

## Description

The invention relates generally to radiant beam focusing arrangements and, more particularly, to control systems in which a focusing lens is moved automatically to maintain a radiant beam accurately focused on a moving surface, such as a recording surface and a related method.

There are a number of known techniques for positioning a lens automatically in response to signals generated by a photosensitive detector indicating focus errors. For example, in one type of video playback device known from US-A-4051527, a disc is rotated on a turntable, and is scanned by a light beam which is accurately focused by an objective lens onto an information track and the disc surface. A reflected beam of light returned from the information track is directed to a photocell detector, from which is derived a control signal for varying the position of the lens to maintain focus. In most cases, information signals are also derived from the same detector, as are control signals for adjusting the position of the detector radially with respect to the information track on the disc.

Typically, the information track in such a system is of the order of one micron wide. Accordingly, there is a requirement for accurately focusing the beam to a spot of about one micron in diameter on the video disc. It can be seen that slight variations in the distance between the objective lens and the disc surface can result in loss of recorded information, as well as in the introduction of undesirable frequency components into the resulting electrical signal.

The problem of focus control is even more critical in video disc recording systems. In one type of system, the information track on the disc comprises a relatively uniform sequence of pits or recesses formed in the disc surface by a laser beam. On playback, the disc surface exhibits a different optical characteristic, such as reflectivity, as a reading beam traverses it, and a cyclically varying carrier signal can be derived from the disc during playback. The carrier signal in one system is frequency modulated with an information signal derived from a video program source, or from some other information source. Ideally, the laser beam that performs the information writing steps has to be appropriately focused and controlled in power to produce depressions and intervening lands on the disc surface such that the duty cycle associated with the recesses and lands is fifty percent. More specifically, the recesses should be so spaced and dimensioned that the signal recovered from the disc will have a value that is above its average magnitude for fifty percent of the time, and below its average for fifty percent of the time. Any other duty cycle results in the introduction of undesirable harmonic distortion of the recovered signal. Clearly, the control of the focus of the writing beam is critical in

achieving this goal. Whenever the beam is out of focus, in either direction, a wider writing beam is obtained, which may not have sufficient intensity to form a recess as large as is needed to maintain a fifty percent duty cycle.

One way of controlling the focus in a recording system of this general type is to employ a separate reading laser beam directed onto the information track formed by the writing laser beam through the same focusing lens as the writing beam. The reading beam obtained from the newly formed information track is directed to a focus detector, from which will be derived an electrical signal indicative of the error in the focal position of the lens. This error signal is fed back to a lens driving motor to effect a correction of the focus position. Although satisfactory for some applications, this type of control system is not highly accurate, especially over long periods of time. Typically, periodic readjustment of the control system is required, to compensate for drifts in characteristics of the electrical components used, and in laser power output.

It is an object of the invention to provide a focusing control system that does not require periodic readjustment and is more precise than control systems of the prior art.

For use in a recording system employing a radiant writing beam to record an information-carrying cyclic signal of constant duty cycle on a moving recording surface, the present invention resides in apparatus for automatically maintaining the beam in focus on the recording surface, said apparatus comprising: means for dithering the focus condition of the beam in an oscillatory manner in accordance with a dither signal; means for reading the information-carrying signal back from the recording surface immediately after it has been recorded; means for processing the recovered information-carrying signal to obtain a duty cycle signal indicative of the proportion of time that the recovered information-carrying signal is below its average value; and means for comparing the duty cycle signal with the dither signal to obtain a focus correction signal to maintain the writing beam substantially in proper focus.

