

Recording and reproduction of a trick mode video signal.

The invention relates to a recording arrangement for recording a digital video signal in slant tracks on a magnetic record carrier, the recording arrangement comprising

- an input terminal for receiving the digital video signal,
- channel encoding means for channel encoding the digital video signal so as to obtain a

5 channel signal suitable for recording in a track on said record carrier,

- writing means for writing the channel signal in the tracks, the writing means comprising at least a first and a second writing head having head gaps of different azimuth angles and located at the circumference of a rotatable head drum, to a record carrier obtained with the recording arrangement, and to a reproducing arrangement for reproducing the video signal

10 from the record carrier.

A recording arrangement as given in the opening paragraph is known from EP-A 492,704, document (1) in the list of references that can be found at the end of this application.

15 The known arrangement is a recording arrangement of the helical scan type and records an information signal comprising a digital audio signal and a digital video signal in audio signal recording sectors and video signal recording sectors respectively in subsequent tracks. Reference is made in this respect to the earlier filed European patent applications no.93.202.950, reference (2) in the list of references and no. 93.201.263, reference (3) in

20 the list of documents.

The prior art documents relate to proposals for the realisation of a new digital video cassette (DVC) recorder standard, which enables the recording and reproduction of digital video and digital audio on/from a longitudinal magnetic record carrier. This new digital video recorder standard will lead to new digital videorecorders/reproducers of the so-

25 called DVC type.

The invention aims at providing a recording arrangement which is capable of recording other type of information signals. More specifically, the invention aims at providing such information to be recorded that one or more trick modes during reproduction

of the signals from the record carrier are possible. The recording arrangement in accordance with the invention is characterized in that the recording arrangement is further provided with trick mode information generation means for deriving a trick mode video signal from the digital video signal, the channel encoding means being adapted to encode the trick mode video signal and the digital video signal so as to obtain a composite channel signal at its output, the writing means being adapted to write the composite channel signal in the tracks, that, for realizing a trick mode reproduction in a reproducing arrangement having reading means for reading the composite channel signal from the tracks, the reading means having at least a first and a second reading head located on a head drum such that the two heads are either located separately from each other at an angle around the circumference of the head drum or form a head pair of two rigidly connected heads located side by side, the first and second heads of the reading means having gaps with an azimuth angle which is substantially equal to the azimuth angle of the first and second write head respectively of the writing means, the transport speed of the record carrier in the said trick mode being n times the nominal transport velocity during normal play reproduction where n is an integer and comprises a divisor number p larger than 1, the channel encoding means are adapted to encode the trick mode video signal in such a way that in a group of $2p$ tracks the encoded trick mode video signal is recorded in a portion of a first, second and a third track in said group of $2p$ tracks, the first and second tracks being neighbouring tracks, the encoded trick mode information stored in the portion of the first track being different from the encoded trick mode information stored in the portion of the second track, the encoded trick mode information stored in the portion of the third track being equal to at least part of the encoded trick mode information which is stored in the portion of one of the first and second tracks. The invention is based on the recognition that such trick mode information should be recorded on the record carrier that trick modes are possible for reproducing arrangements having different kinds of scanner configurations. More specifically, the trick mode information recorded should enable trick modes to be realized in reproducing arrangements having either at least a pair of separate reading heads located at e.g. 180° at the circumference of the head drum, or at least one head pair of two rigidly connected heads located side by side at the circumference of the head drum. In accordance with the invention track portions in at least three tracks of a group of $2p$ tracks are filled with trick mode information.

During reproduction in a trick mode, in an arrangement having two separate heads at e.g. 180° at the circumference of the head drum, the first head of a pair of heads

reads the trick mode information recorded in the portion in the first track and the second head of the pair reads the trick mode information recorded in the portion in the at least third track, and if needed the trick mode information recorded in a portion in another track.

During reproduction in a trick mode, in an arrangement having at least one head pair at the circumference of the head drum, the first head of the head pair reads the trick mode information recorded in the portion in the first track and the second head of the pair reads the trick mode information recorded in the portion in the second track. As in both cases the information read from the track must be the same, it will be clear that the trick mode information recorded in the portion of the second track must be identical to the trick mode information stored in the portion in the third track and, if present, in the portion of said other track.

When the factor n is an odd number, the portions all can lie on the same position in the tracks. If n is an even number, the portion in the third track will not lie in the same position in the track as the position of the portions in the first and second tracks.

The recording arrangement may be further characterized in that, for realizing a second trick mode reproduction in said reproducing arrangement at a transport speed of the record carrier in the said second trick mode being $-n$ times the nominal transport velocity during normal play reproduction, the trick mode information generation means being further adapted to derive a second trick mode video signal from the digital video signal, the channel encoding means being adapted to encode the second trick mode video signal into an encoded second trick mode video signal in such a way that in said group of $2p$ tracks the said encoded second trick mode video signal is recorded in a portion of a fourth, fifth and a sixth track in said group of $2p$ tracks, the fourth and fifth tracks being neighbouring tracks, the encoded trick mode information stored in the portion of the fourth track being different from the encoded trick mode information stored in the portion of the fifth track, the encoded trick mode information stored in the portion of the sixth track being equal to at least part of the encoded trick mode information which is stored in the portion of one of the fourth and fifth tracks.

In the same way, for other trick mode velocities, trick mode information can be generated and stored in portions in the tracks.

It should be noted that various prior art documents relating to other ways of realizing trick modes during read out from a record carrier are given in the list of documents, see the documents (7), (8) and (9) in the list.



These and other aspects of the invention will be apparent from and elucidated with reference to the embodiments described hereafter in the figure description. In the figure description shows

- figure 1a, figure 1b and figure 1c each a scanner configuration of the recording arrangement or the reproducing arrangement,
- figure 2a to ~~2d~~^{2e} various track configurations for realizing a $2.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 3a to 3e various track configurations for realizing a $-2.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 4a to 4c various track configurations for realizing a $2.v_n$ trick mode and a $-2.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 5a to 5e various track configurations for realizing a $3.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 6a and 6b track configurations for realizing a $-3.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 7a and 7b track configurations for realizing a $3.v_n$ trick mode and a $-3.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 8a to 8e various track configurations for realizing a $4.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 9a and 9b track configurations for realizing a $-4.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 10a to 10c various track configurations for realizing a $4.v_n$ trick mode and a $-4.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 11 a track configuration for realizing a $5.v_n$ trick mode and a $-5.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 12a to 12c various track configurations for realizing a $6.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 13 a track configuration for realizing a $9.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 14 a track configuration for realizing a $27.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 15 a track configuration for realizing a $3.v_n$, a $9.v_n$ and a $27.v_n$ trick mode,
- figure 16 the location of the trick mode information in the tracks on a record carrier,
- figure 17 a sequence of I, B and P frames in an MPEG video datastream,
- figure 18 an embodiment of a recording arrangement,
- figure 19 an embodiment of a reproducing arrangement,
- figure 20 the format of a track on the record carrier,
- figure 21 the contents of one of the track parts in the track of figure 20,
- figure 22 an embodiment of the 'trick play' processing unit in the recording arrangement of figure 18,
- figure 23 the contents of a signal block comprising error correction encoded

'trick play' information,

figure 24 another error correction encoding on the 'trick play' information, and

figure 25 an embodiment of the 'trick play' processing unit in the reproducing arrangement of figure 19.

