



Texture In Magnetic Recording Media

Contents

1. [Texture In
Magnetic
Recording
Media](#)
2. [Outline](#)
3. [Areal Density
Progress](#)
4. [Head & Disk
Structures](#)
5. [Recording
Head](#)
6. [Magnetic
Recording Disk](#)
7. [Recording
Media
Requirements](#)
8. [Media
Crystallography
& Texture](#)
9. [Disk Structures](#)
10. [Texture
Measurement](#)
11. [Metal
Substrates](#)
12. [Media Texture
Development](#)
13. [Unnamed](#)
14. [Glass with
NiAl](#)
15. [Glass with](#)



Texture In Magnetic Recording Media

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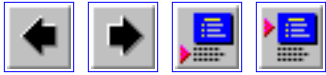
[NiAl](#)

16. [Media &
Underlayer
Texture](#)

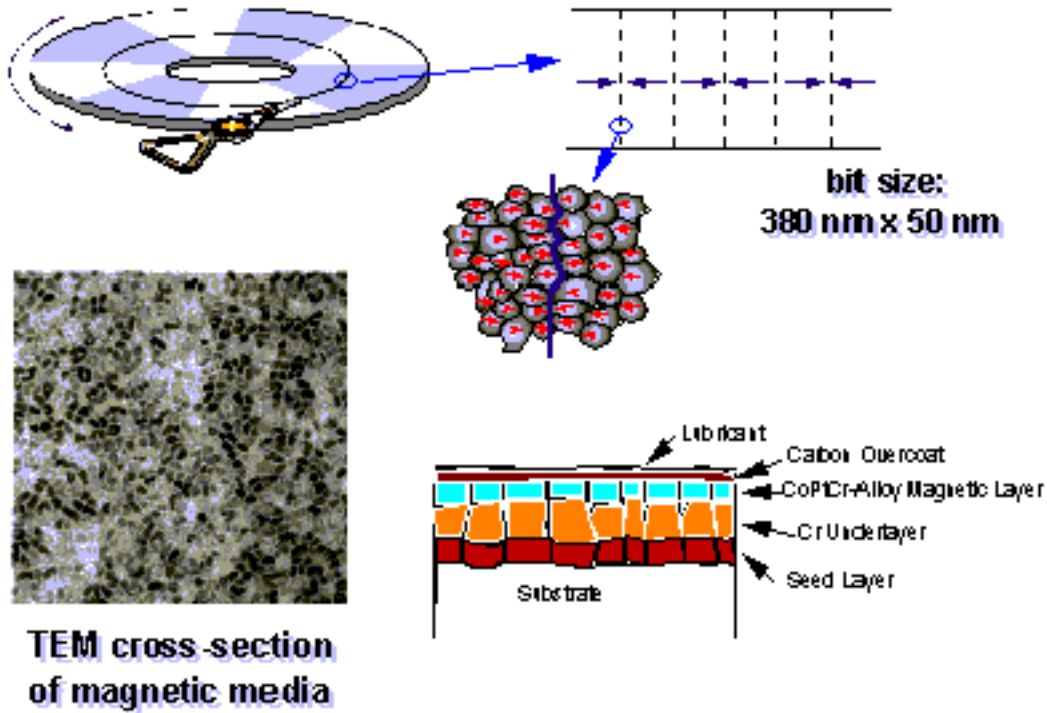
17. [Glass with
other
seedlayers](#)

18. [Perpendicular
Media](#)

19. [Summary](#)

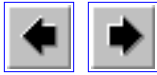


Magnetic Recording Disk



- note small grains => superparamagnetism
- get grain-to-grain epitaxy

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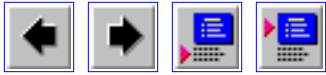
Outline

1. Overview of Magnetic Recording Technology
2. Recording Media
 - requirements & structures
3. Texture Measurement
4. Examples of Texture Effects
 - metal disks
 - glass disks with NiAl seedlayer
 - recent developments with glass disks
5. Perpendicular Media
6. Summary