Briefly, and in general terms, the mentioned apparatus includes a dither oscillator coupled to move the focusing means in an oscillatory manner, duty cycle detection means coupled to the reading beam detection means to provide a measure of the duty cycle of the recorded and recovered signal, and means for generating a focus correction signal from the output of the duty cycle detection means and the dither oscillator. The effect of the dither oscillator is to vary the duty cycle at the dither frequency, if the beams are substantially out of focus. Moreover, the phase of the variation in duty cycle will depend upon the sense or direction in which the beams are out of focus. More specifically, the dither oscillator will produce an in-phase variation in duty cycle when the beams are out of

focus in one direction and an out-of-phase variation in duty cycle when the beams are out of focus in the opposite direction. When both beams are essentially in focus, the dither oscillator will produce a variation in duty cycle at twice the dither frequency.

More specifically, the means for comparing the duty cycle signal with the dither signal includes a bandpass filter to obtain components of the duty cycle signal due to the dither signal; a multiplier for obtaining a product signal proportional to the product of the filtered duty cycle signal and a phase-compensated dither signal; and a low pass filter for filtering out dither signal components from the product signal to obtain the focus correction signal. This correction signal is an average signal the magnitude and polarity of which is applied to the focusing means.

Since the concept of focus control by duty cycle detection can be employed only when a recording signal is being recorded at some duty cycle greater than zero and less than one hundred percent, means must also be provided for a coarse adjustment of focus, to ensure that duty cycle detection will operate successfully as a fine adjustment means. The coarse adjustment means includes a focus detector, to provide an output indicative of focus error, and this output is fed back to the focusing means.

In another aspect the output of the duty cycle detection means is also coupled to the first radiant energy source, providing the writing beam, in such a manner that the power supplied to the source is automatically adjusted to provide a fifty-percent duty cycle when the beam is in focus. In this matter, the recording process will be constantly controlled to provide a fifty-percent duty cycle, regardless of the condition of various factors that tend to change the duty cycle. For example, in a disc recording system, portions of the information track located closer to the center of the disc are recorded at a lower recording speed than those at the periphery of the disc. Consequently, it is easier to form recesses in the disc surface near its center. Stated another way, the laser power threshold level above which formation of the recesses takes place is lower toward the center of the disc than toward the periphery. Controlling the power of the writing laser in accordance with the invention provides a fifty-percent duty cycle throughout the recording process, regardless of the speed of movement of the recording surface.

The method for automatically controlling the focus of the beam on the recording surface for use in a recording system employing a radiant writing beam to record an information-carrying cyclic signal of constant duty cycle on a moving recording surface, comprising the steps of dithering the focus condition of the beam in an oscillatory manner in accordance with a dither signal; reading the information-carrying signal back from the recording surface immediately

after it has been recorded; processing the recovered information-carrying signal to obtain a duty cycle signal indicative of the proportion of time the signal obtained in said reading step is below its average value; comparing the duty cycle signal with the dither signal to obtain a focus correction signal; and correcting the beam focus in accordance with the correction signal obtained in said comparing step. Further steps of the method of the present invention are subject to subclaims.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing that the present invention represents a significant advance in the field of radiant beam recording systems. In particular, it provides a precise technique for automatically maintaining reading and writing beams in focus, as well as for maintaining the power of the writing beam at an optimum level. Other aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following more detailed description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a simplified schematic and block diagram of a recording system embodying the present invention:

FIGS. 2a—2g are timing diagrams illustrating the waveforms of electrical signals obtained at various points in the schematic diagram of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 3 is a graphical representation of the variation of duty cycle with beam focus at constant laser power.

As shown in the drawings for purposes of illustration, the present invention is principally concerned with the automatic control of focus in a recording system employing a radiant beam to record information on a recording surface. The invention is particularly well suited for use in a disc recording system employing laser beams both for writing information permanently on a recording surface on the disc and for subsequently reading the information back from the disc, or from a manufactured copy of the disc. Such recording systems are now commonly employed in the video disc recording art.