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Figures 1a to 1c show three scanner configurations for a recording arrangement and for a reproducing arrangement for realizing a 'normal play' reproduction mode and a 'trick play' reproduction mode. Figure 1a shows a scanner 1, provided with one head pair with heads denoted A and B, located side by side and being rigidly connected, and having gaps with different azimuth angles. Figure 1b shows a scanner 1', provided with a pair of separate heads, denoted A and B, with gaps having different azimuth angles and are located at the circumference of the head drum at an angle of 180° . Figure 1c shows a scanner 1'', provided with two head pairs, one head pair denoted A1, B1 and the second head pair denoted A2, B2. The heads in each head pair having gaps of different azimuth angles. Both head pairs are located at the circumference of the head drum at an angle of 180° .

It should be noted here that recording arrangements provided with the scanner configurations as per figures 1a or 1b, have the same rotational velocity of the head drum. Recording arrangements provided with the scanner configuration as per figure 1c has a rotational velocity for the head drum which is half the rotational velocity given above. In the same way, reproducing arrangements having the scanner configurations as per one of the figures 1a or 1b, have the same rotational velocity as the recording arrangements provided with the same scanner configuration. Reproducing arrangements having the scanner configuration as per figure 1c, have half that rotational velocity.

It should be noted that even other scanner configurations are possible, such as e.g. four separate heads located at 90° at the circumference of the head drum, two heads located at 180° now having the same azimuth angle. Or a scanner configuration with more than two head pairs.

Figure 2a shows how the heads A and B of the scanner configuration of figure 1a scan the tracks in a trick mode, where the record carrier has a velocity of twice the nominal velocity v_n in eg. the forward direction, where v_n is the velocity of the record carrier during reproduction in the normal play mode. Figure 2a shows a number of tracks T_1 to T_8 , where the odd numbered tracks have video information recorded in it with one of the heads A and B, that is with a head having a head gap with a certain azimuth angle, and the even numbered tracks have video information recorded in it with the head having the gap

with the other azimuth angle. It is assumed here that the head A reads the video information in the even numbered tracks and the head B reads the video information recorded in the odd numbered tracks.

5 In the 2 times v_n trick mode, the head pair scans the tracks as shown by the path lines denoted A and B. The head A reads the information recorded in the hatched portions in the track pairs T_2, T_3 and T_6, T_7 , where the head A reads the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_2 and T_4 and the head B reads the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_7 .

10 It should be noted here that, if the recording arrangement would have had the scanner configuration as per figure 1c, the same track paths would have been present, where the paths crossing the tracks T_2, T_3 would have been realized by the head pair A1,B1 and the paths crossing the tracks T_6, T_7 would have been realized by the head pair A2,B2.

15 It should be noted here that figure 2a gives the impression that the tracks lie exactly transverse to the length direction of the record carrier. This is not so. The tracks lie slant across the record carrier. Therefore, although the portions lie on the same height in the tracks, there will be a slight shift in the length direction of the track between the portions in the tracks T_1, T_2 and the tracks T_7, T_8 .

20 Figure 2b shows how the heads A and B of the scanner configuration of figure 1b scan the tracks in a trick mode, where the record carrier has the velocity of twice the nominal velocity v_n . Figure 2b shows the same number of tracks T_1 to T_8 of figure 2a. It is again assumed that the head A reads the video information in the even numbered tracks and the head B reads the video information recorded in the odd numbered tracks.

25 In the 2 times v_n trick mode, the heads A and B scan the tracks as shown by the path lines denoted A and B. The head B reads the information recorded in the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_7 . The head A scans the record carrier along the line denoted A, which lies exactly between the lines denoted B in figure 2b. The head A cannot read information from the track T_5 , as the head A has the wrong azimuth for reading information from the track T_5 . The head A is capable of reading information recorded in the tracks T_4 and T_6 , and can read the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_4 and T_6 ,
30 which hatched portions do not lie at the same height (or at the same location) as the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_7 .

The following can be said if it is required to read the same information from the record carrier when scanning the record carrier in one revolution of the head drum in the situations of figure 2a and 2b. The hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 2a can have the

same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 2b, and the hatched portion in the track T_7 in figure 2a then has the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_7 of figure 2b. As regards the contents of the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 2a and the hatched portions in the tracks T_4 and T_6 in figure 2b, the following can be said. The hatched
5 portion in the track T_6 in figure 2a can have the same contents as either the hatched portion in the track T_4 in figure 2b (in which case the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 2b is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it) or the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 2b (in which case the hatched portion in the track T_4 in figure 2b is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it). As an alternative, the hatched
10 portions in the tracks T_4 and T_6 in figure 2b can, as an example, be half as long and comprise together the same information as stored in the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 2a.

Figure 2c shows in fact the same situation as figure 2b, except for the fact that the hatched portions in the tracks T_2 and T_6 read by the head A are taken as a kind of
15 reference. The head B now scans the record carrier along the line denoted B, which lies exactly between the lines denoted A in figure 2c. The head B cannot read information from the track T_4 , as the head B has the wrong azimuth for reading information from the track T_4 . The head B is capable of reading information recorded in the tracks T_3 and T_5 , and can read the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_5 , which hatched
20 portions do not lie at the same height (or at the same location) as the hatched portions in the tracks T_2 and T_6 .

The following can be said if it is required to read the same information from the record carrier when scanning the record carrier in one revolution of the head drum in the situations of figure 2a and 2c. The hatched portion in the track T_2 in figure 2a can have the
25 same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_2 in figure 2c, and the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 2a then has the same contents as the track portion in the track T_6 in figure 2c. Now the following can be said about the contents of the track portions in the track T_3 in figure 2a and the tracks T_3 and T_5 in figure 2c. The hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 2a can have the same contents as either the hatched portion in the track T_3 (in which
30 case the hatched portion in the track T_5 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it) or the hatched portion in the track T_5 in figure 2c (in which case the hatched portion in the track T_3 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it). As an alternative, the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_5 in figure 2c can, as an example, be half as long and comprise together the same information as stored in the hatched

portion in the track T_3 in figure 2a.