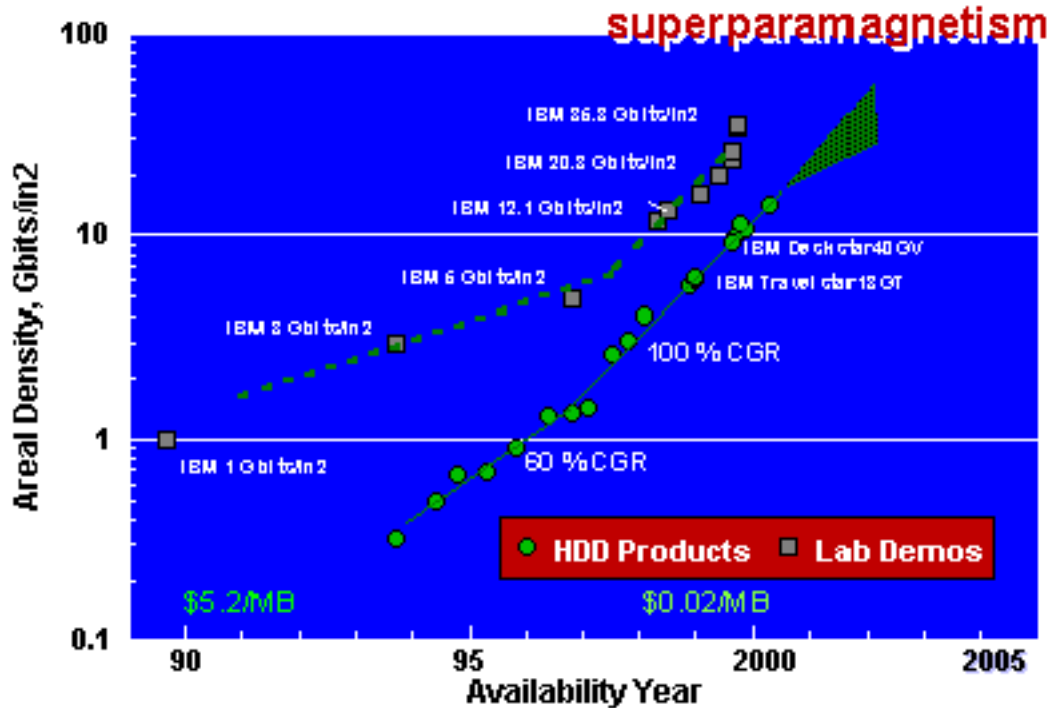
Acknowledgments

Mary Doerner (IBM Storage Technology Division)
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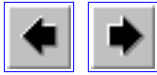


Areal Density Progress

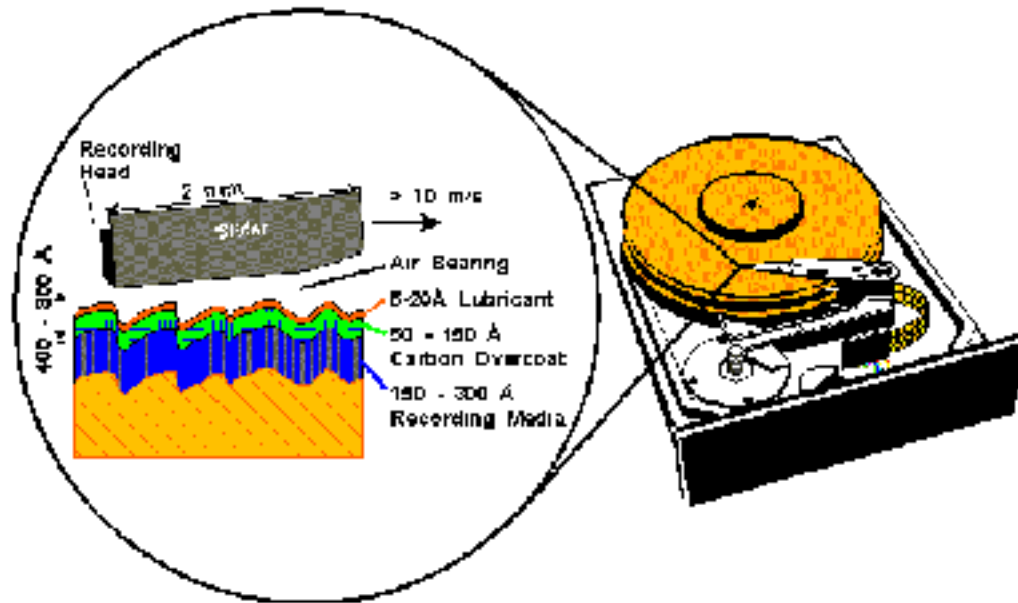


-
- Areal density is growing at unprecedented 100% CAGR currently, i.e doubling each year
- We expect progress to continue at roughly this pace to 100 Gb/in² using current technologies and using new ones beyond 100 Gb/in².