A recording system of this general type includes a rotatable disc, indicated by reference numeral 10 in FIG. 1, a writing laser 12, intensity modulator 14, a focusing lens 16, and a lens drive motor 18 coupled to the focusing lens in such a manner as to move it perpendicularly with respect to the recording surface of the disc. The writing laser 12 provides a laser beam to the intensity modulator 14, which modulates the laser power between its maximum level and zero, in accordance with a cyclic information-carrying signal provided on line 20 to the modulator. The intensity modulator 14 may include a Pockels cell or any other device for varying the intensity of the beam in accordance with the modulating signal on line 20.

The modulating signal in the illustrative embodiment is a sinusoidal carrier signal of very high frequency, which may be frequency-modulated with an information signal to be recorded

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on the disc, such as a video information signal. After modulation in the intensity modulator, the writing beam is reflected by a mirror 22 through the focusing lens 16 and onto the recording surface of the disc 10. Typically, an information track of the order of one micron in width is employed in a recording system of this general type. Accordingly, the control of focus of the writing beam is a critical element in the recording system. The writing beam forms pits or recesses along the information track by interaction with a surface material on the disc. The physical process by means of which the recesses are formed is not critical to the invention. There may, for example, be a controlled combustion of the surface material. In any event, the resultant information tracks exhibit a varying reflectivity, or other optical property, when scanned by a reading beam.

The reading beam is generated by a reading laser 24, and is directed onto the disc 10 through a beam splitter, indicated at 26, and through the same focusing lens 16 that is employed by the writing beam. A portion of the reading portion of the reading beam is reflected from the disc surface back along the same path to the beam splitter 26, and thence to a focus detector 28. The focus detector 28 may be of any suitable type that provides an indication of the focus of the reading and writing beams on the disc, as well as a measure of the total power content of the reading beam reflected back from the disc. Preferably, the focus detector 28 is of the split-diode type.

The focus detector has two output lines 30 and 32, which are connected to the respective input terminals of a differential amplifier 34 and to the input terminals of a summing amplifier 36. The summing amplifier provides the recovered frequency-modulated output information signal as read from the disc after recording, and the output of the differential amplifier 34, on line 40, is fed back to the lens drive motor 18 to provide a coarse correction for errors in focus of the two beams. Although the servo loop including the focus detector 28, differential amplifier 34, lens driver 18 and lens 16, works satisfactorily to provide a coarse adjustment of focus on an automatic basis, it lacks the desired precision for high quality recording systems, and has the further disadvantage that manual adjustment is required to compensate for gradual drift in electrical characteristics of the components, and for mechanical tolerances of the control system elements.

In accordance with the invention, fine control of beam focus is obtained by use of a dither oscillator 50 and a duty cycle detector 52 to measure the effect of dither oscillations on the duty cycle of the recorded information, and to generate a focus correction signal for application to the lens drive motor 18. More specifically, the dither oscillator 50 provides an oscillatory output of, for example, 30 hertz, over line

54 to a summing amplifier 56, where the dither signal is summed with the correction signal received over line 40 from differential amplifier 34, before application to the lens drive motor 18, over line 58.

The output of the summing amplifier 36, on line 38, is connected to the duty cycle detector 52, which provides on output line 60 a signal indicative of the instantaneous duty cycle of the recorded signal as detected by the reading beam. The duty cycle is defined as the proportion of time that the signal is below its average value. It will be appreciated that the duty cycle could equally well be defined as the proportion of time that the signal is above its average value. The first definition, however, is consistent with the directions of other variables described herein. When the duty cycle is fifty percent, the signal is below its average value for 50 percent of the time and above its average value for the other 50 percent of the time.

The detailed design of the duty cycle detector 52 is not critical to the invention.

The duty cycle signal on line 60 is input to a bandpass filter 61 and thence to a multiplier 62, the other input of which is provided on line 64 derived from the dither oscillator 50, through a phase compensation circuit 66. As will be discussed with reference to FIGS. 2a—2g, the multiplier 62 yields an output on line 68 indicative of focus error. This error signal is further processed by a low-pass filter 70, to remove dither and higher frequency components, and is transmitted over line 72 to the summing amplifier 56, for application to the lens drive motor 18. As will also be further discussed below, the duty cycle signal on line 60 is also transmitted to the writing laser 12, over line 74, to effect control of the power supplied to the writing laser.

