

Description

This invention relates to methods and apparatus for rotating an information disc relative to a radially movable transducer.

IBM's French Specification No. 2208161 relates to a magnetic disc dictation apparatus in which the speed of rotation of the disc is controlled in dependence upon the radial position of a transducer so that the linear speed of the disc in relation to the transducer as the disc rotates is constant, and that enables the information to be packed on the disc uniformly densely. There is no disclosure about the method of driving the transducer.

The present invention is, more particularly, concerned with discs and transducers between which there is no direct mechanical coupling between the disc drive and the transducer drive.

Licentia's German Specification No. 2029909 discloses a gramophone record system in which there is mechanical transmission between the disc spindle and the transducer carriage. The present application is, more particularly, concerned with the type of drive in which disc rotation drive and transducer carriage drive are only connected electrically.

Discs for storing large quantities of video information have come into increasing usage in recent years as a result of an increasing need for storage media that provide instantaneous playback, fast random access, and relatively high recording density. The information is typically encoded on the disc in the form of an optically readable sequence of light-reflective and light-scattering regions arranged in substantially circular tracks forming a spiral or concentric circular pattern over the information bearing surface of the disc.

Ordinarily, the light-reflective and light-scattering regions are initially formed in the disc using an optical transducer for directing onto the disc a collimated beam of high intensity light that is modulated by the information to be recorded. The disc is rotated about its central axis at a substantially constant angular velocity relative to the transducer, while the beam of light is moved radially with respect to the disc at a relatively slow, but constant, velocity. Each revolution of the disc thus results in the production of a separate, substantially circular information track. When recording video signals, the disc is ordinarily rotated at approximately 1800 r.p.m., whereby each information track contains the information for one video frame.

A typical system for rotating a disc at a constant angular velocity includes an oscillator for producing a reference signal having a prescribed constant frequency, and a servo for locking the angular velocity of the disc onto the frequency of the reference signal. The servo typically includes a spindle motor for rotating the disc, an AC tachometer coupled to the motor for producing a signal having a fre-

quency indicative of the angular velocity of the motor and a phase detector for comparing the tachometer signal with the reference signal and producing a control signal proportional to the difference in their respective phase angles. This control signal is suitably processed in a compensation circuit for producing a prescribed frequency response for the servo, and, in turn, amplified and coupled to the spindle motor to appropriately control its angular velocity.

Systems for encoding the discs at a constant angular velocity have not utilised all of the information storing capability of the discs, however, because the successive light-reflective and light-scattering regions forming information tracks near the periphery of the disc are significantly larger in size than the corresponding regions forming tracks near the centre of the disc. As a result, the density of the recorded information is substantially less at the periphery of the disc than near the centre of the disc, and substantially less information can be stored than if the recording density were more uniform.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing that there is a need for a method and apparatus for rotating an information storage disc, relative to a radially movable transducer, at an angular velocity that decreases as the radial position of the transducer increases, whereby information can be recorded on the disc with a more uniform recording density and discs with a substantially longer playing time can be produced. The present invention fulfills this need.

According to the present invention, apparatus for rotating an information storage disc in relation to a transducer according to the precharacterising part of claim 1 is characterised by means for producing from a radius signal dependent on the radius of the particular track where the transducer is positioned, an alternating current velocity signal having an instantaneous frequency inversely related to the radius of that track, and by means for rotating the disc at an angular velocity in synchronism with the frequency of that velocity signal.

The provision of the radius signal with its instantaneous frequency inversely related to the radius of the track enables the angular velocity of rotation of the disc to be very accurately and substantially instantaneously controlled in accordance with the radius.

Preferably that velocity signal can also be used for controlling the radial velocity of the transducer to provide a very efficient electronic coupling between the two drives. What is more the pitch between tracks can be varied substantially instantaneously by a simple electronic operation on the velocity signal. It is then simple to ensure that the tracks are substantially evenly spaced with respect to each other to assist further in getting maximum density of information storage on the disc.

