of the outer erase elements. The difference in erase head widths between the inner erase elements and the outer erase elements compensates for a combined fringe field effect (112) that occurs between adjacent erase elements (104-1, 104-2) when creating a very high density multitrack servo section on a longitudinal magnetic recording tape. As a result, even though the erase head widths of the inner and outer erase elements are different, the resulting track width of each of the plurality of tracks of servo information is substantially identical.

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## **FRINGE FIELD COMPENSATION SYSTEM FOR MULTI-TRACK SERVO RECORDING HEAD**

5

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

#### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates generally to magnetic recording heads, and, more particularly, to a compensation system for the fringe  
10 field effects induced in very high density, multi-track servo recording heads.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART**

A multi-track servo recording head assembly is described in U.S.  
15 Patent No. 5,229,895 for recording a unique servo control track on a magnetic recording tape that can be used to control the track-to-track positioning of a magnetic read/write head during recording and playback of computer data. In this patent, the servo track is created by alternately erasing and not erasing portions of a servo track onto which a servo  
20 signal previously had been recorded so as to form a longitudinal series of erase portions along the servo section of the magnetic recording tape. The erase portions of each servo track are used by a head position control system to position a plurality of sets of read/write transducers in the recording head assembly in line with selected data tracks on a data  
25 portion of the magnetic recording tape.

Although the multi-track servo track generated by a recording head of the type described in U.S. Patent No. 5,229,895 allows for an increased number of data tracks to be defined along a magnetic recording tape, it is to be expected that servo control errors will tend to increase as  
30 the track density of the magnetic recording tape is increased. For very high density recording at track pitches that are less than 60  $\mu\text{m}$ , and particularly less than 40  $\mu\text{m}$ , variations in servo track position may exceed the tolerance margins of the head position control system, in which case,

servo control errors are generated. Accordingly, it would be desirable to provide a system to reduce or prevent the types of servo control errors that may occur in magnetic recording tapes having very high density servo tracks recorded by multi-track servo recording heads.

5           Although the existence of fringe fields produced by magnetic recording heads is partially known and understood in terms of single head recording assemblies, there has been no indication that fringe fields might cause problems when using a multiple erase head recording assembly to create multi-track recordings that require very uniform track widths. At  
10 dimensions less than 60  $\mu\text{m}$ , and particularly less than 40  $\mu\text{m}$ , however, the fringe fields of adjacent erase elements interact so as to create a combined fringe field that is larger than the fringe field of a single erase element when both erase elements are recording the same signal. As a result, the servo track pitch of the region erased by inner erase elements  
15 tends to be somewhat larger than the servo track pitch of the region erased by outer erase elements in the servo section. This variation in servo track pitch can cause variations in servo position that ultimately lead to servo control errors when the variations extend beyond the tolerance range of the head positioning control system.

20

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention is a multi-track servo recording head assembly for recording a plurality of tracks of servo information within a very high density servo section longitudinally defined along a magnetic  
25 recording medium, as well as a method for head calibration. The servo recording head assembly includes a write transducer for writing a servo signal, as well as an erase transducer that includes two outer erase elements and at least one inner erase element positioned between the two outer erase elements. Each erase element erases alternating portions  
30 of the servo signal to create parts of at least one of the plurality of tracks of servo information in the servo section. The outer erase element and the inner erase element are positioned transversely across the servo

section, with the inner erase elements having an erase element width that is less than an erase element width of the outer erase elements. The difference in erase element widths between the inner erase elements and the outer erase elements compensates for a combined fringe field effect that occurs between adjacent erase elements when creating a very high density multi-track servo section on a magnetic recording tape. As a result, even though the element widths of the inner and outer erase elements are different, the resulting track width of each of the plurality of tracks of servo information is substantially identical.

The present invention recognizes that servo control errors of the type previously described can occur in the recording of very high density multi-track servo sections due to the interaction of the fringe fields of adjacent erase elements when those erase elements are positioned very close to one another. This type of error can occur in a number of situations. For example, in very high density recording at track widths of less than  $60\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , and particularly less than  $40\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ; when adjacent erase elements are simultaneously generating similar or identical erase signals, as is the case when erasing alternating portions of a servo signal to record a servo track; and when the gap length is a significant portion of the servo track pitch, particularly when the gap length is greater than 15% of the servo track pitch, in order to obtain better erasure of the signal.

In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, a multi-track servo recording head assembly records a plurality of tracks of servo information longitudinally defined within a servo section along a magnetic recording medium. The plurality of tracks of servo information are used for controlling a position of a magnetic head assembly relative to a plurality of tracks of data information within a data section along the recording medium. The servo recording head assembly includes a write transducer for writing a servo signal that extends substantially uniformly over a width of the servo section of the magnetic recording medium, as well as an erase transducer that includes two outer erase elements and at

least one inner erase element positioned between the two outer erase elements. Each outer erase element erases alternating portions of the servo signal in the servo section to create at least one of the plurality of tracks of servo information. Each inner erase element erases alternating  
5 portions of the servo signal in the servo section, creating at least part of the servo track on at least one side of the element. The outer erase element and the inner erase element are positioned transversely across the width of the servo section, with the inner erase elements having an erase head width that is less than an erase head width of the outer erase  
10 elements. The erase head widths of the inner erase elements and the outer erase elements are chosen such that a track width of each of the plurality of tracks of servo information is substantially identical.

Alternatively, or in addition, the current applied to the erase transducer or erase elements of the head can be controlled to adjust the  
15 strengths of their fringe fields relative to other erase transducers. Adjusting the current in this fashion has the advantage of allowing calibration of the head after manufacture, potentially reducing the stringency of the erase channel width tolerance requirements for the head. This head current calibration compensates for transducer to  
20 transducer variations in the nominal erase element width, provided that the element to element variations within each head transducer are small. This current calibration can be applied to any erase transducer with at least one erase element.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a  
25 multi-track servo recording head assembly records a plurality of tracks of servo information longitudinally defined within a servo section along a magnetic recording medium. The plurality of tracks of servo information are usable for controlling a position of a magnetic head assembly relative to a plurality of tracks of data information longitudinally defined within a  
30 data section along the recording medium. The servo recording head assembly includes a write transducer for writing a servo signal that extends substantially uniformly over a width of the servo section of the

magnetic recording medium, as well as an erase transducer for erasing portions of the servo signal that have at least one inner erase element positioned transversely between the two outer erase elements. Each inner erase element erases alternating portions of the servo signal in the  
5 servo section to create part of at least one of a plurality of tracks of servo information. The outer edges of the outer erase elements are not used to erase alternating portions of the servo signal. The inner edges of the outer erase elements can either erase alternating portions of the servo signal in the servo section to create one of a plurality of tracks of servo  
10 information, or they can erase nothing. The outer erase element width is not required to be wider than the inner erase element width since only the inner edge of the outer erase element is used for a creating a servo track or generating a fringe field for an adjacent inner erase element.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, a  
15 multi-track servo recording head assembly records a plurality of tracks of servo information longitudinally defined within a servo section along a magnetic recording medium. The plurality of tracks of servo information are usable for controlling a position of a magnetic head assembly relative to a plurality of tracks of data information longitudinally defined within a  
20 data section along the recording medium. The servo recording head assembly includes a write transducer for writing a servo signal that extends substantially uniformly over a width of the servo section of the magnetic recording medium, and an erase transducer having two outer and at least one inner erase elements for erasing portions of the servo.  
25 Optionally, conductive material can be positioned near the outside edge of each outer erase element. Each inner and outer erase element erases alternating portions of the servo signal in the servo section to create at least one of a plurality of tracks of servo information. The outer elements are positioned transversely across the width of the servo. In addition, if  
30 the conductive element is provided on the outside of each outer erase element, it can further alter the fringe field produced by the outer erase element on the outer side such that the track width of each of the

plurality of tracks of servo information is substantially identical.