The situations of the figures 2a and 2b can be combined so as to enable a two times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c. This results in the track format as shown in figure 2d. In a group of 4 tracks, denoted T_4 to T_7 , the hatched portions P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_6 and T_7 are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_6 and T_7 in figure 2a, and the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in the tracks T_6 and T_4 respectively correspond to the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_6 and T_4 respectively in figure 2b.

What has been said earlier in relation to the hatched portions in the tracks T_4 and T_6 in figure 2b, is thus equally valid for the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in figure 2d. That is: the hatched portion P_1 in the track T_6 has the same contents as either the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_6 (in which case the hatched portion P_4 in the track T_4 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it), or the hatched portion P_4 in the track T_4 (in which case the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_6 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it). As an alternative, the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in the tracks T_6 and T_4 in figure 2d can, as an example, be half as long and comprise together the same information as stored in the hatched portion P_1 in the track T_6 . For neighbouring groups of 4 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 2d, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of two times v_n .

It should further be noted that the portions that are located in one track, such as the portions P_1 and P_3 in the track T_6 in figure 2d need not directly adjoin each other, e.g. in the situation where the portions need not be that long as shown in figure 2d, for the reason that the amount of 'trick play' information to be stored in the tracks requires less large portions. So, there may be gaps present between those portions, where those gaps could have been used for storing 'normal play' information, that is: the information for realizing a 'normal play' reproduction. Further, the portion P_4 in the track P_4 may be located at a more lower location in that track.

As an alternative of combining the situations of figure 2a and 2b, the situations of the figures 2a and 2c can be combined so as to enable a two times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c. This results in the track format as shown in figure 2e. In a group of 4 tracks, denoted T_2 to T_5 , the hatched portions

P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_2 and T_3 are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_2 and T_3 in figure 2a, and the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in the tracks T_5 and T_3 correspond to the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_3 and T_5 in figure 2c. What has been said earlier in relation to the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_5 in figure 2c, is thus equally valid for the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in figure 2e. That is: the hatched portion P_2 in the track T_3 has the same contents as either the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_5 (in which case the hatched portion P_4 in the track T_3 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it), or the hatched portion P_4 in the track T_3 (in which case the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_5 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it). As an alternative, the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in the tracks T_5 and T_3 respectively in figure 2d can, as an example, be half as long and comprise together the same information as stored in the hatched portion P_2 in the track T_3 . For neighbouring groups of 4 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 2e, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of two times v_n . Further, what has been said above with reference to figure 2d for the position of the portions in the tracks, namely that they need not necessarily be adjoining to each other but can have a gap in between, is in general applicable, and thus also equally applicable here.

Figure 3a shows how the heads A and B of the scanner configuration of figure 1a scan the tracks in a trick mode, where the record carrier has a velocity of twice the nominal velocity v_n in the reverse direction, where v_n is the velocity of the record carrier during reproduction in the normal play mode. Figure 3a shows in the same way as figure 2a the tracks T_1 to T_8 .

In the 2 times v_n trick mode in the reverse direction (otherwise called the -2 times v_n trick mode), the head pair scans the tracks as shown by the path lines denoted A and B. The head A reads the information recorded in the hatched portions in the track pairs T_2, T_3 and T_6, T_7 , where the head A reads the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_2 and T_4 and the head B reads the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_7 .

It should again be noted here that, if the recording arrangement would have had the scanner configuration as per figure 1c, the same track paths would have been present, where the paths crossing the tracks T_2, T_3 would have been realized by the head pair A1, B1 and the paths crossing the tracks T_6, T_7 would have been realized by the head pair A2, B2.

Figure 3b shows how the heads A and B of the scanner configuration of figure

1b scan the tracks in a trick mode, where the record carrier has the velocity of minus twice the nominal velocity v_n . Figure 3b shows the same number of tracks T_1 to T_8 of figure 3a.

In the -2 times v_n trick mode, the heads A and B scan the tracks as shown by the path lines denoted A and B. The head B reads the information recorded in the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_7 . The head A scans the record carrier along the line denoted A, which lies exactly between the lines denoted B in figure 3b. The head A cannot read information from the track T_5 , as the head A has the wrong azimuth for reading information from the track T_5 . The head A is capable of reading information recorded in the tracks T_4 and T_6 , and can read the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_4 and T_6 , which hatched portions do not lie at the same height (or at the same location) as the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_7 .

The following can be said if it is required to read the same information from the record carrier when scanning the record carrier in one revolution of the head drum in the situations of figure 3a and 3b. The hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 3a can have the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 3b, and the hatched portion in the track T_7 in figure 3a then has the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_7 in figure 3b. Now, the following can be said as regards the hatched portions in the track T_6 of figure 3a and the tracks T_4 and T_6 in figure 3b. The hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 3a can have the same contents as either the hatched portion in the track T_4 in figure 3b (in which case the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 3b is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it), or the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 3b (in which case the hatched portion in the track T_4 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it). As an alternative, the hatched portions in the tracks T_4 and T_6 in figure 3b can, as an example, be half as long and comprise together the same information as stored in the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 3a.

Figure 3c shows in fact the same situation as figure 3b, except for the fact that the hatched portions in the tracks T_2 and T_6 read by the head A are taken as a kind of reference. The head B now scans the record carrier along the line denoted B, which lies exactly between the lines denoted A in figure 3c. The head B cannot read information from the track T_4 , as the head B has the wrong azimuth for reading information from the track T_4 . The head B is capable of reading information recorded in the tracks T_3 and T_5 , and can read the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_5 , which hatched portions do not lie at the same height (or at the same location) as the hatched portions in the tracks T_2 and T_6 .

The following can be said if it is required to read the same information from the record carrier when scanning the record carrier in one revolution of the head drum in the situations of figure 3a and 3c. The hatched portion in the track T_2 in figure 3a can have the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_2 in figure 3c, and the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 3a then has the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 3c. The following can be said as regards the hatched portions in the track T_3 in figure 3a and in the tracks T_3 and T_5 in figure 3c. The hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 3a can have the same contents as either the hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 3c (in which case the hatched portion in the track T_5 in figure 3c is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it) or the hatched portion in the track T_5 in figure 3c (in which case the hatched portion in the track T_3 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it). As an alternative, the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_5 in figure 3c can, as an example, be half as long and comprise together the same information as stored in the hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 3a.