The invention includes the use of such apparatus to record information tracks on the



disc and a method according to the precharacterising part of claim 7 and controlling the drive by generation of the alternating current velocity signal with its frequency inversely proportional to the radius of the selected track in combination with synchronism with the rotation of the disc with the frequency of that velocity signal.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the velocity signal produced by the VCO is applied to a spindle motor servo for synchronising the angular velocity of a spindle motor that rotates the disc with instantaneous frequency of the velocity signal, whereby the disc is moved at a substantially constant linear velocity relative to the transducer. Additionally, the velocity signal is coupled to a lens carriage driver for controllably rotating the lead screw, and thereby moving the focusing lens in a radial direction, at a corresponding velocity proportional to the frequency of the velocity signal. Thus, a uniformly high recording density for all of the information tracks on the disc is achieved.

Other aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiment, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which disclose, by way of example, the principles of the invention.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIGURE 1 is a simplified block diagram of apparatus in accordance with the present invention, for recording information in a plurality of substantially circular and concentrically arranged tracks on an information storage disc, at a substantially uniform recording density for the entire disc;

FIGURE 2 is a plan view of a video disc produced by the apparatus of Figure 1 showing, in schematic form, a plurality of frames of a video signal recorded on the disc, each of the frames having substantially the same length; and

FIGURE 3, is a plan view of the video disc of Figure 2, showing, in enlarged form, the successive light-reflective and light-scattering regions for two information tracks, one located near the periphery of the disc and the other near the center of the disc.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Referring now to the drawings, and particularly to Figure 1, there is shown a servo apparatus for rotating an information storage disc 11 about its central axis 13 at a precisely controlled angular velocity. The disc 11 is rotated relative to an optical transducer 15, which operates to record onto the disc information such as a conventional color television signal frequency modulated on a carrier.

The optical transducer 15 includes means for producing a collimated beam of light (not shown) modulated by the information to be recorded, along with a lens carriage 17, which is controllably movable by a lead screw 19, in a radial direction relative to the disc 11, to direct

the light beam onto a selected portion of the disc as the disc is rotated with respect to it. This produces a series of substantially circular information tracks (see Figure 2) forming a spiral on the surface of the disc, each track comprising an alternating sequence of light-reflective regions 21 and light-scattering regions 23 (Figure 3).

Referring again to Figure 1, the servo apparatus is shown to include means for producing a velocity signal having a frequency corresponding to the desired angular velocity of the information storage disc 11, along with a spindle motor servo 25, responsive to the velocity signal, for controllably rotating the disc at a corresponding angular velocity. The velocity signal has an instantaneous frequency substantially inversely proportional to the radius of the information track being recorded, whereby the track is moved at a substantially constant linear velocity relative to the lens carriage 17 and a uniform information recording density over the entire surface of the disc is achieved.

The apparatus of Figure 1 further includes a lens carriage driver 37, responsive to the velocity signal, for moving the lens carriage 17 radially relative to the disc 11 at a velocity corresponding to the frequency of the signal. Thus, the radial velocity of the lens carriage corresponds to the angular velocity of the disc, and resultant information tracks will be substantially equally spaced with respect to each other.

Since the information track being recorded is always moved at a constant linear velocity relative to the lens carriage 17, each video frame of a video signal being recorded will occupy an equal-length portion of an information track (or tracks) on the disc 11. Figure 2 shows, in schematic form, one frame 27 of the video signal, extending over one complete information track near the center of the disc 11, along with a plurality of consecutive video signal frames 29, 31, 33 and 35 extending over a pair of tracks located near the periphery of the disc, each of these latter frames extending over substantially less than a complete circumference of the disc.

Figure 3 shows, in enlarged form, the successive light-reflective and light-scattering regions 21 and 23 for a portion of the video signal frame designated 27, along with corresponding regions 21' and 23' for a portion of the frame designated 33. It should be noted that, since all video signal frames recorded on the disc 11 are substantially of equal length, the lengths of the respective light-scattering regions 23 and 23' are, likewise, substantially equal. Thus, a maximum information recording density over the entire surface of the disc 11 can be maintained, and the disc can be used to store a substantially longer-playing video signal than was possible with conventional constant angular velocity discs.

Referring again to Figure 1, the velocity



signal, which is at a frequency inversely proportional to the radius of the information track being recorded, is produced by a voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) 39 that is controlled by a control signal received over line 41 from an amplifier circuit 43. This amplifier circuit is appropriately coupled to the lead screw 19, such that as the lens carriage 17 is moved radially, the voltage of the control signal will automatically vary substantially inversely with the radius of the information track being recorded. Further, the VCO 39 generates a frequency substantially directly proportional to the voltage of the control signal input, so the frequency of the velocity signal produced by the VCO will likewise vary substantially inversely with the radius of the information track being recorded.