As will be apparent, using any of these techniques, the present invention compensates for the combined fringe field effect that may occur between adjacent erase elements when creating a very high density multi-track servo section on a magnetic recording tape. In addition, the present invention compensates for head to head variability in erase channel width.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of a prior art multi-track servo recording head assembly.

FIG. 2 is a conceptual view of the servo write and erase transducers of the head assembly of FIG. 1 and the resultant recorded servo tracks.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged conceptual view similar to FIG. 2 showing the resultant recorded servo tracks for a head assembly of FIG. 1 having a very high density track pitch.

FIG. 4 is an isometric view of a multi-track servo recording head assembly in accordance with the present invention having a very high density track pitch.

FIG. 5 is an enlarged conceptual view similar to FIG. 3 showing the resultant recorded servo tracks for a head assembly of FIG. 4 at the very high density track pitch.

FIG. 6 is a more detailed view of FIG. 5 showing the outer side and inner side erase width for each servo track.

FIG. 7 is a detailed view similar to FIG. 6 of an alternate embodiment of the multi-track servo recording head having two outer erase elements that do not use the outer edges for producing tracks of servo information.

FIG. 8 is a detailed view similar to FIG. 6 of an alternate embodiment of the multi-track servo recording head having erase transducer fringe shields.



FIG. 9 is a detailed view similar to FIG. 6 of another alternate embodiment of the multi-track servo recording head having erase transducer fringe fields.

FIG. 10 is a graphic representation of the interaction of adjacent  
5 fringe fields when recording servo tracks at very high density track pitches.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

FIG. 1 is a partially cut-away isometric view of a head assembly 10  
10 of a prior art multi-track servo recording head assembly. Head assembly 10 includes a support base 12 within which are mounted a plurality of transducers. Of particular interest to the present invention are a servo write transducer 14 and a servo erase transducer 16. Servo write transducer 14 has an extended transverse gap width (W1) equal to the  
15 width of the desired servo section of a magnetic recording tape. Such a section may have a plurality of servo tracks, each having a width (W2). In contrast, servo erase transducer 16, while having a total width equal to that of servo write transducer 14 (i.e., W1), is divided into erase elements 18, with each erase element 18 being equal to the width of one of the  
20 desired servo tracks (W2), each of the erase elements 18 being separated from an adjacent erase element by a similar width (W2). It will be noted that the width (W2) of each desired servo track in this prior art head assembly 10 is typically more than 65-100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Head assembly 10 further includes a plurality of read and/or write  
25 transducers. These transducers are connected to support base 12, and, in the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, include three sets 20, 28, and 36 of read-write-read transducers, each set being spaced apart from an adjacent set by a distance equal to an integral multiple of the transverse width (W1) of the servo section established by the width of servo write transducer 14. Thus, first set 20 includes a centermost located write  
30 transducer 22 and, located on either side thereof, read transducers 24 and 26. First set 20 is positioned in line with the lower edge of first servo

write transducer **14**, such that read transducers **24** and **26** will automatically be positioned to read the servo track at the lower edge of the servo section. Similarly, second set **28** of read/write transducers **30**, **32** and **34**, respectively, is positioned in transverse alignment with first set **20**, but spaced away from first set **20** a distance equal to the width of the servo section. Accordingly, transducers **30**, **32** and **34** will be positioned to read and/or write corresponding data tracks within an adjacent section of data tracks. Finally, third set **36** of read/write transducers **38**, **40** and **42**, respectively, is located in transverse alignment with first set **20** and second set **28**, but is spaced transversely from second set **28** a distance equal to two times the width of the servo section.

The manner in which such variously-spaced transducers are utilized to read data tracks within respective sections on a longitudinal magnetic tape is disclosed in U.S. Patents Nos. 5,008,765 and 5,229,895. In any event, a magnetic tape **44**, passing along a transport path adjacent head assembly **10** may, in a first instance pass in the direction of the arrow from right to left, such that a servo track extending the width of the entire servo section is first recorded by servo write transducer **14**, and is subsequently partially erased by servo erase transducer **16**. The resultant servo tracks may then be played back by the respective read transducers in one of the sets **20**, **28** or **36** of transducers, while data is being recorded and/or played back by the read/write transducers of the other sets of transducers. The use of two read transducers in each set **20**, **28** and **36** enables data retrieval in either direction of tape travel. The magnetic gaps of all of the respective transducers, whether they are provided for recording, playing back, or erase, are in each case orthogonal to the direction of travel of magnetic tape **44** and in substantially the same sheet as the media of magnetic tape **44**.

A description of the manner in which the servo tracks are recorded for a prior art multi-track servo recording head assembly is set forth in more detail in the conceptual view of FIG. 2. The resultant recorded

patterns of a servo section **46** of magnetic tape **44** are shown adjacent the associated write and erase transducers **14** and **16**, respectively. The action of servo write transducer **14** produces a continuously-recorded pattern **48** which extends uniformly from one edge to the other edge of servo section **46**. Next, servo erase transducer **16**, being made up in this view of four erase elements **18**, periodically erases portions **50** of the previously continuously-recorded pattern **48**.

As previously noted, each of the erase elements **18** are one track wide and are offset from the desired tracks by one-half track width. Thus, for example, there is established a center line **52** along which a transition between continuously recorded pattern **48** and erased portions **50** exists. In the example shown in FIG. 2, a total of four erase elements **18** of erase transducer **16** are used to create eight servo tracks **54**. Center line **52** defines an edge between adjacent servo tracks **54-1** and **54-2**, for example, such that adjacent servo tracks **54** have erased portions **50** that are mirror images of each other with respect to center line **52**. The resulting repeating series of full width recorded pattern **48** followed by half-width erased portion **50** that is created for each servo track **54** is preferably used by the sets of read/write transducers **20**, **28**, and **36** to determine the transverse offset of the read/write transducers with respect to the servo tracks **54**. The fact that adjacent servo tracks **54** are mirror images of one another results in the read/write transducers detecting signals that are of opposite polarities for adjacent servo tracks **54**.

Referring now to FIG. 3, an example of what would happen if very high density servo tracks were recorded using a prior art multi-track servo recording head assembly **10** is shown. Like prior art servo section **46**, a very high density servo section **56** recorded using recording head assembly **10** would include a continuously recorded pattern **58** and periodically erased portions **60**. As in the example shown in FIG. 2, the example shown in FIG. 3 uses a total of four erase elements **18** of erase transducer **16** to create eight servo tracks **64**. Center line **62** will define

an edge between adjacent servo tracks **64-1** and **64-2**, for example, such that adjacent servo tracks **64** would have erased portions **60** which should be mirror images of each other with respect to center line **62**.

Unfortunately, not all of the adjacent erased portions **60** in FIG. 3 are

5 identical mirror images of one another. Unlike servo section **46** where the width of each erase portion **50** corresponds identically with the width of erase element **18**, in FIG. 3 it can be seen that the width of each erase portion **60** is slightly wider than the width of each section **18**. While this difference between the width of erase element **18** and the width of erase  
10 portion **60** might not be problematic if all of the resulting erase portions **60** were the same width, it can also be seen that there is a significant variation, for example, between the width of erase portion **60-1** corresponding to servo tracks **64-1** and **64-2** and the width of erase portion **60-2** corresponding to servo tracks **64-3** and **64-4**. These  
15 variations will directly affect the ability of sets of read/write transducers **20**, **28**, or **36** to accurately position themselves on servo tracks **64-1** and **64-2** because the resulting servo signals which are read by the read/write transducers would vary between the two tracks, even though sets of read/write transducers **20**, **28**, or **36** were accurately positioned over  
20 servo tracks **64-1** and **64-2**, for example.