To appreciate how the control system of the invention operates, it is first necessary to examine the relationship between duty cycle and focus, as illustrated graphically in FIG. 3. Focus is plotted along the horizontal or x axis in FIG. 3, and the desired in-focus condition is represented by the zero point along the x axis, while non-zero x ordinates represent conditions under which the focusing lens 16 is displaced perpendicularly with respect to the surface of the disc 10. The duty cycle is plotted along the vertical or y axis in FIG. 3, and the origin is shown as being at a fifty percent duty cycle. The curve plotted as a solid line 76 represents the relationship between duty cycle and focus for a constant maximum power applied to the writing laser. For purposes of discussion of the focusing system, it should be noted that when the focusing lens 16 moves away from the desired focus point in either direction, the duty cycle falls off, i.e., decreases from the in-focus duty cycle value of fifty percent. The reason for this is that, when the writing beam is out of focus, its intensity is diminished and it can no longer form recesses in the recording surface sufficiently

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large to provide a fifty percent duty cycle. Consequently, the duty cycle falls off as the beams are moved out of focus in either direction.

FIG. 2a shows a typical dither signal provided from the dither oscillator 50 and applied to the lens driver 18 to oscillate the focusing lens 16 up and down about an average position. In this regard, it should be noted that the terms "up" and "down" are intended to mean further away and closer, respectively, with respect to the disc, and not necessarily up and down in a gravitational sense. FIG. 2b indicates the effect of the dither signal on the duty cycle when the focusing lens is positioned much too high with respect to the proper focus position, i.e., the focus position is to the right of the origin point of FIG. 3. It will be seen that the curve to the right of the origin in FIG. 3 has a negative slope, and that an upward movement of the focusing lens will result in a decrease in the duty cycle. Accordingly, the duty cycle detector output will be as shown in FIG. 2b, which it will be seen is 180 degrees out of phase with the original dither signal shown in FIG. 2a.

Likewise, it will be appreciated that the curve to the left of the origin in FIG. 3 has a positive slope, and that an upward movement of the focusing lens will result in an increase in the duty cycle. Accordingly, the effect of the dither signal when the focusing lens is substantially too low with respect to its in-focus position will be as shown in FIG. 2c, i.e., the variation in duty cycle will be exactly in phase with the dither signal. At the focus point, a dither signal will result in a double-frequency oscillation of the duty cycle, as shown in FIG. 2d, since movement of the focusing lens either up or down from the focus point will result in a decrease in the duty cycle.

When the signals shown in FIGS. 2b—2d are bandpass filtered in the filter 61, in which the steady-state or slowly varying components of the duty cycle signal are eliminated, and only the oscillatory components remain, specifically those components having the dither cycle frequency and twice the dither cycle frequency. The oscillatory signals are then multiplied by the dither signal in the multiplier 62, which yields the respective signals shown in FIGS. 2e—2g. It will be seen that FIG. 2e has a negative average value, FIG. 2f has a positive average value and FIG. 2g has a zero average value, the latter being indicative of a perfect focus condition. The output of the multiplier 62 is appropriately filtered in the low-pass filter 70, to obtain the average value indicative of an error or correction signal to be applied to the lens drive motor 18.