The situations of the figures 3a and 3b can be combined so as to enable a minus two times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c. This results in the track format as shown in figure 3d. In a group of 4 tracks, denoted T_4 to T_7 , the hatched portions P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_6 and T_7 are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_6 and T_7 in figure 3a, and the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in the tracks T_6 and T_4 respectively correspond to the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_6 and T_4 in figure 3b. What has been said earlier in relation to the hatched portions in the tracks T_4 and T_6 in figure 3b, is thus equally valid for the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in figure 3d.

For neighbouring groups of 4 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 3d, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of minus two times v_n .

One general remark should be made here as regards a $+n.v_n$ trick mode and a $-n.v_n$ trick mode, more specifically as regards the patterns shown in figure 3d just described for the $-2.v_n$ trick mode and figure 2e for the $+2.v_n$ trick mode. When comparing the figures 2e and 3d it looks as if both patterns are mirror symmetrical. For explanatory reasons and for simplicity reasons they are. In reality however they are not, as the tracks run slant over the record carrier and the paths that a head runs across the record carrier in the $+n.v_n$

trick mode and the $-n.v_n$ trick mode are not mirror symmetrical around a line exactly transverse to the record carrier. As a result, the position of the portions P_3 in the track T_5 in figure 2e and P_4 in the track T_4 in figure 3d will not be the same. In the same way, the position of the portions P_4 in the track T_3 in figure 2d and P_3 in the track T_6 in figure 3d will not be the same, see also the description to figures 4a to 4c. For the same reasons as given above, the two portions P_{1-} and P_{2-} will also be slightly shifted relative to each other in the length direction of the tracks.

As an alternative to combining the figures 3a and 3b, the situations of the figures 3a and 3c can be combined so as to enable a minus two times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c. This results in the track format as shown in figure 3e. In a group of 4 tracks, denoted T_2 to T_5 , the hatched portions P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_2 and T_3 are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_2 and T_3 in figure 3a, and the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in the tracks T_5 and T_4 correspond to the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_5 and T_3 in figure 3c. What has been said earlier in relation to the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_5 in figure 3c, is thus equally valid for the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in figure 3e. For neighbouring groups of 4 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 3e, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of minus two times v_n .

Figure 4a shows a combination of the formats of figure 2d and 3e, so as to realize both trick modes, that is: the 2 times v_n trick mode and the -2 times v_n trick mode. Figure 4a shows again a group of 4 tracks T_a to T_d . The portions denoted P_{1+} to P_{4+} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_4 respectively shown in figure 2d and the portions denoted P_{1-} to P_{4-} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_4 respectively shown in figure 3e. For neighbouring groups of 4 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 4a, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of plus and minus two times v_n .

Previously, it has been said that the position of the portions in the tracks differ for the $+n.v_n$ trick mode and the $-n.v_n$ trick mode. As a result, the portions P_{1-} , P_{2-} and P_{1+} , P_{2+} need not lie on the same height in a track. Further, assuming the portions P_{1-} , P_{2-} and P_{1+} , P_{2+} lie on substantially the same height in the tracks, the distance between the portions P_{2-} and P_{4-} in the track T_b will be different from the distance between the portions

P_{1+} and P_{3+} in the track T_c , and the distance between the portions P_{1-} and P_{4+} in the track T_a will be different from the distance between the portions P_{2+} and P_{3-} in the track T_d . The same, or an equivalent reasoning will be valid for all the other combinations of a $+n.v_n$ trick mode pattern and a $-n.v_n$ trick mode pattern.

5 Figure 4b shows a combination of the formats of figure 2e and 3d, so as to realize both trick modes, that is: the 2 times v_n trick mode and the -2 times v_n trick mode. Figure 4b shows again a group of 4 tracks T_a to T_d . The portions denoted P_{1+} to P_{4+} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_4 respectively shown in figure 2e and the portions denoted P_{1-} to P_{4-} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_4 respectively shown in figure 3d. For
10 neighbouring groups of 4 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 4b, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of plus and minus two times v_n .

 Figure 4c shows a combination of the formats of figure 2d and 3d, so as to
15 realize both trick modes, that is: the 2 times v_n trick mode and the -2 times v_n trick mode. Figure 4c shows again a group of 4 tracks T_a to T_d . The portions denoted P_{1+} to P_{4+} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_4 respectively shown in figure 2d and the portions denoted P_{1-} to P_{4-} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_4 respectively shown in figure 3d. For
20 neighbouring groups of 4 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 4b, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of plus and minus two times v_n . The difference with the formats of figure 4a and 4b is that the trick mode information in the portions P_{1+} and P_{2+} , the portions P_{1-} and P_{2-} do not lie at the same height (in the same location) in a track.

25 It will be clear that a fourth format could have been obtained when combining the formats of figure 2e and 3e.

 Further, it should be noted that the in each group of four tracks as shown in the figures 4a to 4c, the information contents of the portions P_{1+} and P_{1-} , and the information contents of the portions P_{2-} and P_{2+} can be equal to each other

30 Figure 5a now shows how the heads A and B of the scanner configuration of figure 1a scan the tracks in a trick mode, where the record carrier has a velocity of three times the nominal velocity v_n in eg. the forward direction.

 In the 3 times v_n trick mode, the head pair scans the tracks as shown by the path lines denoted A and B. The head A reads the information recorded in the hatched

portions in the track pairs T_2, T_3 and T_8, T_9 , where the head A reads the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_2 and T_8 and the head B reads the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_9 .

5 It should be noted here that, if the recording arrangement would have had the scanner configuration as per figure 1c, the same track paths would have been present, where the paths crossing the tracks T_2, T_3 would have been realized by the head pair A1,B1 and the paths crossing the tracks T_8, T_9 would have been realized by the head pair A2,B2.

Figure 5b shows how the heads A and B of the scanner configuration of figure 1b scan the tracks in a trick mode, where the record carrier has the velocity of three times the nominal velocity v_n . Figure 5b shows the same number of tracks T_1 to T_9 of figure 5a.

10 In the 3 times v_n trick mode, the heads A and B scan the tracks as shown by the path lines denoted A and B. The head B reads the information recorded in the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_9 . The head A scans the record carrier along the line denoted A, which lies exactly between the lines denoted B in figure 5b. The head A can read information from the hatched portion in the track T_6 , as the head A has the correct azimuth for reading information from the track T_6 .

The following can be said if it is required to read the same information from the record carrier when scanning the record carrier in one revolution of the head drum in the situations of figure 5a and 5b. The hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 5a can have the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 5b, and the hatched portion in the track T_9 in figure 5a then has the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_9 of figure 5b. As regards the contents of the hatched portion in the track T_8 in figure 5a and the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 5b, it can be said they both have the same contents.