It is believed that these variations in the widths of the erase portions **60** are due to an adjacent fringe field effect that occurs between adjacent erase elements **18** when the intended track width ( $W_2$ ) is decreased to below  $60\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , and particularly below about  $40\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . At these  
25 dimensions, there is a significant interaction of the fringe field effects produced by the magnetic head gaps of adjacent erase elements **18** of servo erase transducer **16**. In other words, on an inner side **66** of portion **60-1** that is between two adjacent erase elements **18**, the magnetic fringe field created by adjacent erase elements **18-1** and **18-2** will combine to  
30 result in inner side **66** being extended, thereby widening a width **70** of that side of portion **60-1**. In contrast, where there is an outer side **68** in which there are no adjacent erase elements **18** beyond that side of

portion 60-1 then there is no combined fringe field effect and a width 72 of portion 60-1 is not increased on that side.

The existence of fringe fields in magnetic recording heads is known and fringe fields have been used in single head recording assemblies, such as described in U.S. Patents Nos. 2,635,149, 4,670,799 and 4,434,445.

The effects of side-fringing in magnetic recording heads has also been explored in the literature. Magnetic Recording Handbook, Mee, C. and Daniel, E. eds., McGraw-Hill Publ. Co., (1989), Chpt. 4.2, pp. 262-271, Lindholm, D. "Magnetic Fields of Finite Track Width Heads", IEEE Transactions on Magnetics, Vol. Mag-13, No. 5, Sept. 1977, pp. 1460-1462; Van Herk, A., "Side-Fringing Response of Magnetic Reproducing Heads", Journal of The Audio Engineering Society, Vol. 26, No. 4, April 1978, pp. 209-211; and Karlqvist, O., "Calculation of the Magnetic Field in the Ferromagnetic Layer of a Magnetic Drum", Trans. Roy. Inst.

Technol. (Stockholm) no. 86, 1954. In each of these references, the fringe fields are generated or analyzed with reference to a single magnetic recording head. Since only a single magnetic recording head is involved, there is no suggestion as to what effect, if any, fringe fields might play in a device having multiple recording heads.

The existence of fringe fields has been discussed in multiple head recording assemblies, such as described in U.S. Patents Nos. 3,102,170; 3,725,607; 3,882,544 and 4,691,260. None of these references, however, have identified or suggested that there may be a potential problem of a combined fringe field effect between adjacent erase heads at very high track densities that would alter the track width of a portion of the magnetic tape being erased. Due to the unique recording characteristics inherent in creating a servo track, these references actually are not relevant to a servo recording head assembly. The multi-track magnetic head assemblies in each of these references are used to record data tracks, not servo tracks. In a data track, there is a need to prevent adjacent heads from recording similar information, as described for example in U.S. Patent No. 3,102,170. In contrast, when creating a servo

track, an entire series of transducers will simultaneously record substantially the same erase signal. It is believed that it is the erasing of identical or highly similar servo signal patterns, combined with the very high track densities, which creates the combined fringe field effect problem that is identified by the present invention.

Referring now to FIG. 4, a very high density multi-track servo recording head assembly **80** in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention is shown. The structure and operation of the read/write transducers is similar to that of head assembly **10** as described above and like reference numerals refer to like features. Like head assembly **10**, head assembly **80** includes a write transducer **82** and an erase transducer **84** which together create a servo section **86**. Unlike erase transducer **16** of head assembly **10** which is comprised of identical erase elements **18**, erase transducer **84** of head assembly **80** is comprised of two different types of erase elements, outer erase elements **96** and inner erase elements **98**.

Referring to FIG. 5, it can be seen that like prior art servo section **46**, servo section **86** in accordance with the present invention includes a continuously recorded pattern **88** and periodically erased portions **90**. As in the previous examples, erase transducer **84** is used to create eight servo tracks **94**. Center line **92** will define an edge between adjacent servo tracks **94-1** and **94-2**, for example, such that adjacent servo tracks **94** would have erased portions **90** that are mirror images of each other with respect to center line **92**. In addition to the servo track pattern as shown in FIG. 5 where recorded pattern **88** and erased portion **90** are essentially identical to one another, it is contemplated that the present invention would work equally well with other types of servo track patterns.

As shown in the exploded detail of FIG. 4 and in FIG. 5, erase transducer **84** includes two outer erase elements **96** and at least one inner erase element **98**. Both erase elements **96** and **98** are substantially smaller in relation to the intended servo track width ( $W_2$ ) than erase

elements **18** in order to compensate for the fringe field effect of each erase element. In addition, inner erase elements **98** are smaller in width than outer erase elements **96** in order to compensate for the combined fringe field effect observed only between adjacent erase elements. It will  
5 be understood that erase transducer **84**, including erase elements **96** and **98** are preferably gap-style erase transducers, although the present invention is equally applicable to other types of erase transducers, such as pole-tip erase transducers.

As can be seen by comparing the size of erase portions **90** as  
10 shown in FIG. 5 with the size of erase portions **60** as shown in FIG. 3, all of the erase portions **90** are of a substantially identical width **100**, even though erase portions **90-1** and **90-2** that are erased by erase elements **96** and **98** are of different erase head widths. As a result, there is no degradation in the ability of sets of read/write transducers **20**, **28**, or **36**  
15 to accurately position themselves on servo tracks **94-1** and **94-2** when the dimensions of servo tracks **94-1** and **94-2** are below  $60\ \mu\text{m}$ , and particularly below about  $40\ \mu\text{m}$ . Unlike the servo track section **46** which would be produced by head assembly **10** at these dimensions, there is very little or no variance among the widths of erase portions **90**.  
20 Consequently, the resulting servo signals which are read by the read/write transducers will not vary between adjacent servo tracks when sets of read/write transducers **20**, **28**, or **36** are accurately positioned over the servo tracks.

Referring to FIG. 6, the operation of a multiple gap magnetic erase  
25 transducer **84** which compensates for side fringe fields of an adjacent erase transducer will be described in further detail. FIG. 6 shows an erase transducer **84**, having three erase elements, namely, two outer erase elements **96** and one inner erase element **98**. Outer erase elements **96** each have one outer side **102** and one inner side **104**. Inner erase  
30 element **98** has two inner sides **104**. As previously indicated, inner erase element **98** is slightly narrower than outer erase elements **96**, but the space **106** between adjacent erase elements is equal. At the sides of

each erase element **96, 98**, a fringe field is produced that is a function of the current passed through the erase head windings. Outer side **102** will generate a fringe field **108** that determines an outer side erase width **110**.

5 Inner sides **104-1** and **104-2** combine to produce a combined fringe field **112** that determines an inner side erase width **114**.

The current driving the erase head windings of erase transducer **84** is adjusted until the width of erase portions **90** matches the desired servo track pitch. Although the difference in current is theoretically calculable, it is very difficult to identify all variables in practice, particularly given  
10 manufacturing tolerances. It therefore is easier and faster simply to do a final calibration of the head during manufacture. This can typically be accomplished by starting at a known current, altering the current by some predetermined amount, for example, 20%, then interpolating to find the ideal current. Greater accuracy can be achieved by narrowing the span of  
15 the adjustment, if needed.

The range of calibration depends on the erase element width. The greater the difference between the erase element width and the servo track pitch, the greater the range of calibration, provided that the erase transducer is not too narrow. An erase element width that is  $2.5\ \mu\text{m}$  less  
20 than the servo track pitch provides some adjustment range, about  $\pm 0.5\ \mu\text{m}$ , while an erase element width that is  $5\ \mu\text{m}$  less than the servo track pitch provides a greater adjustment range, about  $\pm 1\ \mu\text{m}$ .

The gap length should be about equal to or less than the difference between the servo track pitch and the erase element width for a semi-  
25 infinite pole head, more for a finite pole head, to insure sufficient erasure at the required erase operating current.

In addition, the erase current, whether AC or DC, must be turned on for less than a 50% duty cycle to obtain a 50% duty cycle in the erased alternating portions of the servo signal. The duty cycle must be  
30 reduced by the time required for the tape to move more than one erase gap length.