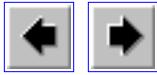
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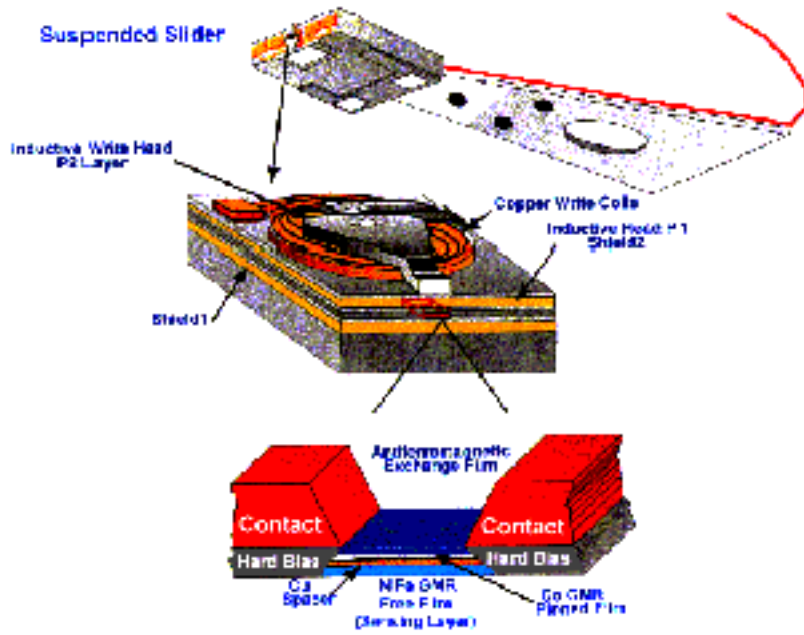
Head & Disk Structures



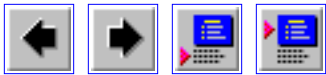
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Recording Head

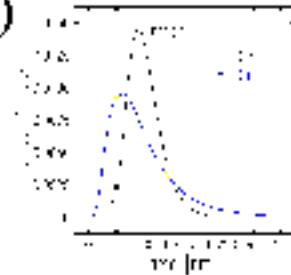


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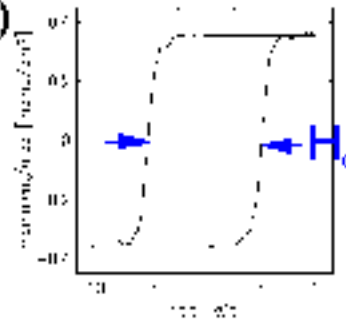
Recording Media Requirements

- high signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)
- small, isolated grains
- narrow grain size distribution



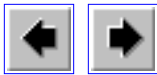
- thermally stable
- high coercivity (hard magnet)

- smooth surface
 - glass $\sigma=4\text{\AA}$ rms
 - carbon $\sigma=10\text{\AA}$ rms



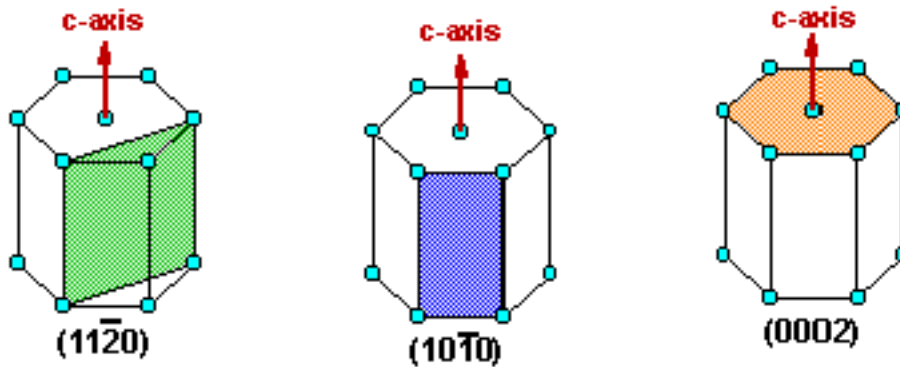
- stable => high H_c and square loop

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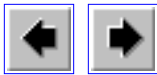