Figure 5c shows in fact the same situation as figure 5b, except for the fact that the hatched portions in the tracks T_2 and T_8 read by the head A are taken as a kind of reference. The head B now scans the record carrier along the line denoted B, which lies exactly between the lines denoted A in figure 5c. The head B can read information from the track T_5 , as the head B has the correct azimuth for reading information from the track T_5 .

The following can be said if it is required to read the same information from the record carrier when scanning the record carrier in one revolution of the head drum in the situations of figure 5a and 5c. The hatched portion in the track T_2 in figure 5a can have the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_2 in figure 5c, and the hatched portion in the track T_8 in figure 5a then has the same contents as the track portion in the track T_8 in figure 5c. Now the following can be said about the contents of the hatched portion in the

track T_3 in figure 5a and the hatched portion in the track T_5 in figure 5c. The hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 5a has the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_5 in figure 5c.

The situations of the figures 5a and 5b can be combined so as to enable a three times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c. This results in the track format as shown in figure 5d. In a group of 6 tracks, denoted T_4 to T_9 , the hatched portions P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_8 and T_9 are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_8 and T_9 in figure 5a, and the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_6 corresponds to the hatched portion shown in the track T_6 in figure 5b.

What has been said earlier in relation to the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 5b, is thus equally valid for the hatched portion P_3 in figure 5d. That is: the hatched portion P_1 in the track T_8 has the same contents as the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_6 . For neighbouring groups of 6 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 5d, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of three times v_n .

As an alternative, the situations of the figures 5a and 5c can be combined so as to enable a three times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c. This results in the track format as shown in figure 5e. In a group of 6 tracks, denoted T_2 to T_7 , the hatched portions P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_2 and T_3 are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_2 and T_3 in figure 5a, and the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_5 corresponds to the hatched portion shown in the track T_5 in figure 5c. What has been said earlier in relation to the hatched portion in the track T_5 in figure 5c, is thus equally valid for the hatched portion P_3 in figure 5e. That is: the hatched portion P_2 in the track T_3 has the same contents as the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_5 . For neighbouring groups of 6 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 5e, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of three times v_n .

The same exercise as has been carried out with reference to figure 3, for the minus 2 times v_n trick mode, can be carried out for the minus 3 times v_n trick mode. The results are shown in figure 6a and 6b.

In order to enable a minus three times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner

configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c, a track format as shown in figure 6a can be used. In a group of 6 tracks, denoted T_4 to T_7 , the hatched portions P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_8 and T_9 are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_8 and T_9 in figure 5a, and the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_6 has the same contents as the hatched portion P_1 in the track T_8 . For neighbouring groups of 6 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 6a, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of minus three times v_n .

It will become clear when comparing the groups of 6 tracks shown in figure 5d and 6a, that both groups are the same.

As an alternative, the track format of figure 6b can be obtained so as to enable a minus three times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c. In a group of 6 tracks, denoted T_2 to T_7 , the hatched portions P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_2 and T_3 are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_2 and T_3 in figure 5a, and the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_5 has the same contents as the portion P_2 in the track T_3 . For neighbouring groups of 6 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 6b, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of minus three times v_n . Again, it can be said that, when comparing the groups of 6 tracks shown in figure 5e and 6b, that both groups are the same.

Figure 7a shows a combination of the formats of figure 5d and 6b, so as to realize both trick modes, that is: the 3 times v_n trick mode and the -3 times v_n trick mode. Figure 7a shows again a group of 6 tracks T_a to T_f . The portions denoted P_{1+} to P_{3+} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_3 respectively shown in figure 5d and the portions denoted P_{1-} to P_{3-} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_3 respectively shown in figure 6b. For neighbouring groups of 6 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 7a, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of plus and minus three times v_n .

Figure 7b shows a combination of the formats of figure 5e and 6a, so as to realize both trick modes, that is: the 3 times v_n trick mode and the -3 times v_n trick mode. Figure 7b shows again a group of 6 tracks T_a to T_f . The portions denoted P_{1+} to P_{3+} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_3 respectively shown in figure 5e and the portions denoted

P_1 to P_3 correspond to the portions P_1 to P_3 respectively shown in figure 6a. For neighbouring groups of 6 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 7b, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of plus and minus three times v_n .

It will be evident that also the formats of the figures 5a and 6a or the formats of the figures 5e and 6b would have been combined. In that situation, the portions for the forward trick mode and the reverse trick mode do not lie at the same position in the tracks.

Figure 8a shows how the heads A and B of the scanner configuration of figure 1a scan the tracks in a trick mode, where the record carrier has a velocity of four times the nominal velocity v_n in eg. the forward direction, where v_n is the velocity of the record carrier during reproduction in the normal play mode.

In the 4 times v_n trick mode, the head pair scans the tracks as shown by the path lines denoted A and B. The head A reads the information recorded in the hatched portions in the track pairs T_2, T_3 and T_{10}, T_{11} , where the head A reads the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_2 and T_{10} and the head B reads the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_{11} .

It should be noted here that, if the recording arrangement would have had the scanner configuration as per figure 1c, the same track paths would have been present, where the paths crossing the tracks T_2, T_3 would have been realized by the head pair A1, B1 and the paths crossing the tracks T_{10}, T_{11} would have been realized by the head pair A2, B2.

Figure 8b shows how the heads A and B of the scanner configuration of figure 1b scan the tracks in a trick mode, where the record carrier has the velocity of four times the nominal velocity v_n . Figure 8b shows the same tracks as figure 8a.

In the 4 times v_n trick mode, the heads A and B scan the tracks as shown by the path lines denoted A and B. The head B reads the information recorded in the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_{11} . The head A scans the record carrier along the line denoted A, which lies exactly between the lines denoted B in figure 8b. The head A cannot read information from the track T_7 , as the head A has the wrong azimuth for reading information from the track T_7 . The head A is capable of reading information recorded in the tracks T_6 and T_8 , and can read the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_6 and T_8 , which hatched portions do not lie at the same height (or at the same location) as the hatched portions in the tracks T_3 and T_{11} .