As shown in FIG. 1, the output of the duty cycle detector 52 may also be used to provide a dc bias signal on line 74 to the writing laser 12. It will be seen from FIG. 3 that, for a constant laser power higher than the optimum power indicated by curve 76, the duty cycle in the recording track will be higher than fifty percent

when the beams are in focus. This is indicated by the broken line 78. Similarly, the broken line 80 indicates a typical constant power curve with a power lower than the optimum, in which case the duty cycle will be lower than fifty percent when the beams are in focus. In order to provide an output that is as free as possible of harmonic distortion, it is desirable to have the recording track formed at a fifty-percent duty cycle. The control loop including the duty cycle detector and feedback circuit over line 74 to the writing laser 12, effectively accomplishes this end. When the duty cycle exceeds fifty percent because of a too high power setting, a dc bias of one polarity will be applied to the laser 12 and will have the effect of reducing the maximum laser power by an amount proportional to the departure of the duty cycle from the desired fifty percent level. In similar fashion, if the duty cycle falls below fifty percent, a dc bias of opposite polarity will be applied to the laser 12, to increase its maximum power accordingly. The writing laser 12 is so adjusted that a zero dc bias signal on line 74 will result in an optimum laser power just sufficient to provide fifty percent duty cycle.

As an alternative to the arrangement illustrated in FIG. 1, the output of the duty cycle detector 52 need not be applied directly to the bandpass filter 6, but indirectly, through the writing laser over line 74, as shown. A photodetector (not shown) used in conjunction with the writing laser 12, could then be employed to provide an output signal to the bandpass filter 61, and thence to the multiplier 62.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing that the present invention provides a novel technique for automatically focusing a light beam on a recording surface during a recording process, by detecting the duty cycle of a recovered oscillatory recorded signal and comparing it with a signal generated by a dither oscillator connected to move the focusing lens of the system. Use of this control system in combination with a conventional focus detector to provide coarse control of the focus, results in an overall control system that is more precise than any previously available, and is not subject to drift in the performance characteristics of its components. Moreover, the use of this focus control system in combination with a laser power control system further enhances the recording system in which it is used. Not only is the focus of the recording beam accurately controlled, but the power of the recording beam is also controlled to an optimum fifty-percent duty cycle level.

#### Claims

1. For use in a recording system employing a radiant writing beam to record an information-carrying cyclic signal of constant duty cycle on a moving recording surface, apparatus for automatically maintaining the beam in focus on the

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## Claims

1. For use in a recording system employing a radiant writing beam to record an information-carrying cyclic signal of constant duty cycle on a moving recording surface, apparatus for automatically maintaining the beam in focus on the



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recording surface; said apparatus comprising: means for dithering the focus condition of the beam in an oscillatory manner in accordance with a dither signal; means for reading the information-carrying signal back from the recording surface immediately after it has been recorded; means for processing the recovered information-carrying signal to obtain a duty cycle signal indicative of the proportion of time that the recovered information-carrying signal is below its average value; and means for comparing the duty cycle signal with the dither signal to obtain a focus correction signal to maintain the writing beam substantially in proper focus.

2. Apparatus as set forth in Claim 1, wherein said means for comparing includes a bandpass filter to obtain components of the duty cycle signal due to the dither signal; a multiplier for obtaining a product signal proportional to the product of the filtered duty cycle signal and a phase-compensated dither signal; and a low pass filter for filtering out dither signal components from the product signal to obtain the focus correction signal.

3. Apparatus as set forth in Claim 1, wherein the duty signal is also employed to control the power of the writing beam to maintain the duty cycle at a constant level.

4. Apparatus as set forth in Claim 3, wherein the constant level of the duty cycle is approximately fifty percent.

5. Apparatus as set forth in Claim 1, wherein said means for dithering includes: focusing means through which the writing beam passes, said focusing means being movable with respect to the recording surface to adjust the focus of the beam with respect to the surface; and dither oscillator means, for generating an oscillatory signal for application to said focusing means.

6. Apparatus as set forth in Claim 5, wherein said means for reading includes: a radiant beam source providing a reading beam directed through said focusing means and reflected from the recording surface to retrieve information therefrom; and beam detection means disposed in the path of the reflected reading beam to provide the recovered information-carrying signal, said beam detection means including means for generating a coarse focus error signal indicative of coarse focus errors; and wherein said means for dithering further includes summing means for adding the oscillatory signal, the coarse focus error signal, and the focus correction signal for application to said focusing means.