The amplifier 43 includes a conventional operational amplifier 47, with a fixed resistor 49 coupled between its output and negative input terminals, and with a potentiometer 45 coupled between its negative input terminal and a fixed voltage reference $+V_{REF}$. The potentiometer is mechanically coupled to the lead screw 19 that moves the lens carriage 17 and is adapted to produce a radius signal in the form of an electrical current that varies inversely with the radius of the lens carriage whereby the control signal produced by the amplifier 43 has a voltage likewise inversely proportional to the radius.

The spindle motor servo 25 operates in a conventional manner to synchronise the angular velocity of the disc 11 with the varying frequency of the velocity signal, whereby the disc is moved at a substantially constant linear velocity relative to the lens carriage 17. The servo includes a spindle motor 51 for rotating the disc 11 about its central axis 13, and an AC tachometer 53 mechanically coupled to the spindle motor for producing a tachometer signal having a frequency proportional to its angular velocity. The servo further includes a phase detector 55 for comparing the respective phase angles of the tachometer signal, supplied over line 57 from the tachometer, and the velocity signal, supplied on line 59 from the VCO 39, thereby producing a control signal proportional to the phase difference. This control signal is transmitted over line 61 to a conventional phase and amplitude compensator 63, and, in turn, over line 65 to an amplifier 67. The output of the amplifier is coupled over line 69 to the spindle motor 51 to appropriately control its angular velocity.

The lens carriage driver 37 operates in a conventional manner to drive the lens carriage 17 in a radial direction relative to the disc 11, at a velocity that corresponds to the frequency of the velocity signal. The driver 37 includes a divide-by-N circuit 71 for frequency dividing the velocity signal, supplied on line 59 from the VCO 39, to produce a carriage velocity control signal having a proportionately lower fre-

quency. This carriage velocity control signal is transmitted over line 73 to an amplifier 75, and, in turn, over line 77 to a synchronous lens carriage motor 79 for appropriately rotating the lead screw 15 to controllably move the lens carriage in a radial direction relative to the information disc 11. Thus, the radial velocity of the lens carriage is made to be inversely proportional to the radius of the information track being recorded, and the successive tracks will be substantially equally spaced with respect to each other.

Claims

1. Apparatus for rotating an information storage disc (11) relative to a transducer to define or follow a plurality of substantially circular and concentrically arranged information tracks, including a transducer (15) which is radially movable relative to said disc to be positioned in operative relationship to a selected one of the information tracks, and means (45) for producing a radius signal indicative of the radius of the particular information track in relation to which the transducer is positioned, and means for rotating the disc at an angular velocity inversely related to the radius of the selected track, characterised by means for producing from the radius signal an alternating current velocity signal (59) having an instantaneous frequency inversely related to the radius of the selected information track, and means (51) for rotating the disc at an angular velocity in synchronism with the frequency of said velocity signal.

2. Apparatus as defined in Claim 1 wherein said means for producing the velocity signal includes a potentiometer coupled to the radially movable transducer; and an oscillator (39) controlled by the output of the potentiometer.

3. Apparatus as defined in either preceding claim, wherein said means for rotating is a servomechanism that includes a motor (51); a tachometer (53) coupled to the motor for producing a tachometer signal having a frequency proportional to the angular velocity of the motor, and a phase detector (55) for comparing the respective phase angles of the tachometer signal and the velocity signal, and for producing a control signal (61) indicative of the phase differences, said control signal being coupled to the motor to control its angular velocity.

4. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim including means (37) for driving the transducer at a radial velocity controlled by the velocity signal.

5. The use of apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim to record on a storage disc a plurality of substantially circular and concentrically arranged tracks, on which the information is recorded at substantially uniform recording density.

6. The use of apparatus as claimed in Claim 5



signal, which is at a frequency inversely proportional to the radius of the information track being recorded, is produced by a voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) 39 that is controlled by a control signal received over line 41 from an amplifier circuit 43. This amplifier circuit is appropriately coupled to the lead screw 19, such that as the lens carriage 17 is moved radially, the voltage of the control signal will automatically vary substantially inversely with the radius of the information track being recorded. Further, the VCO 39 generates a frequency substantially directly proportional to the voltage of the control signal input, so the frequency of the velocity signal produced by the VCO will likewise vary substantially inversely with the radius of the information track being recorded.