The following can be said if it is required to read the same information from

the record carrier when scanning the record carrier in one revolution of the head drum in the situations of figure 8a and 8b. The hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 8a can have the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 8b, and the hatched portion in the track T_{11} in figure 8a then has the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_{11} of figure 8b. As regards the contents of the hatched portion in the track T_{10} in figure 8a and the hatched portions in the tracks T_6 and T_8 in figure 8b, the following can be said. The hatched portion in the track T_{10} in figure 8a can have the same contents as either the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 8b (in which case the hatched portion in the track T_8 in figure 8b is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it) or the hatched portion in the track T_8 in figure 8b (in which case the hatched portion in the track T_6 in figure 8b is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it). As an alternative, the hatched portions in the tracks T_6 and T_8 in figure 8b can, as an example, be half as long and comprise together the same information as stored in the hatched portion in the track T_{10} in figure 8a.

Figure 8c shows in fact the same situation as figure 8b, except for the fact that the hatched portions in the tracks T_2 and T_{10} read by the head A are taken as a kind of reference. The head B now scans the record carrier along the line denoted B, which lies exactly between the lines denoted A in figure 8c. The head B cannot read information from the track T_6 , as the head B has the wrong azimuth for reading information from the track T_6 . The head B is capable of reading information recorded in the tracks T_5 and T_7 , and can read the information stored in the hatched portions in the tracks T_5 and T_7 , which hatched portions do not lie at the same height (or at the same location) as the hatched portions in the tracks T_2 and T_{10} .

The following can be said if it is required to read the same information from the record carrier when scanning the record carrier in one revolution of the head drum in the situations of figure 8a and 8c. The hatched portion in the track T_2 in figure 8a can have the same contents as the hatched portion in the track T_2 in figure 8c, and the hatched portion in the track T_{10} in figure 8a then has the same contents as the track portion in the track T_{10} in figure 8c. Now the following can be said about the contents of the track portions in the track T_3 in figure 8a and the tracks T_5 and T_7 in figure 8c. The hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 8a can have the same contents as either the hatched portion in the track T_5 (in which case the hatched portion in the track T_7 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it) or the hatched portion in the track T_7 in figure 8c (in which case the hatched portion in the track T_5 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it).

As an alternative, the hatched portions in the tracks T_5 and T_7 in figure 8c can, as an example, be half as long and comprise together the same information as stored in the hatched portion in the track T_3 in figure 8a.

The situations of the figures 8a and 8b can be combined so as to enable a four
5 times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c. This results in the track format as shown in figure 8d. In a group of 8 tracks, denoted T_4 to T_{11} , the hatched portions P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_{10} and T_{11} are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_{10} and T_{11} in figure 8a, and the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in
10 the tracks T_6 and T_8 respectively correspond to the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_6 and T_8 respectively in figure 8b.

What has been said earlier in relation to the hatched portions in the tracks T_6 and T_8 in figure 8b, is thus equally valid for the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in figure 8d. That is: the hatched portion P_1 in the track T_{10} has the same contents as either the hatched
15 portion P_3 in the track T_6 (in which case the hatched portion P_4 in the track T_8 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it), or the hatched portion P_4 in the track T_8 (in which case the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_6 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it). As an alternative, the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in the tracks T_6 and T_8 in figure 8d can, as an example, be half as long and comprise together the
20 same information as stored in the hatched portion P_1 in the track T_{10} . For neighbouring groups of 8 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 8d, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of four times v_n .

As an alternative, the situations of the figures 8a and 8c can be combined so as
25 to enable a four times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c. This results in the track format as shown in figure 8e. In a group of 8 tracks, denoted T_2 to T_9 , the hatched portions P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_2 and T_3 are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_2 and T_3 in figure 8a, and the hatched
30 portions P_3 and P_4 in the tracks T_5 and T_7 correspond to the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_5 and T_7 in figure 8c. What has been said earlier in relation to the hatched portions in the tracks T_5 and T_7 in figure 8c, is thus equally valid for the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in figure 8e. That is: the hatched portion P_2 in the track T_3 has the same contents as either the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_5 (in which case the hatched portion P_4 in the track T_7 is

not needed, or can be used to store other information in it), or the hatched portion P_4 in the track T_7 (in which case the hatched portion P_3 in the track T_5 is not needed, or can be used to store other information in it). As an alternative, the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 in the tracks T_5 and T_7 respectively in figure 8e can, as an example, be half as long and comprise together the same information as stored in the hatched portion P_2 in the track T_3 . For neighbouring groups of 8 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 8e, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of four times v_n .

The same exercise as has been carried out with reference to figure 3, for the minus 2 times v_n trick mode, can be carried out for the minus 4 times v_n trick mode. The results are shown in figure 9a and 9b.

In order to enable a minus four times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c, a track format as shown in figure 9a can be used. In a group of 8 tracks, denoted T_4 to T_{11} , the hatched portions P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_{10} and T_{11} are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_{10} and T_{11} in figure 8a. The hatched portion P_3 in the track T_8 has the same contents as the hatched portion P_1 in the track T_{10} , in that case the hatched portion P_4 need not be present. The hatched portion P_4 in the track T_6 has the same contents as the hatched portion P_1 in the track T_{10} , in that case the hatched portion P_3 need not be present. Or the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 are both present and the information contained in the portion P_1 is included in both portions P_3 and P_4 , which portions may therefore be shorter, viewed in the track direction.

For neighbouring groups of 8 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 9a, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of minus four times v_n .

As an alternative, the track format of figure 9b can be obtained so as to enable a minus four times v_n trick mode for reproducing arrangements having either the scanner configuration of figure 1a, or the scanner configuration of figure 1b, or the scanner configuration of figure 1c. In a group of 8 tracks, denoted T_2 to T_9 , the hatched portions P_1 and P_2 in the tracks T_2 and T_3 are the same as the hatched portions shown in the tracks T_2 and T_3 in figure 8a. The hatched portion P_3 in the track T_7 has the same contents as the hatched portion P_2 in the track T_3 , in that case the hatched portion P_4 need not be present. The hatched portion P_4 in the track T_5 has the same contents as the hatched portion P_2 in the

track T_2 , in that case the hatched portion P_3 need not be present. Or the hatched portions P_3 and P_4 are both present and the information contained in the portion P_2 is included in both portions P_3 and P_4 , which portions may therefore be shorter, viewed in the track direction.

For neighbouring groups of 8 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 9b, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of minus four times v_n .

Figure 10a shows a combination of the formats of figure 8d and 9b, so as to realize both trick modes, that is: the 4 times v_n trick mode and the -4 times v_n trick mode. Figure 10a shows again a group of 8 tracks T_a to T_h . The portions denoted P_{1+} to P_{4+} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_4 respectively shown in figure 8d and the portions denoted P_{1-} to P_{4-} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_4 respectively shown in figure 9b. For neighbouring groups of 8 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 10a, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of plus and minus four times v_n .