Furthermore, for an AC erase current, the rise time (t) for the



current decay of the on/off transitions between erase portions and the non-erase portions of servo signal may be controlled to reduce or eliminate a residual low frequency pulse.

Combined fringe field **112** is produced by erase transducer **84**  
5 because the side erase field of adjacent erase elements will add to each other when the erase elements **96**, **98** are closer together than  $60\ \mu\text{m}$ , and particularly less than about  $40\ \mu\text{m}$ . In theory, the side erase fields may add to each other at any spacing between adjacent erase elements, however, the combined fringe field effect has been found to be  
10 inconsequential above  $60\ \mu\text{m}$ . Below  $60\ \mu\text{m}$ , and particularly below  $40\ \mu\text{m}$ , the strength of combined fringe field **112** is significant and, as a result, the size of inner erase width **114** is increased. In order to compensate for the difference between outer erase width **110** and inner erase width **114**, a first embodiment of the present invention adjusts the  
15 width of inner erase element **98** so that erase portions **90** are of an identical width for all of the erase elements **96** and **98**.

To write multiple servo bands simultaneously, a head assembly **80** can include two or more write transducers **82** and two or more erase transducers **84**. In this embodiment the erase elements all have the same  
20 space **106** between them, regardless of the width of the erase head for adjacent erase elements.

As previously indicated, the erase current passing through the windings of the erase heads is adjusted to compensate for the difference in the width of the erase heads for erase elements **96** and **98** until the  
25 width of erase portion **90** is identical for all of the erase elements **96** and **98**. In addition, for an AC erase current, the rise time ( $t$ ) for the current decay of the on/off transitions between erase portions **90** and the non-erase portions of servo signal **88** should be less than 20% of the effective length of an erase portion **90**, and ideally should match the gap length of  
30 a gap-style erase transducer **84**. Preferably, rise time ( $t$ ) should be less than one-half the gap length of a gap-type erase transducer **84** divided by the speed at which magnetic tape **44** traverses past recording head

assembly 80. The requirements for rise time (t) are necessary in order to insure that the magnetic signal transitions generated when reading a servo track that includes erase portions 90 will be relatively well defined without a residual low frequency pulse. In addition, the erase current is  
5 turned on for about one to two gap lengths less than the 50% duty cycle to obtain a 50% duty cycle in the erased and unerased regions.

An alternate embodiment of an erase transducer 120 for head assembly 80 is shown in FIG. 7. In this embodiment, there are two inner erase elements 122 and two outer erase elements 124. Outer erase  
10 elements 124 provide a mechanism to generate combined fringe field 126 on an outer side 128 of inner erase elements 122. Without outer erase elements 124, outer side width 130 would not be the same size as inner side width 132. Although outer erase elements 124 may erase portions of servo signal 88 recorded on servo section 86 by write transducer 92,  
15 their outside edge does not generate erase portions 90 which are used to define servo tracks 94. It will be appreciated that, in this embodiment, the overall width of servo section 86 may either be extended so that so that outer erase elements 124 may actually erase a portion of servo signal 88, or outer erase elements 124 may be positioned beyond the edges of  
20 servo section 86 such there is no portion of servo signal 88 which is erased by outer erase elements 124 because servo signal 88 is not recorded on magnetic tape 44 in the area passing beneath the outside edge of outer erase elements 124.

Another alternate embodiment of an erase transducer 140 for head  
25 assembly 80 is shown in FIG. 8. In this embodiment, there are two erase elements 142 and two transducer fringe shields 144. As with outer erase elements 122 in FIG. 7, transducer fringe shields 144 in FIG. 8 alters fringe field 146 on an outer side 148 of erase element 142. Without transducer fringe shields 144, outer side width 150 would not be the  
30 same size as inner side width 152. Transducer fringe shields 144 are thin conductive sheets of material positioned a distance preferably slightly less than one-half of an inter track gap distance 154 and operate to create a

reflected erase head positioned on outer side **148** at distance approximately equal to inter-track gap distance **154**. The reflected erase head essentially duplicates the effect of outer erase transducers **124** to generate the combined fringe field **146** that achieves the desired result of producing an outer side width **150** that is equal to inner side width **152**. It would be possible, for example to have a similar thin conductive sheet of material located between erase elements **142** for ease of manufacturing without significantly affecting the magnetic fields between erase elements **142**.

It will be noted that the dimensions involved in the very high density recording which are the object of the present invention allows transducer fringe shields **144** to effectively alter the fringe field effects. If erase fringe shields were located significantly further away from outer erase elements **142**, then the mirror-effect would not be effective in preventing the problems of fringe field effects identified by the present invention with respect to very high density recordings.

Still another embodiment is shown in FIG. 9 in which the function of transducer fringe shields **144** is accomplished by a pair of erase transducer fringe shields **164** positioned essentially adjacent to each erase element **162** as part of an erase transducer **160** for head assembly **80**. Erase transducer fringe shields **164** preferably are conductive sheets positioned within  $1\ \mu\text{m}$  of each side of an erase element **162**. These conductive sheets reduce the width of the fringe field effect between and inner erase element and an outer erase element. The conductive sheets that comprise erase transducer fringe shields **164** may be thin conductive sheets created by evaporation or sputtering techniques during the manufacture of head assembly **80**. Alternatively, erase transducer fringe shields **164** may be comprised of thick conductors placed between erase elements **162** and located such that a conductor is essentially adjacent to each side of an erase elements **162**.

Referring now to FIG. 10, an explanation of the phenomenon of the combined fringe field for which the present invention is designed to

compensate will be presented. FIG. 10 shows the relationship between percentage of magnetic field strength (B) and the distance in the transverse direction between a pair of adjacent erase elements expressed as  $(Z/g)$ , where Z is the transverse dimension and g is the gap length of a pair of gap-style erase elements. Line 130 represent the field strength of a first erase element positioned at -1 and line 132 represents the field strength of a second erase element positioned at +1. The midpoint between the first and second erase elements is indicated at 0. Without the presence of the second erase element, the transition of where the fringe field of the first erase element would effectively erase is indicated at position 136. With the presence of the second erase element, the magnetic field represented by line 132 is combined with the magnetic field represented by line 130 producing a combined magnetic field as represented by dotted line 134. In theory the magnetic fields combine in this fashion at any distance between the gaps. However, since the magnetic field does not erase effectively unless the combined field strength is above a certain level, this effect has never been significant. The inventors recognized that the combined magnetic field between adjacent erase elements writing the same or similar signals at gap spacings of less than  $60\ \mu\text{m}$ , and particularly less than about  $40\ \mu\text{m}$ , are significant. At this size range, the net effect of the combined field is that there is a change in the transition of where the fringe field effectively erases to position 138. The present invention recognizes this effect and compensates for it.

## Claims:

1. A multi-track servo recording head assembly (80) for recording a plurality of tracks (90) of servo information longitudinally defined within a servo section along a magnetic recording medium (44), the plurality of tracks of servo information being usable for controlling a position of a magnetic head assembly (80) relative to a plurality of tracks of data information longitudinally defined within a data section along the recording medium (44), the servo recording head assembly (80) comprising:
- a write transducer (82) for writing a servo signal that extends substantially uniformly over a width of the servo section of the magnetic recording medium; and
  - an erase transducer (84) for erasing portions of the servo signal, the erase transducer including:
    - two outer erase elements (96), each outer erase element for erasing alternating portions of the servo signal in the servo section to create at least one of the plurality of tracks of servo information; and
    - at least one inner erase element (98) positioned between the two outer erase elements, each inner erase element for erasing alternating portions of the servo signal in the servo section to create at least one of the plurality of tracks of servo information,
    - the outer erase element (96) and the inner erase element (98) being positioned transversely across the width of the servo section with the inner erase elements (98) having an erase head width that is less than an erase head width of the outer erase elements (96) such that a track width of each of the plurality of tracks of servo information is substantially identical.