The amplifier 43 includes a conventional operational amplifier 47, with a fixed resistor 49 coupled between its output and negative input terminals, and with a potentiometer 45 coupled between its negative input terminal and a fixed voltage reference $+V_{REF}$. The potentiometer is mechanically coupled to the lead screw 19 that moves the lens carriage 17 and is adapted to produce a radius signal in the form of an electrical current that varies inversely with the radius of the lens carriage whereby the control signal produced by the amplifier 43 has a voltage likewise inversely proportional to the radius.

The spindle motor servo 25 operates in a conventional manner to synchronise the angular velocity of the disc 11 with the varying frequency of the velocity signal, whereby the disc is moved at a substantially constant linear velocity relative to the lens carriage 17. The servo includes a spindle motor 51 for rotating the disc 11 about its central axis 13, and an AC tachometer 53 mechanically coupled to the spindle motor for producing a tachometer signal having a frequency proportional to its angular velocity. The servo further includes a phase detector 55 for comparing the respective phase angles of the tachometer signal, supplied over line 57 from the tachometer, and the velocity signal, supplied on line 59 from the VCO 39, thereby producing a control signal proportional to the phase difference. This control signal is transmitted over line 61 to a conventional phase and amplitude compensator 63, and, in turn, over line 65 to an amplifier 67. The output of the amplifier is coupled over line 69 to the spindle motor 51 to appropriately control its angular velocity.

The lens carriage driver 37 operates in a conventional manner to drive the lens carriage 17 in a radial direction relative to the disc 11, at a velocity that corresponds to the frequency of the velocity signal. The driver 37 includes a divide-by-N circuit 71 for frequency dividing the velocity signal, supplied on line 59 from the VCO 39, to produce a carriage velocity control signal having a proportionately lower fre-

quency. This carriage velocity control signal is transmitted over line 73 to an amplifier 75, and, in turn, over line 77 to a synchronous lens carriage motor 79 for appropriately rotating the lead screw 15 to controllably move the lens carriage in a radial direction relative to the information disc 11. Thus, the radial velocity of the lens carriage is made to be inversely proportional to the radius of the information track being recorded, and the successive tracks will be substantially equally spaced with respect to each other.

Claims

1. Apparatus for rotating an information storage disc (11) relative to a transducer to define or follow a plurality of substantially circular and concentrically arranged information tracks, including a transducer (15) which is radially movable relative to said disc to be positioned in operative relationship to a selected one of the information tracks, and means (45) for producing a radius signal indicative of the radius of the particular information track in relation to which the transducer is positioned, and means for rotating the disc at an angular velocity inversely related to the radius of the selected track, characterised by means for producing from the radius signal an alternating current velocity signal (59) having an instantaneous frequency inversely related to the radius of the selected information track, and means (51) for rotating the disc at an angular velocity in synchronism with the frequency of said velocity signal.

2. Apparatus as defined in Claim 1 wherein said means for producing the velocity signal includes a potentiometer coupled to the radially movable transducer; and an oscillator (39) controlled by the output of the potentiometer.

3. Apparatus as defined in either preceding claim, wherein said means for rotating is a servomechanism that includes a motor (51); a tachometer (53) coupled to the motor for producing a tachometer signal having a frequency proportional to the angular velocity of the motor, and a phase detector (55) for comparing the respective phase angles of the tachometer signal and the velocity signal, and for producing a control signal (61) indicative of the phase differences, said control signal being coupled to the motor to control its angular velocity.

4. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim including means (37) for driving the transducer at a radial velocity controlled by the velocity signal.

5. The use of apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim to record on a storage disc a plurality of substantially circular and concentrically arranged tracks, on which the information is recorded at substantially uniform recording density.

6. The use of apparatus as claimed in Claim 5



during which the tracks are recorded to be substantially evenly spaced with respect to their neighbours.