Figure 10b shows a combination of the formats of figure 8e and 9a, so as to realize both trick modes, that is: the 4 times v_n trick mode and the -4 times v_n trick mode. Figure 10b shows again a group of 8 tracks T_a to T_h . The portions denoted P_{1+} to P_{4+} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_4 respectively shown in figure 8e and the portions denoted P_{1-} to P_{4-} correspond to the portions P_1 to P_4 respectively shown in figure 9a. For neighbouring groups of 8 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 10b, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of plus and minus four times v_n .

Figure 10c shows how the group of 8 tracks shown in figure 10a can be brought back to a group of 4 tracks by 'shifting' the '+' trick mode information over 4 tracks to the left. Further, it is assumed that all information included in the portion P_{2-} is also included in the portion P_{4-} , so that the portion P_{3-} has been left out. In the same way, it is assumed that all information included in the portion P_{1+} is also included in the portion P_{4+} , so that the portion P_{3+} has been left out. For neighbouring groups of 4 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 10c, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of plus and minus four times v_n . Further, those groups

may contain the same information.

As will be apparent, other formats are also possible for realizing the plus and minus four trick mode.

5 Without giving a further derivation, reference is made to figure 11 which shows an example of a group of 10 tracks T_a to T_j for realizing a 5 times v_n trick mode in either the forward or the reverse direction. The contents of the portion P_{3+} is equal to the contents of the portion P_{1+} and the contents of the portion P_{3-} is equal to the contents of the portion P_{2-} .

10 For neighbouring groups of 10 tracks an identical track format is present at the same locations in those groups as in the group shown in figure 11, for the storage of trick mode information, so as to realize a trick mode reproduction at a tape transport speed of plus and minus five times v_n .

Figure 12a shows the track format for a 6 times v_n trick mode in the forward
15 direction. A group of 12 tracks can be identified that will be repeated for subsequent groups of 12 tracks. Those groups of 12 tracks comprise different trick mode information, of course. Figure 12b shows the format of figure 12a, in the form of the portions P_{1+} to P_{4+} in the tracks T_a , T_b , T_h and T_f respectively. Figure 12b shows however the format of figure 12a repeated three times inside the group of 12 tracks. As a result, track portions P_{1+}' to P_{4+}' are present in the tracks T_e , T_f , T_i and T_j respectively, where the information contents of the portions P_{q+} and P_{q+}' are equal, where q runs from 1 to 4. Further are shown the portions P_{1+}'' to P_{4+}'' in the tracks T_i and T_j . The portions P_{3+}'' and P_{4+}'' are present in the next group of 12 tracks and thus not shown. The information contents of the portions P_{1+}'' and P_{1+} are equal and the information contents of the portions P_{2+}'' and P_{2+} are equal.
20
25 Now groups of 4 tracks can be identified in figure 12b, namely a group of tracks T_e to T_h , or a group a group of tracks T_i to T_l . Those groups have the same format and also the same information.

In another embodiment that largely resembles the format of figure 12b, three
30 identical groups of 4 tracks are visible, also having the same contents, namely the group of tracks T_a to T_d , T_e to T_h and T_i to T_l . The groups of tracks T_e to T_h and T_i to T_l were already the same. Now the portion T_{3+}'' is shifted from its position in a track in the next group of 12 tracks to the same position in the track T_d , and the portion T_{4+}'' is also shifted from its position in a track in the next group of 12 tracks to the same position in the track T_b , so that the group of tracks T_a to T_d has become identical to the other two groups of 4



tracks. It will be evident that during reproduction using the portions P_{1+} in the track T_i , P_{3+} as positioned in the track T_d and/or P_{4+} as positioned in the track T_b , the information in the portions P_{3+} and/or P_{4+} now comes too early, so that the information read out from those portions should be delayed over one rotation of the head drum before processing.

5 Figure 12c shows the format of figure 12a, in the form of the portions P_{1+} to P_{4+} in the tracks T_a , T_b , T_h and T_f respectively. Figure 12c shows however the format of figure 12a repeated two times inside the group of 12 tracks. As a result, track portions P_{1+} , P_{2+} and P_{4+} are present in the tracks T_g , T_h and T_i respectively. The portion P_{3+} is present in the next group of 12 tracks and thus not shown. The information contents of the
 10 portions P_{1+} and P_1 are equal and the information contents of the portions P_{2+} and P_2 are equal. Now groups of 6 tracks can be identified in figure 12c, namely a group of tracks T_g to T_i . Subsequent groups of 6 tracks have the same format but do not comprise the same information. But, again, the portion P_{3+} may be shifted from its position in a track in the next group of 12 tracks to the same position in the track T_b in the first group of 6 tracks T_a to T_f , which position is the same position as the position of the portion P_{3+} in the track T_h .
 15 In this way two identical groups of 6 tracks has been obtained, where when using the portions P_{1+} and the portion P_{3+} in the trick mode, the information from the portion P_{3+} comes too early.

It should be noted that having the format of figure 12b or 12c results in a
 20 quicker locking-in during read out in the trick mode, as searching for a group of 12 tracks lasts longer than searching for a group of 4 or a group of 6 tracks. See also the discussion given below.

Figure 13 shows the track format for a 9 times v_n trick mode in the forward direction. One could argue that the trick mode information could be stored in the track
 25 portions of the tracks T_1 , T_2 , T_{10} , T_{19} and T_{20} . However, in this case, a large lock-in time is needed in order to lock the heads on exactly those tracks that contain the portions of trick mode information.

Therefore, a group of 18 tracks is visible where the information in the track
 portions having hatched lines from bottom left to top right is the same, and where the
 30 information in the track portions having hatched lines from top left to bottom right also have the same information content. The information contents in the portions in the tracks T_1 , T_2 and T_4 in the group of 18 tracks is thus repeated two times. That is: the information contents in the portion in the track T_1 is repeated in the portions in the tracks T_7 and T_{13} and the information contents in the portions in the tracks T_2 and T_4 (which are the same) is repeated

in the portions in the tracks T_8 , T_{10} , T_{14} and T_{16} .

During reproduction in the 9 times v_n trick mode, the record carrier speed can now be controlled in such a way that the heads lock on one of the three pairs of track portions (to be explained here below) in each group, so that the trick mode information recorded in each group can be read by the heads. Because of the fact that three positions within each group are present to lock the heads on, a smaller lock-in time is required.