2. The servo recording head assembly of claim 1, wherein a track width of each of the plurality of tracks of servo information is less than 60  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- 5 3. The servo recording head assembly of claims 1 or 2, wherein the track width of each of the plurality of tracks of servo information is less than 40  $\mu\text{m}$  and the erase head width of the erase elements is less than 30  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- 10 4. The servo recording head assembly of any of claims 1-3, wherein each erase element (96, 98) erases the alternating portions of the servo signal in the servo track for an adjacent pair of tracks of servo information such that the alternating portions of the servo signal that are erased extend transversely across only a portion of each of
- 15 the adjacent pair of servo tracks to define a servo track signal on each of the adjacent pair of servo tracks.
5. The servo recording head assembly of any of claims 1-4, wherein an erase current passing through at least one of the erase
- 20 elements (96, 98) is substantially similar to, but different from, the erase current passing through at least one other erase element (96, 98).
6. A method for recording a plurality of tracks of servo information
- 25 longitudinally defined within a servo section along a magnetic recording medium (44), the plurality of tracks of servo information being usable for controlling a position of a magnetic head assembly (80) relative to a plurality of tracks of data information longitudinally defined within a data section along the recording medium, the method
- 30 comprising the steps of:
- a) positioning a write transducer (82) to write a servo signal that extends substantially uniformly over a width of the

- servo section of the magnetic recording medium (44);
- b) positioning an erase transducer (84) having two outer erase elements (96) and at least one inner erase element (98) transversely across the width of the servo section, the two outer erase elements (96) having an erase head width that is larger than an erase head width of the at least one inner erase element (98);
- c) using the write transducer (82) to write the servo signal on the magnetic recording medium; and
- d) using the erase transducer (84) to simultaneously erase portions of the servo signal in the servo section using the erase elements to create at least two outer servo tracks corresponding to the outer erase element and at least one inner servo track corresponding to the inner erase element, all of which have a substantially identical track width.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein step (d) includes the step of adjusting a current passing through the erase transducer (84) until all of the servo tracks have a substantially identical track width.

8. The method of any of claims 5, 6, or 7, wherein step (d) is performed such that each erase element erases the alternating portions of the servo signal in the servo track for an adjacent pair of tracks of servo information such that the alternating portions of the servo signal that are erased extend transversely across only a portion of each of the adjacent pair of servo tracks to define a servo track signal on each of the adjacent pair of servo tracks.

9. The method of any of claims 6-8, wherein the erase transducer is a gap-style erase transducer and step (d) includes the steps of:

(d1) passing an erase current through the erase

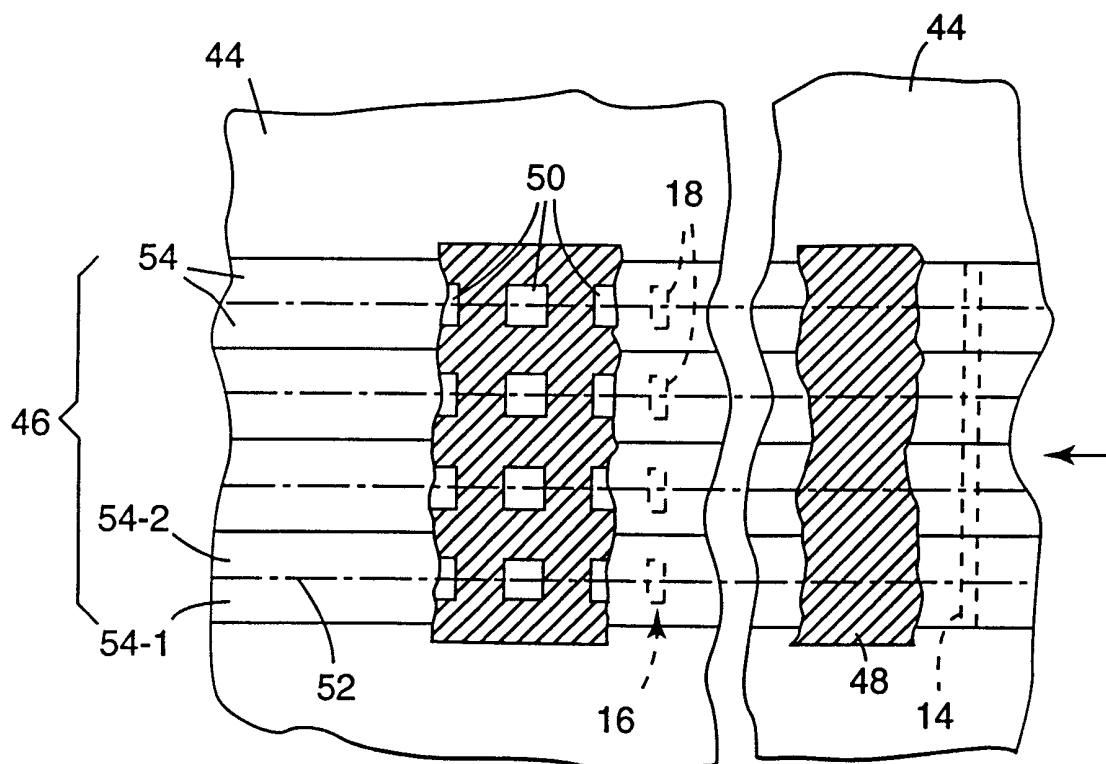
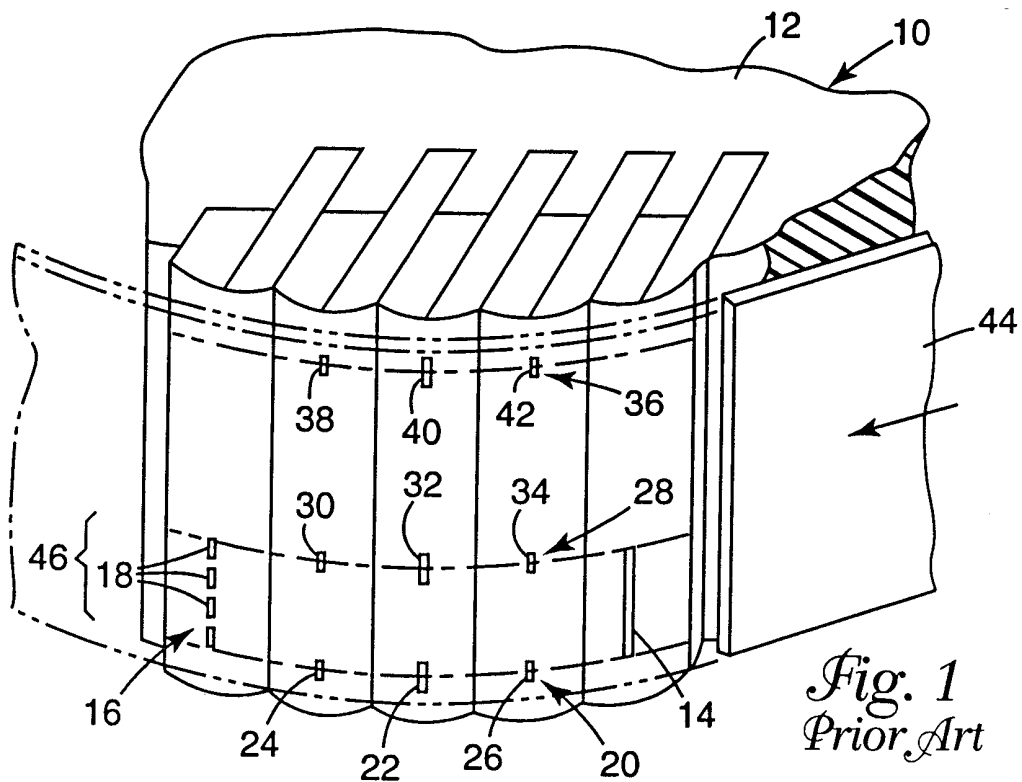
transducer to start erasing of one of the erase  
portions of the servo signal; and  
(d2) stopping the erase current to stop erasing the one  
of the erase portions of the servo signal,  
5 steps (d1) and (d2) being performed such that a  
time constant ( $\tau$ ) that defines a decay of the erase current  
at each transition is less than twenty percent of an  
effective longitudinal length of the one of the erase  
portions of the servo signal and greater than one-half of a  
10 gap length of the erase elements of the erase transducer.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the time constant ( $\tau$ ) is equal to  
the gap length of the erase elements of the erase transducer.
- 15 11. The method of any of claims 6-10, wherein an erase current  
passing through at least one erase element (96, 98) in step (d) is  
substantially similar to, but different from, the erase current passing  
through at least one other erase element (96, 98).