Media Crystallography & Texture

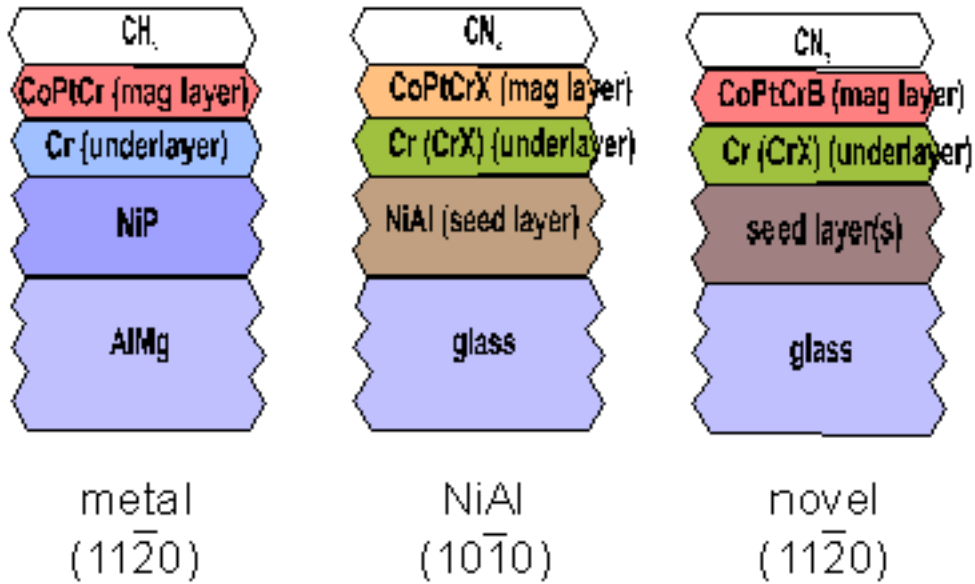
- Co-alloy media, hcp (some stacking faults)
- sputter deposition at $\sim 200^\circ\text{C}$
- Co(70-80) Cr(10-20) Pt(5-15) [B(0-5) or Ta(0-5)]
- $a \approx 2.55\text{\AA}$ & $c \approx 4.15\text{\AA}$
- longitudinal \Rightarrow c-axis in-plane



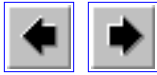
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Disk Structures



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Texture Measurement

- ☛ $\theta/2\theta$ scan

- ☛ rocking curve (ω scan) plot

- ☛ grazing incidence geometry

- reduce substrate (& underlayer) scattering
- limited angular range (polar angle 20-88°)



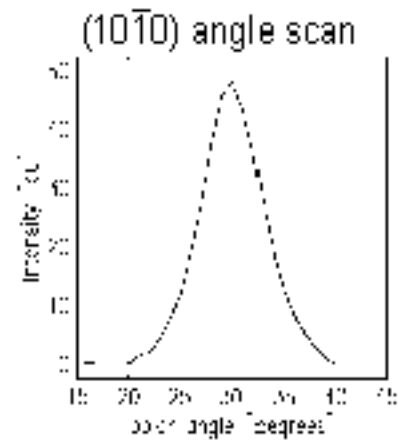
Metal Substrates

CoPtCr (1120)	~30 nm
Cr(002)	~50 nm
amorphous NiP	~10 μm

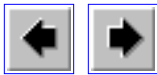
film deposition

- growth at high T (~200°C)
- substrate biased

produces well-oriented media
7deg fwhm

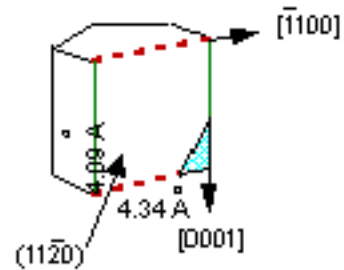
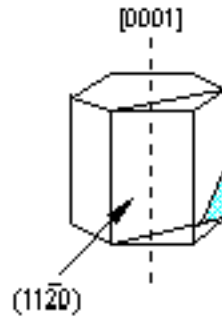