7. A method of causing relative movement between a transducer (15) and an information storage disc (11) on which information can be recorded in a plurality of substantially circular and concentrically arranged information tracks, in which the disc is rotated while the transducer is moved radially relative to the disc to be positioned in operative relationship with a selected one of the information tracks, and in which the disc is rotated at a varying angular velocity, and the transducer is driven at a varying radial velocity, that are both inversely related to the instantaneous radius of the transducer in relation to the disc, characterised by the steps of generating an alternating current velocity signal having an instantaneous frequency inversely proportional to the radius of the selected track, and synchronising the rotation of the disc with the frequency of the velocity signal.

8. A method as claimed in Claim 7 including the step of moving the transducer at a radial velocity controlled by the velocity signal.

9. A method as claimed in Claim 7 or Claim 8 in which the information is recorded on the tracks at a substantially uniform recording density.

10. A method as claimed in any of Claims 7—9, in which the tracks are substantially evenly spaced with respect to their neighbours.

Revendications

1. Appareil pour commander la rotation d'un disque de stockage d'information (11) par rapport à un transducteur pour définir ou suivre un certain nombre de pistes sensiblement circulaires et concentriquement agencées de l'information, comprenant un transducteur (15) qui est radialement mobile par rapport audit disque pour être placé en relation active avec une piste choisie parmi les pistes d'information, et un moyen (45) pour produire un signal de rayon indiquant le rayon de la piste particulière de l'information par rapport à laquelle le transducteur est placé, et un moyen pour commander la rotation du disque à une vitesse angulaire inversement en rapport avec le rayon de la piste choisie, caractérisé par un moyen pour produire, à partir du signal de rayon, un signal de vitesse en courant alternatif (59) dont la fréquence instantanée est inversement en rapport avec le rayon de la piste choisie de l'information, et un moyen (51) pour commander la rotation du disque à une vitesse angulaire en synchronisme avec la fréquence dudit signal de vitesse.

2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, où ledit moyen pour produire le signal de vitesse comprend un potentiomètre relié au transducteur

radialement mobile; et un oscillateur (39) commandé par la sortie du potentiomètre.

3. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, où ledit moyen pour commander la rotation est un servo mécanisme qui comprend un moteur (51); un tachymètre (53) relié au moteur pour produire un signal de tachymètre dont la fréquence est proportionnelle à la vitesse angulaire du moteur, et un détecteur de phase (55) pour comparer les angles respectifs de phase du signal de tachymètre et du signal de vitesse, et pour produire un signal de commande (61) indiquant les différences de phase, ledit signal de commande étant appliqué au moteur pour contrôler sa vitesse angulaire.

4. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant un moyen (37) pour entraîner le transducteur à une vitesse radiale contrôlée par le signal de vitesse.

5. Utilisation de l'appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, pour enregistrer sur un disque de stockage, un certain nombre de pistes sensiblement circulaires, et agencées concentriquement, où l'information est enregistrée à une densité sensiblement uniforme de stockage.

6. Utilisation de l'appareil selon la revendication 5, pendant la quelle les pistes sont enregistrées pour être sensiblement régulièrement espacées par rapport aux voisines.

7. Méthode pour provoquer un mouvement relatif entre un transducteur (15) et un disque de stockage de l'information (11) où l'information peut être enregistrée dans un certain nombre de pistes sensiblement circulaires et agencées concentriquement de l'information, où le disque est entraîné en rotation tandis que le transducteur est déplacé radialement par rapport au disque pour être placé en relation active avec une piste choisie parmi les pistes d'information, et où le disque est entraîné en rotation à une vitesse angulaire variable, et le transducteur est entraîné à une vitesse radiale variable, qui sont toutes deux inversement en rapport avec le rayon instantané du transducteur par rapport au disque, caractérisée par les étapes de produire un signal de vitesse en courant alternatif dont la fréquence instantanée est inversement proportionnelle au rayon de la piste choisie, et de synchroniser la rotation du disque sur la fréquence du signal de vitesse.

8. Méthode selon la revendication 7, comprenant les étapes de déplacer le transducteur à une vitesse radiale commandée par le signal de vitesse.

9. Méthode selon la revendication 7 ou la revendication 8, où l'information est enregistrée sur les pistes à une vitesse sensiblement uniforme d'enregistrement.

10. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 7 à 9, où les pistes sont sensiblement régulièrement espacées par rapport à leurs voisines.