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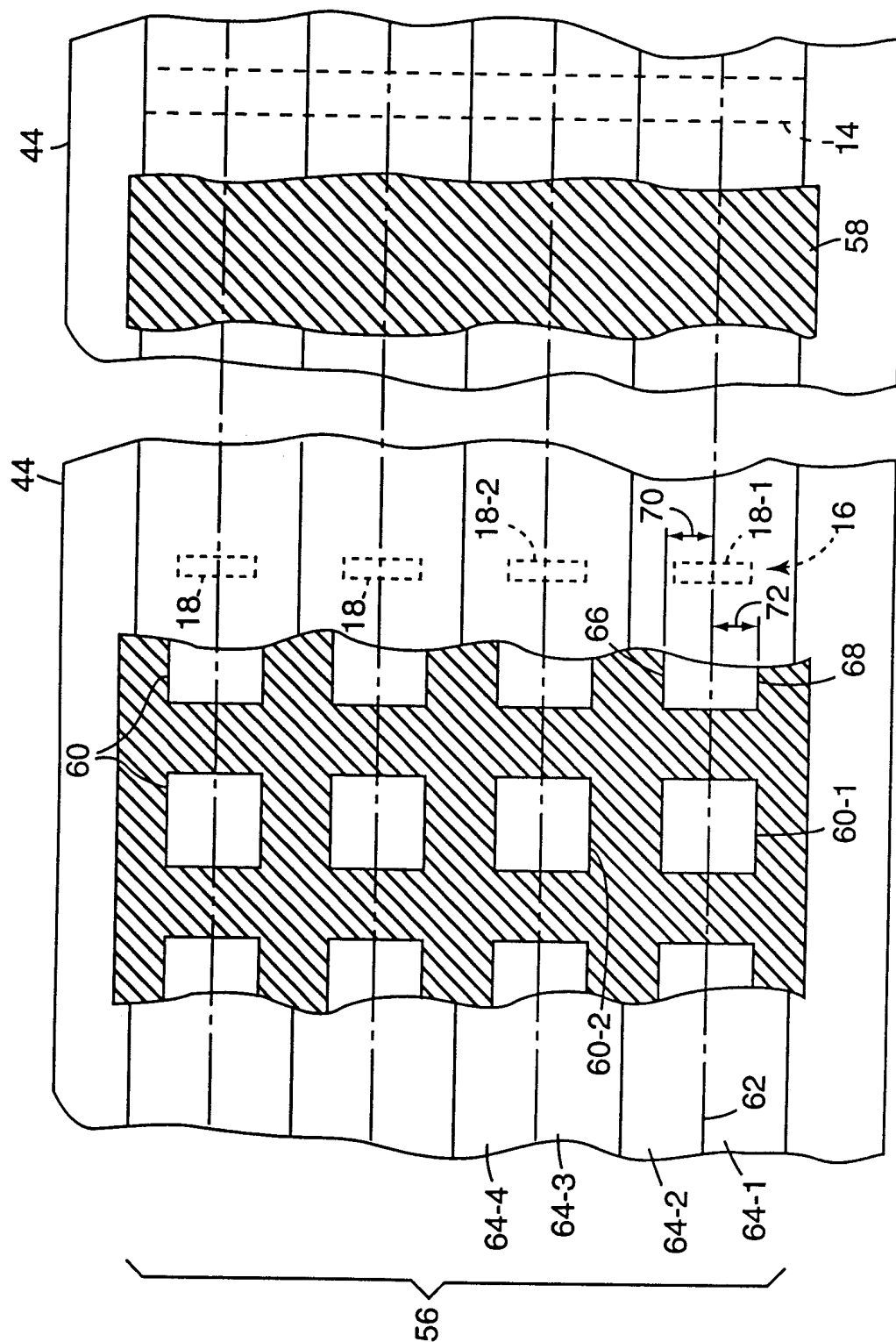
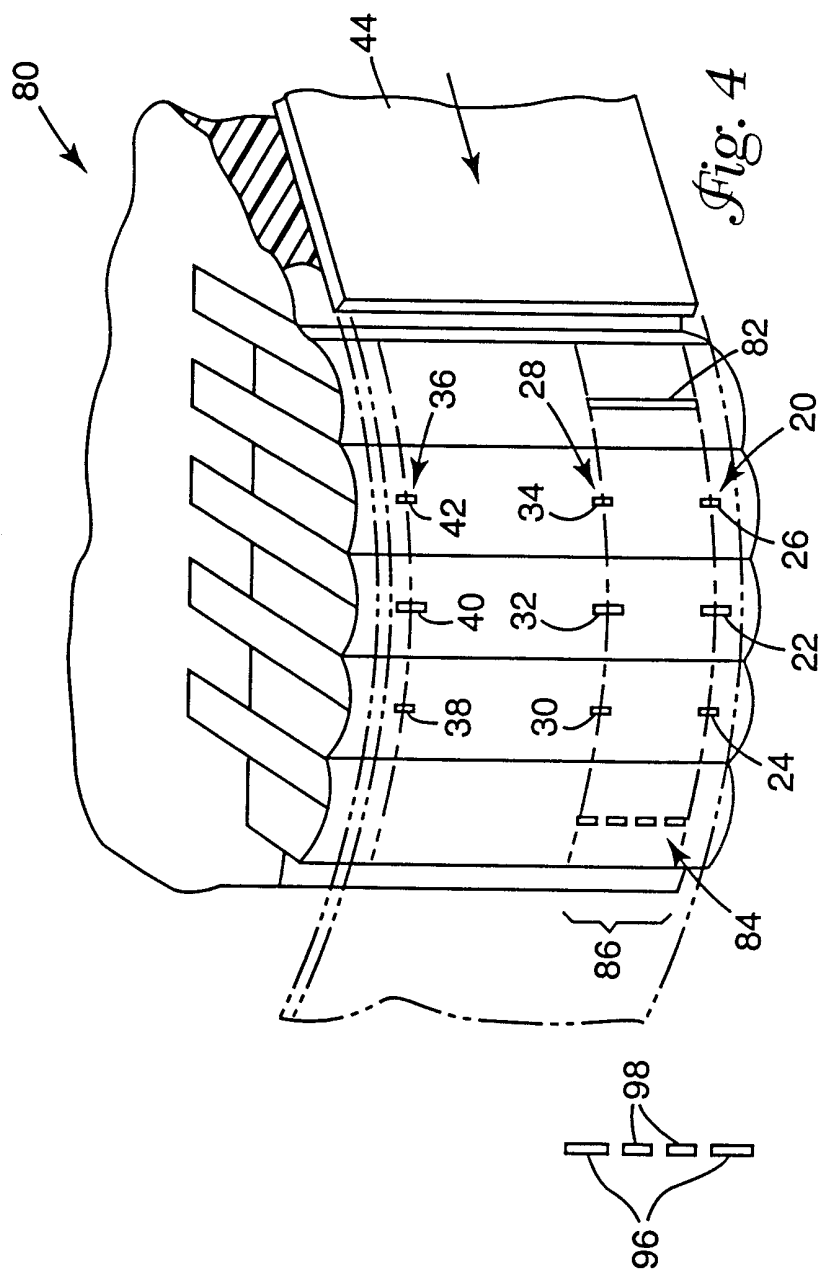