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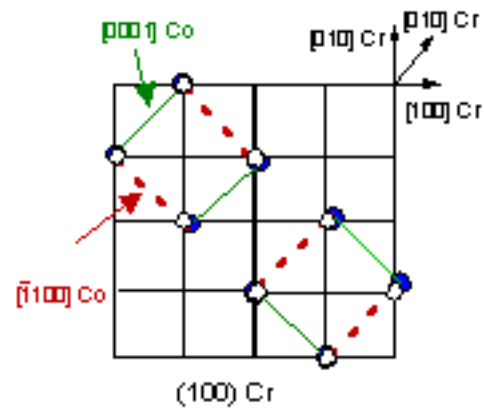
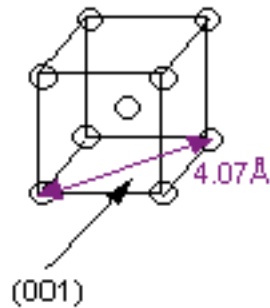


Media Texture Development

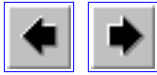
CoPtCr
mag layer:



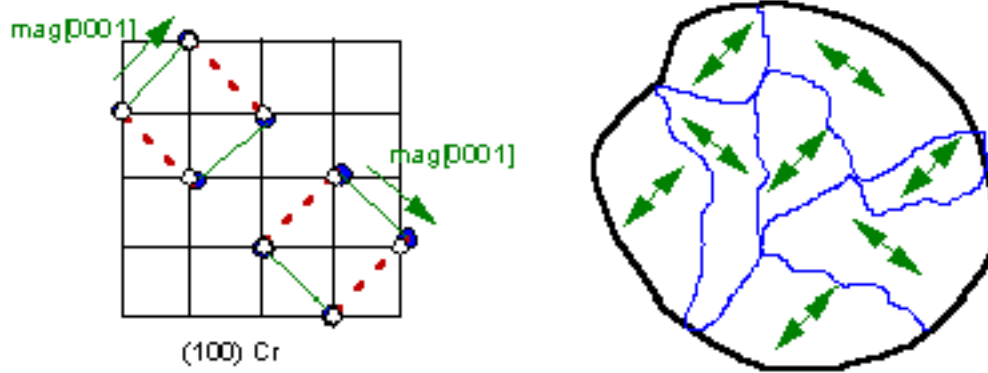
Cr layer:
 $a=2.88\text{\AA}$



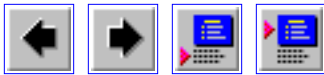
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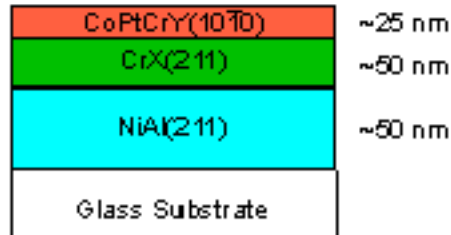
Bicrystals in $(11\bar{2}0)$ Media



lowers coercivity (H_c)



Glass with NiAl

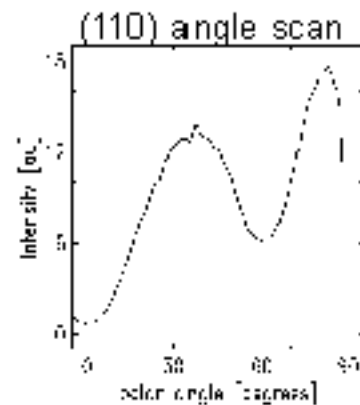


film deposition:

- growth at high T (~200°C)
- no biasing!
- Laughlin et al. MRS Proc. 475, 107 (1997)

role of NiAl:

- B₂ (CsCl) structure
- high T_m => grain refiner
- provides (211) texture, but poorly
- (211) texture better near top of NiAl