Patentansprüche

1. Apparat zum Antreiben einer Informationsspeicherplatte (11) relativ zu einem Wandler, um eine Vielzahl von im wesentlichen kreisförmigen und konzentrisch angeordneten Informationsspuren zu definieren oder ihr zu folgen, mit einem Wandler (15), der relativ zur Platte radial bewegbar ist, um in Wirkbeziehung bezüglich einer ausgewählten Informationsspur positioniert zu werden, und einer Einrichtung (45) zum Erzeugen eines Radiussignals, das für den Radius der einzelnen Informationsspur kennzeichnend ist, bezüglich welcher der Wandler positioniert wird, und einer Einrichtung zum Antreiben der Platte mit einer Winkelgeschwindigkeit, die auf den Radius der ausgewählten Spur invers bezogen ist, gekennzeichnet durch eine Einrichtung zum Erzeugen eines Wechselstrom-Geschwindigkeitssignals (59) mit einer momentanen Frequenz, die auf den Radius der ausgewählten Informationsspur invers bezogen ist, aus dem Radiussignal, und durch eine Einrichtung (51) zum Antreiben der Platte mit einer Winkelgeschwindigkeit im Gleichlauf mit der Frequenz des Geschwindigkeitssignals.

2. Apparat nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Einrichtung zum Erzeugen des Geschwindigkeitssignals ein mit dem radial bewegbaren Wandler gekoppeltes Potentiometer; und einen vom Ausgang des Potentiometers gesteuerten Oszillator (39) enthält.

3. Apparat nach einem der beiden vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei dem die Einrichtung zum Antreiben ein Servomechanismus ist, der einen Motor (51); ein mit dem Motor gekoppeltes Tachometer (53) zur Erzeugung eines Tachometersignals, das eine zur Winkelgeschwindigkeit des Motors proportionale Frequenz hat, und einen Phasendetektor (55) zum Vergleichen der entsprechenden Phasenwinkel des Tachometersignals und des Geschwindigkeitssignals und zum Erzeugen eines für die Phasenunterschiede kennzeichnenden Steuersignals (61) enthält, wobei das Steuersignal an den Motor zur Steuerung von dessen Winkelgeschwindigkeit gekoppelt ist.

4. Apparat nach einem vorhergehenden An-

spruch, mit einer Einrichtung (37) zum Antreiben des Wandlers mit einer Radialgeschwindigkeit, die durch das Geschwindigkeitssignal gesteuert ist.

5. Verwendung des Apparates nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch zur Aufzeichnung einer Vielzahl von im wesentlichen kreisförmigen und konzentrisch angeordneten Spuren, auf denen die Information mit im wesentlichen gleichmäßiger Aufzeichnungsichte aufgezeichnet wird, auf eine Speicherplatte.

6. Verwendung des Apparates nach Anspruch 5, während der die Spuren so aufgezeichnet werden, daß sie im wesentlichen gleich von ihren Nachbarn beabstandet sind.

7. Verfahren zur Bewirkung einer Relativbewegung zwischen einem Wandler (15) und einer Informationsspeicherplatte (11), auf der Information in einer Vielzahl von im wesentlichen kreisförmigen und konzentrisch angeordneten Informationsspuren aufgezeichnet werden kann, bei dem die Platte gedreht wird, während der Wandler radial relativ zur Platte bewegt wird, um in Wirkbeziehung bezüglich einer ausgewählten Informationsspur positioniert zu werden, und bei dem die Platte mit einer variierenden Winkelgeschwindigkeit gedreht und der Wandler mit einer variierenden Radialgeschwindigkeit angetrieben wird, die beide auf den momentanen Radius des Wandlers relativ zur Platte invers bezogen sind, gekennzeichnet durch die Schritte der Erzeugung eines Wechselstrom-Geschwindigkeitssignals mit einer zum Radius der ausgewählten Spur umgekehrt proportionalen momentanen Frequenz, und der Synchronisierung der Drehung der Platte mit der Frequenz des Geschwindigkeitssignals.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, mit dem Schritt der Bewegung des Wandlers mit einer durch das Geschwindigkeitssignal gesteuerten Radialgeschwindigkeit.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7 oder 8, bei dem die Information auf den Spuren mit einer im wesentlichen gleichmäßigen Aufzeichnungsichte aufgezeichnet wird.

10. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 7—9, bei dem die Spuren im wesentlichen gleich von ihren Nachbarn beabstandet sind.

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