Fig. 3

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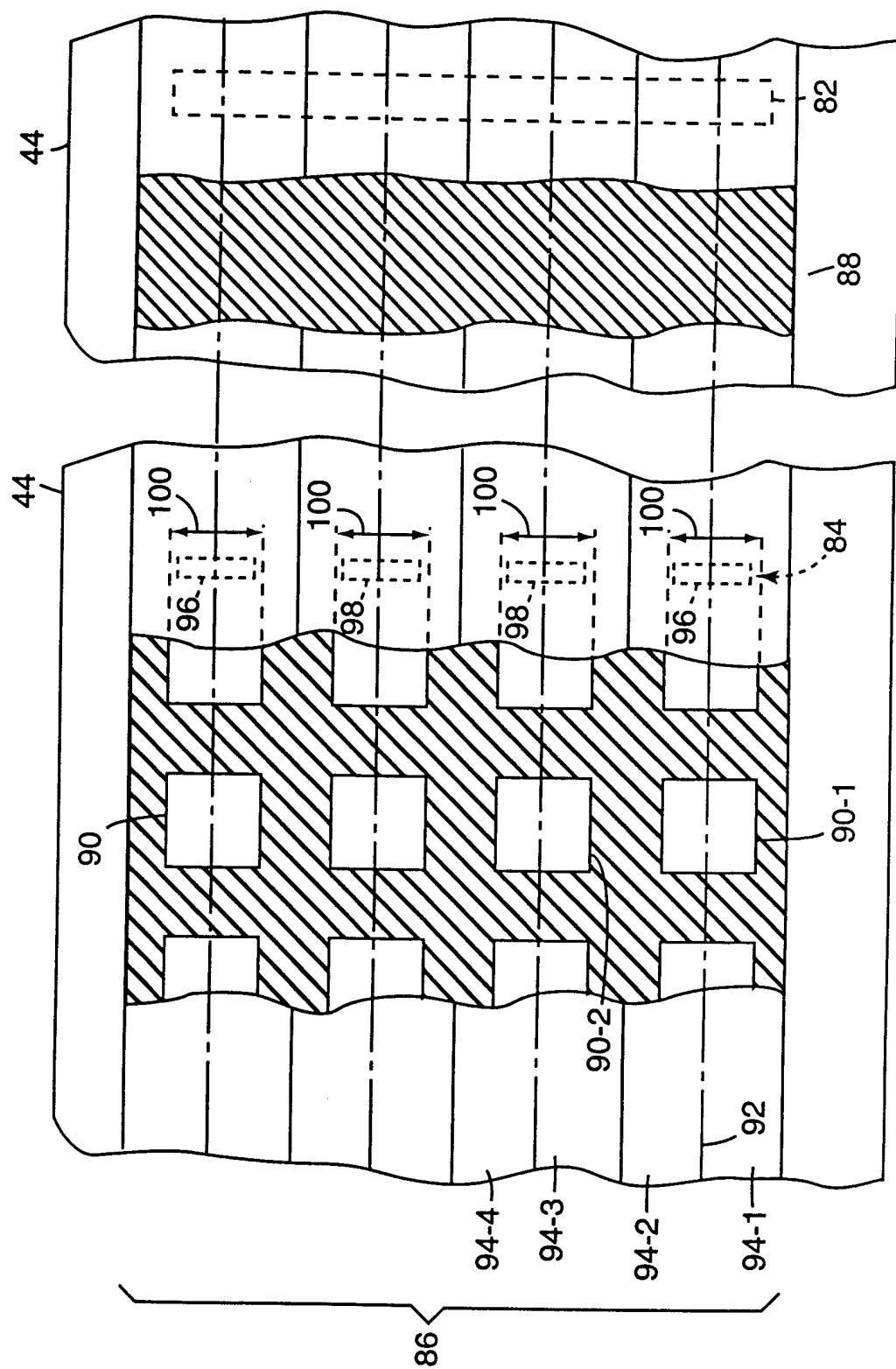
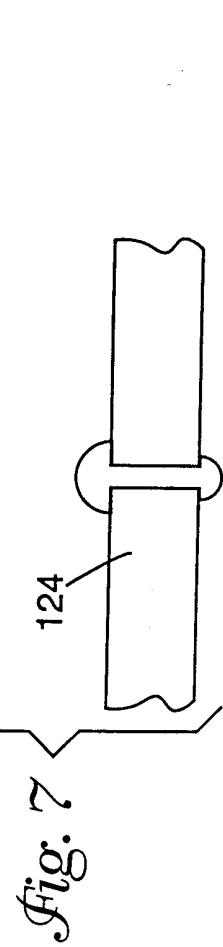
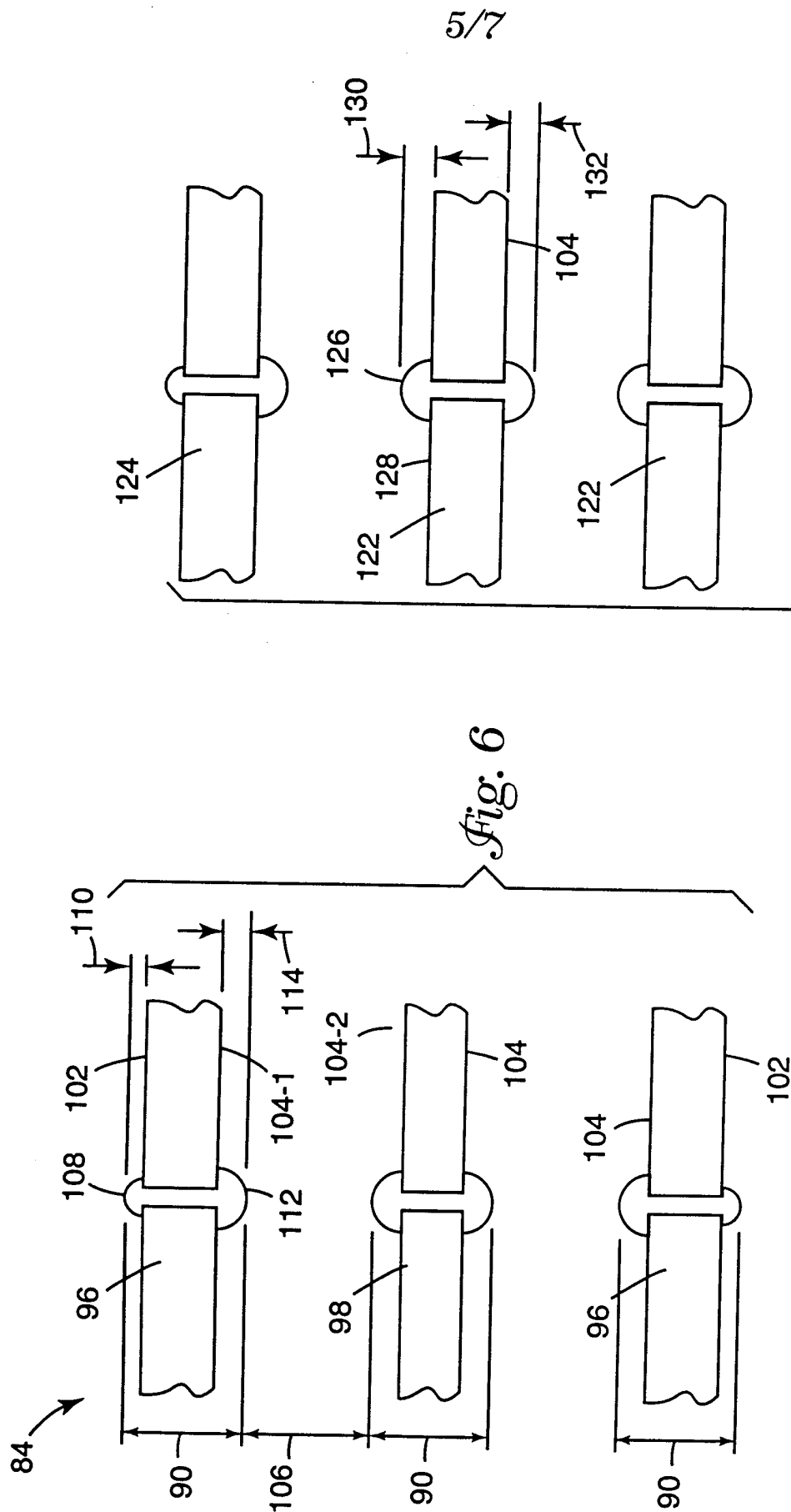
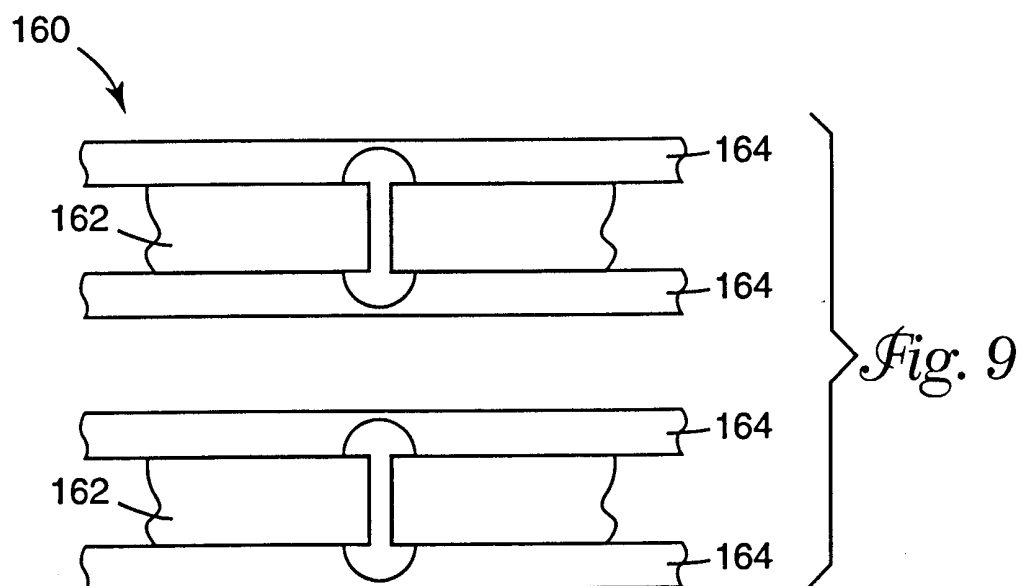
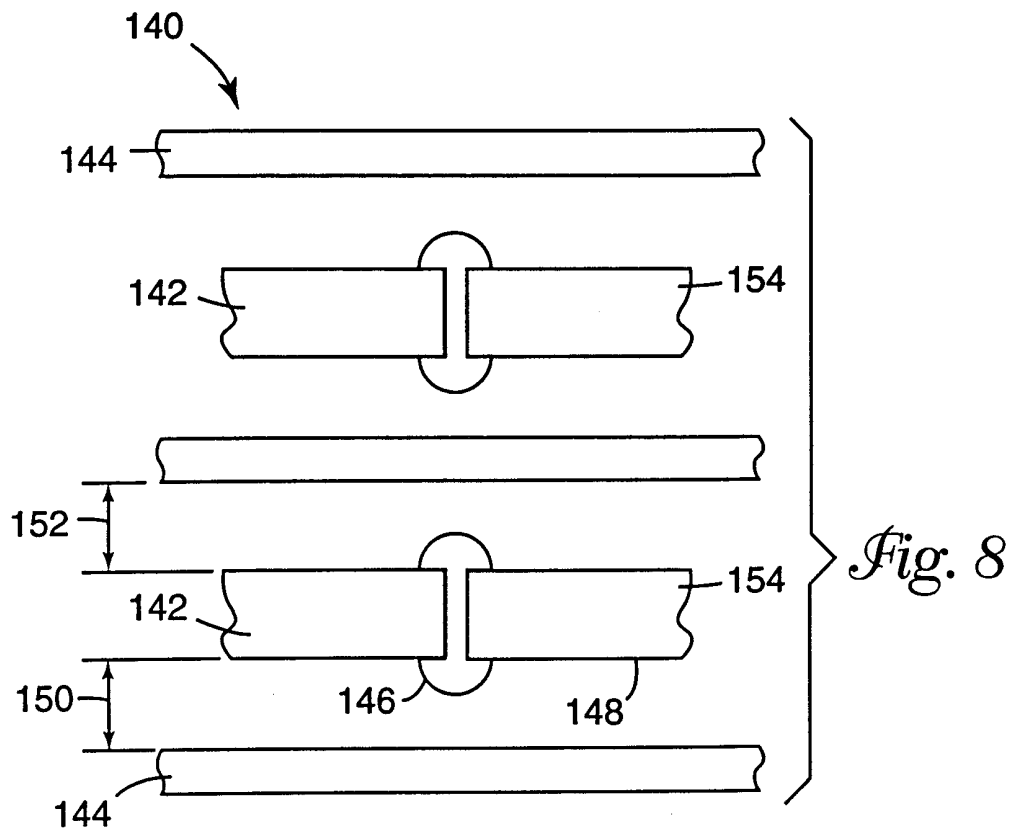