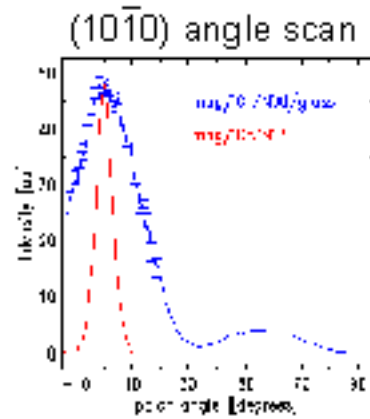
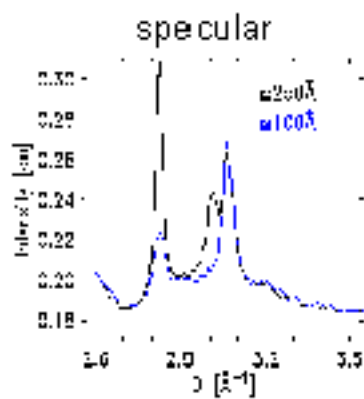


- glass used since smoother & more shock resistance
- CrX improves lattice matching and others

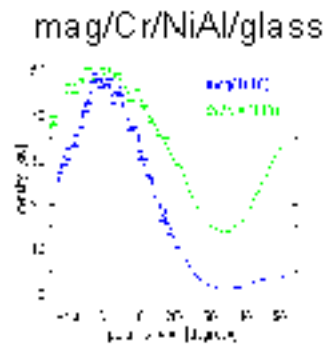
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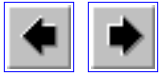
Glass with NiAl



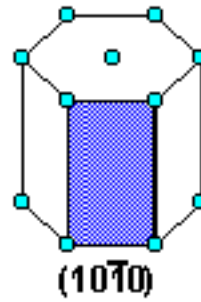
- no bicrystals
- but poor texture
- poor texture inherited from NiAl/Cr



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Media & Underlayer Texture

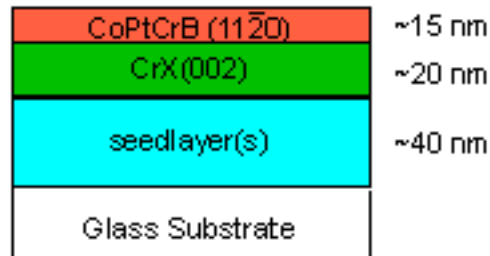


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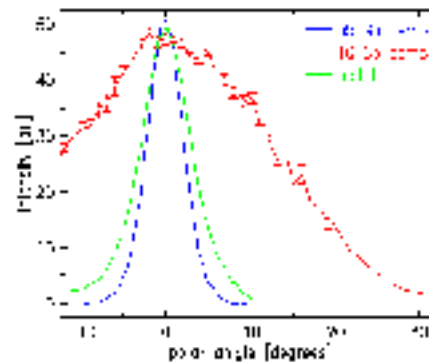
Glass with other seedlayers

IBM **35Gbit/in²** demo (April, 2000)
 MF Doemer et al., Intermag
 2000; IEEE Trans Magn, in
 press.

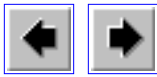


Media microstructure:

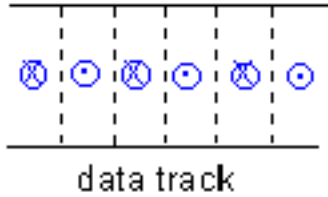
- low level of fcc-like defects (stacking faults)
- small grain size with 'narrow' distribution (8nm ave and $\sigma=0.56$)
- no bicrystals
- excellent (11 $\bar{2}$ 0) texture



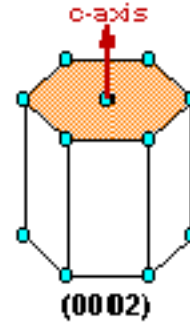
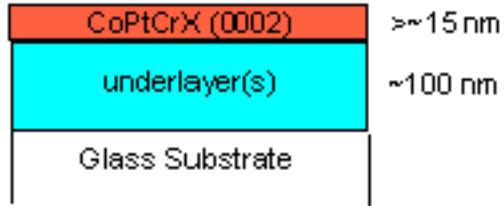
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Perpendicular Media



- ✎ avoids (for sometime) superparamagnetism
- ✎ thicker magnetic media
- ✎ magnetic stability
- ✎ larger signal to head



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Summary

Magnetic recording disks overview

media requirements & structures

Texture Measurements

Examples of Texture Effects

metal disks (1120)

glass disks - NiAl (1010)

glass disk - novel (1120)

perpendicular

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