7. For use in a recording system employing a radiant writing beam to record an information-carrying cyclic signal of constant duty cycle on a moving recording surface, a method for automatically controlling the focus of the beam on the recording surface, said method comprising dithering the focus condition of the beam in an oscillatory manner in accordance with a dither

signal; reading the information-carrying signal back from the recording surface immediately after it has been recorded; processing the recovered information-carrying signal to obtain a duty cycle signal indicative of the proportion of time the signal obtained in said reading step is below its average value; comparing the duty cycle signal with the dither signal to obtain a focus correction signal; and correcting the beam focus in accordance with the correction signal obtained in said comparing step.

8. A method as set forth in Claim 7, wherein said comparing step includes bandpass filtering the duty cycle signal to eliminate all signal components except those due to the dither signal; multiplying the filtered duty cycle signal by a phase-compensated form of the dither signal to obtain a product signal; and low pass filtering the product signal to obtain the focus correction signal.

9. A method as set forth in Claim 7, and further including the step of controlling the writing beam power in response to variations in the duty cycle signal, to maintain the duty cycle at a constant level.

10. A method as set forth in Claim 9, wherein said controlling step maintains the duty cycle at approximately fifty percent.

## Patentansprüche

1. Einrichtung zur automatischen Fokussierung eines Strahlenbündels auf einer bewegten Aufzeichnungsoberfläche in einem Aufzeichnungssystem, bei dem ein Einschreib-Strahlenbündel verwendet wird, um eine informationsenthaltendes zyklisches Signal mit konstantem Tastverhältnis auf die Aufzeichnungsoberfläche einzuschreiben, mit folgenden Bestandteilen:

— Vorrichtungen zum periodischen Wobbeln der Fokusbedingung des Strahlenbündels entsprechend einem Wobbelsignal;

— Vorrichtungen zum Auslesen des informationsenthaltenden Signals von der Aufzeichnungsoberfläche unmittelbar nach dessen Aufzeichnung;

— Vorrichtungen zur Verarbeitung des ausgelesenen informationsenthaltenden Signals, um ein Signal für das Tastverhältnis zu erhalten, das die relative Zeit anzeigt, in der das ausgelesene informationsenthaltende Signal unterhalb seines Mittelwertes ist; und

— Vorrichtungen zum Vergleich des Signals für das Tastverhältnis mit dem Wobbelsignal, um ein Korrektursignal für den Brennpunkt zu erhalten, mit dem das Einschreib-Strahlenbündel im wesentlichen fokussiert gehalten wird.

2. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1, in der die Vergleichsvorrichtungen die folgenden Bestandteile enthalten:

— ein Bandpassfilter, um die Komponenten im Signal des Tastverhältnisses zur erhalten, die vom Wobbelsignal stammen;

— einen Multiplizierer, um ein Produktsignal



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zu erhalten, das proportional zum Produkt des gefilterten Signals für das Tastverhältnis und einem phasenkompensierten Wobbelsignal ist; und

— ein Tiefpassfilter, um Komponenten des Wobbelsignals aus dem Produktsignal auszufiltern und ein Brennpunkt-Korrektursignal zu erhalten.

3. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1, in der das Signal für das Tastverhältnis auch zur Regelung der Leistung des Einschreib-Strahls verwendet wird, um einen konstanten Wert des Tastverhältnisses aufrechtzuerhalten.

4. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 3, in der der konstante Wert des Tastverhältnisses ungefähr fünfzig Prozent beträgt.

5. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1, in der die Vorrichtungen zum Wobbeln enthalten:

— Fokussiervorrichtungen, durch die das Einschreib-Strahlenbündel hindurchtritt, wobei die Fokussierungsvorrichtungen bezüglich der Aufzeichnungsoberfläche bewegbar sind, um den Brennpunkt des Strahlenbündels bezüglich der Oberfläche einzustellen; und

— ein Wobbeloszillator, um ein periodisches Signal zu erzeugen, das an die Fokussiervorrichtungen angelegt wird.

6. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 5, in der die Vorrichtungen zum Auslesen enthalten:

— eine Strahlungsquelle, die ein Auslese-Strahlungsbündel erzeugt, das durch die Fokussiervorrichtung gerichtet und an der Aufzeichnungsoberfläche reflektiert wird, um davon Information auszulesen; und

— Vorrichtungen zur Feststellung des Strahlenbündels, die im Lichtweg des reflektierten Auslesestrahlungsbündels angeordnet sind und das ausgelesene informationsenthaltende Signal liefern, wobei die Vorrichtungen zur Feststellung des Strahlungsbündels Vorrichtungen enthalten, mit denen ein Signal für grobe Fokussfehler erzeugt wird, das grobe Fokussfehler anzeigt, und in der die Vorrichtungen zur Wobbelung weiter Summierungsvorrichtungen enthalten, mit denen das periodische Signal, das Signal für grobe Fokussfehler und das Korrektursignal für den Fokus addiert werden, um an die Fokussierungsvorrichtungen angelegt zu werden.

7. Verfahren zur automatischen Regelung des Brennpunkts eines Strahlenbündels auf einer bewegten Aufzeichnungsoberfläche in einem Aufzeichnungssystem, bei dem ein Einschreib-Strahlenbündel verwendet wird, um ein informationsenthaltendes periodisches Signal mit konstantem Tastverhältnis auf der Aufzeichnungsoberfläche aufzuzeichnen, mit folgenden Verfahrensschritten:

— periodisches Wobbeln der Fokusbedingung des Strahlenbündels entsprechend einem Wobbelsignal;

— Auslesen des informationsenthaltenden Signals von der Aufzeichnungsoberfläche, unmittelbar nachdem es dort aufgezeichnet wurde;

— Verarbeiten des ausgelesenen informa-

tionsenthaltenden Signals, um ein Signal für das Tastverhältnis zu erhalten, das die relativ Zeit anzeigt, in der das während des Ausleseschrittes erhaltene Signal unter seinem Mittelwert liegt;

— Vergleichen des Signals für das Tastverhältnis mit dem Wobbelsignal, um ein Korrektursignal für den Brennpunkt zu erhalten; und

— Korrigieren des Brennpunkts des Strahlenbündels entsprechend dem Korrektursignal, das im Vergleichsschritt erhalten wurde.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, in dem der Vergleichsschritt die folgenden weiteren Schritte enthält:

— Filtern des Signals für das Tastverhältnis in einem Bandpassfilter, um alle Signalkomponenten mit Ausnahme derjenigen zu entfernen, die auf das Wobbelsignal zurückgehen;

— Multiplizieren des gefilterten Signals für das Tastverhältnis mit einer phasenkompensierten Form des Wobbelsignals, um ein Produktsignal zu erhalten; und

— Filtern des Produktsignals in einem Tiefpassfilter, um das Korrektursignal für den Brennpunkt zu erhalten.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, mit dem weiteren Verfahrensschritt der Leistungsregelung des Einschreib-Strahlenbündels als Funktion von Änderungen im Signal des Tastverhältnisses, um das Tastverhältnis auf einem konstanten Wert zu halten.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, in dem der Regelungsschritt das Tastverhältnis bei ungefähr fünfzig Prozent aufrechterhält.