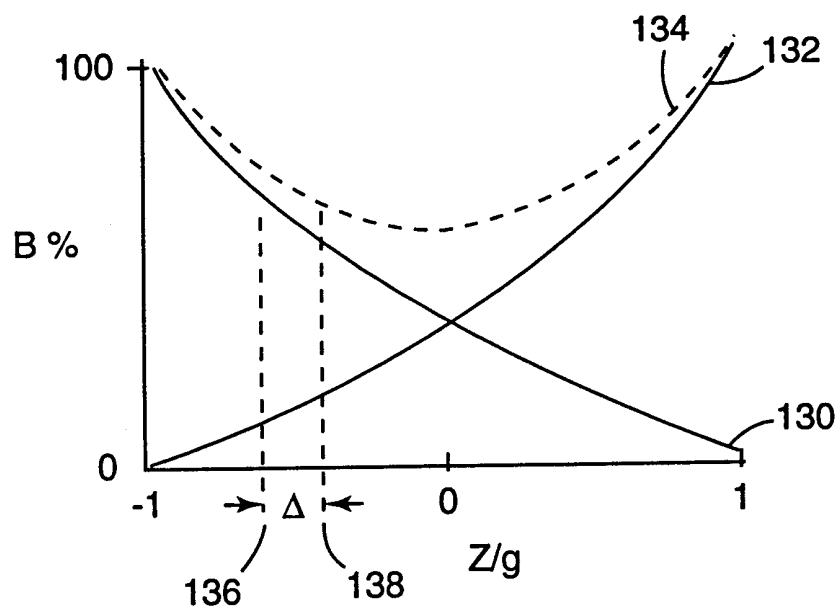
Fig. 5



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*Fig. 10*

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 98/11315

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 G11B5/58 G11B5/584 G11B5/48

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G11B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	US 5 617 269 A (GORDENKER ROBERT J M ET AL) 1 April 1997 see column 2, line 4 - column 3, line 2 see column 4, line 57 - column 6, line 3 see column 8, line 32 - line 46 see column 9, line 12 - line 40; figures ---	1
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-/--		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 September 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

28/09/1998

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

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## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	US 4 799 115 A (ROGERS LEE S ET AL) 17 January 1989 see column 6, line 18 - line 55 see column 8, line 12 - line 52 see column 9, line 33 - column 10, line 4; figure 6 -----	

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