## Revendications

1. Pour une utilisation dans un système d'enregistrement employant un faisceau rayonnant d'écriture pour enregistrer un signal cyclique porteur d'une information d'une durée utile constante sur une surface mobile d'enregistrement, un dispositif pour maintenir automatiquement le faisceau focalisé sur la surface d'enregistrement, ledit dispositif comprenant: un moyen pour faire trembler la condition focalisée du faisceau d'une manière oscillante selon un signal de tremblement; un moyen pour lire le signal porteur de l'information de la surface d'enregistrement immédiatement après son enregistrement; un moyen pour le traitement du signal restitué porteur de l'information pour obtenir un signal de durée utile indiquant la proportion de temps où le signal restitué porteur de l'information est en dessous de sa valeur moyenne; et un moyen pour comparer le signal de durée utile au signal de tremblement pour obtenir un signal de correction de focalisation afin de maintenir le faisceau d'écriture sensiblement focalisé.

2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, où ledit moyen pour comparer comprend un filtre passe-bande pour obtenir des composantes du signal de durée utile dû au signal de tremblement; un multiplicateur pour obtenir un signal de pro-



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duit proportionnel au produit du signal filtré de durée utile et un signal de tremblement dont la phase est compensée; et un filtre passe-bas pour filtrer les composantes du signal de tremblement du signal produit pour obtenir le signal de correction de focalisation.

3. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, où le signal de durée utile est également employé pour contrôler la puissance du faisceau d'écriture pour maintenir la durée utile à un niveau constant.

4. Dispositif selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le niveau constant de la durée utile est à peu près de 50%.

5. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, où ledit moyen de tremblement comprend: un moyen de focalisation par lequel passe le faisceau d'écriture, ledit moyen de focalisation étant mobile par rapport à la surface d'enregistrement pour ajuster la focalisation du faisceau par rapport à la surface; et un moyen oscillateur de tremblement pour produire un signal oscillant pour application audit moyen de focalisation.

6. Dispositif selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que ledit moyen pour lire comprend: une source d'un faisceau rayonnant produisant un faisceau de lecture dirigé à travers ledit moyen de focalisation et réfléchi par la surface d'enregistrement pour en restituer l'information; et un moyen de détection du faisceau disposé dans le trajet du faisceau réfléchi de lecture pour produire le signal restitué porteur de l'information, ledit moyen de détection du faisceau comprenant un moyen pour produire un signal d'erreur grossière de focalisation indiquant des erreurs grossières de focalisation; et où ledit moyen pour le tremblement comprend de plus un moyen d'addition pour ajouter le signal oscillant, le signal d'erreur grossière de focalisation et le signal de correction de focalisation pour une application audit moyen de focalisation.

7. Pour une utilisation dans un système d'enregistrement employant un faisceau rayonnant d'écriture pour enregistrer un signal cyclique porteur de l'information d'une durée utile constante sur une surface mobile d'enregistrement, une méthode pour régler automatiquement la focalisation du faisceau sur la surface d'enregistrement, ladite méthode consistant à faire trembler la condition de focalisation du faisceau d'une manière oscillante selon un signal de tremblement; à lire le signal porteur de l'information sur la surface d'enregistrement immédiatement après son enregistrement; à traiter le signal restitué porteur de l'information pour obtenir un signal de durée utile indiquant la proportion de temps où le signal obtenu dans ladite étape de lecture est en dessous de sa valeur moyenne; à comparer le signal de durée utile au signal de tremblement pour obtenir un signal de correction de focalisation; et à corriger la focalisation du faisceau selon le signal de correction obtenu dans ladite étape de comparaison.

8. Méthode selon la revendication 7, où ladite étape de comparaison comprend le filtrage passe-bande du signal de durée utile pour éliminer toutes les composantes du signal à l'exception de celles dues au signal de tremblement; la multiplication du signal de durée utile filtré par une forme compensée en phase du signal de tremblement pour obtenir un signal de produit; et le filtrage passe-bas du signal produit pour obtenir le signal de correction de focalisation.

9. Méthode selon la revendication 7 et comprenant de plus l'étape de régler la puissance du faisceau d'écriture en réponse à des variations du signal de durée utile, pour maintenir la durée utile à un niveau constant.

10. Méthode selon la revendication 9, où l'étape de régler maintient la durée utile à environ 50%.



\* C L N S \*