Assuming that the scanner configuration is in accordance with figure 1a or 1c, a head pair A_i, B_i can scan either the portions in the tracks pairs T_1, T_2 ; T_{19}, T_{20} ; etc, or the track pairs T_7, T_8 ; T_{25}, T_{26} ; etc, or the track pairs T_{13}, T_{14} ; T_{31}, T_{32} ; etc in the subsequent groups of 18 tracks. Assuming that the scanner configuration is in accordance with figure 1b, the heads A,B can scan either the portions in the tracks pairs T_1, T_{10} ; T_{19}, T_{28} ; etc, or the track pairs T_7, T_{16} ; T_{25}, T_{34} ; etc, or the track pairs T_{13}, T_{22} ; T_{31}, T_{40} (not shown); etc in the subsequent groups of 18 tracks.

As can be seen in figure 13, trick mode information for the -9 times v_n trick mode can be inserted in the intermediate tracks, in an equivalent manner as explained above.

Figure 14 shows the track format for a 27 times v_n trick mode in the forward direction. One could argue that the trick mode information could be stored in the track portions of the tracks T_1 , T_2 , T_{28} , T_{55} and T_{56} . However, in this case, an even larger lock-in time is needed in order to lock the heads on exactly those tracks that contain the portions of trick mode information.

Therefore, a group of 54 tracks is visible where the information in the track portions having hatched lines from bottom left to top right is the same, and where the information in the track portions having hatched lines from top left to bottom right also have the same information content. The information contents in the portions in the tracks T_1 , T_2 and T_4 in the group of 54 tracks is thus repeated 8 times. That is: the information contents in the portion in the track T_1 is repeated in the portions in the tracks T_7 , T_{13} , T_{19} , T_{25} , T_{31} , T_{37} , T_{43} and T_{49} and the information contents in the portions in the tracks T_2 and T_4 (which are the same) is repeated in the portions in the tracks T_8 , T_{10} , T_{14} , T_{16} , T_{20} , T_{22} , T_{26} , T_{28} , T_{32} , T_{34} , T_{38} , T_{40} , T_{44} , T_{46} , T_{50} and T_{52} .

During reproduction in the 27 times v_n trick mode, the record carrier speed can now be controlled in such a way that the heads lock on one of the nine pairs of track portions (to be explained here below) in each group, so that the trick mode information recorded in each group can be read by the heads. Because of the fact that nine positions within each group are present to lock the heads on, a smaller lock-in time is required.

Assuming that the scanner configuration is in accordance with figure 1a or 1c, a head pair A_i, B_i can scan either the portions in the tracks pairs T_1, T_2 ; T_{55}, T_{56} ; etc, or the track pairs T_7, T_8 ; T_{61}, T_{62} (both not shown); etc, or the track pairs T_{13}, T_{14} ; T_{67}, T_{68} (both not shown); etc, or the track pairs T_{19}, T_{20} ; T_{73}, T_{74} (both not shown), etc, and so on, in the subsequent groups of 54 tracks. Assuming that the scanner configuration is in accordance with figure 1b, the heads A,B can scan either the portions in the tracks pairs T_1, T_{28} ; T_{55}, T_{82} (not shown); etc, or the track pairs T_7, T_{34} ; T_{61}, T_{88} (both not shown); etc, or the track pairs T_{13}, T_{40} ; T_{67}, T_{94} (both not shown); etc, and so on, in the subsequent groups of 54 tracks.

As can be seen in figure 14, trick mode information for the -27 times v_n trick mode can be inserted in the intermediate tracks, in an equivalent manner as explained above.

Figure 15 shows a combined track format for enabling a $3x$, $9x$ and $27x$ trick mode in the forward direction. The trick mode information for the $3x$ v_n trick mode is included in the groups of 6 tracks, in the way as explained with reference to figure 5. The groups of 6 tracks are denoted by $G_{3,1}$ to $G_{3,6}$ in figure 15. The trick mode information for the $9x$ v_n trick mode is included in the groups of 18 tracks, in the way as explained with reference to figure 13. The groups of 18 tracks are denoted by $G_{18,1}$ and $G_{18,2}$ in figure 15. The trick mode information for the $27x$ v_n trick mode is included in the groups of 54 tracks, in the way as explained with reference to figure 14. Only one such group of 54 tracks is shown in figure 15, but not complete, and is denoted by $G_{27,1}$.

As can be seen in figure 15, the length of the portions for the various trick mode velocities decrease for increasing trick mode velocity. This for the reason that for higher trick mode velocities, the angle between the track and the path along which a head traverses the record carrier increases, so that a shorter portion of each track can be read.

As a general conclusion for a trick mode having a velocity of the record carrier of n times v_n , a group of $2p$ tracks can be identified in which the trick mode is stored in portions of tracks in a group. p is a divisor of the number n . As an example, assume that n is 30. Divisors of 30 are the numbers 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15 and 30. Thus one can identify groups of 4 tracks, or groups of 6 tracks, or groups of 10 tracks, or groups of 12 tracks, or groups of 20 tracks, or groups of 30 tracks or groups of 60 tracks. In most situations it can be said that the information contained in one group is repeated in the n/p groups. In accordance with the example of figure 14, $n=27$, $p=3$, so that 9 groups of 6 tracks are present having the same information content in the track portions.

Further, it should be noted that, in order to compensate for inaccuracies in the servo system, which should locate the path of the heads exactly on the portions in the

groups, it may be required to repeat the trick mode information that must be stored in a track portions in a track a number of times, so that also in the case of an less accurate positioning the heads will always read the trick mode information from the track portions.

Figure 16 shows the record carrier 40 having a number of slant tracks recorded on it. Figure 16 also shows a path, denoted by the reference numeral 120, via which path one of the reading heads denoted 52 scans the record carrier in a trick mode. When scanning the record carrier along the path 120, the head 52, which head has one of the two azimuth angles, will be able to read information from only the even numbered or only the odd numbered tracks.

In order to enable a reproduction of video information during a trick play mode, especially in the case of video information being recorded in a data reduced form, it is required to add special trick play information in special locations in the tracks such that those locations are scanned by the head 52 for the various transport speeds for the record carrier that are possible in a trick play mode. This trick play information is special video information recorded in addition to the normal play video information that has been recorded in the tracks. As a consequence some portion of a track, such as the portion 122 in the track 124, comprise this trick play information, which should be scanned and read by the head 52 in the trick play mode. More specifically, a band denoted 126, which runs in the longitudinal direction of the record carrier 40, is formed having the trick mode information, in the form of the groups described above, included in the tracks.

It should be noted here that the video data recorded in the tracks for the normal playback mode comprises data reduced video information. In the case that the video data is MPEG video data, it should be noted that, to realize such data reduced video information the information corresponding to one picture is intra encoded so as to obtain so called I-frames.

A higher data reduction can be obtained by carrying out an interframe encoding on two pictures, resulting in an I-frame for the first picture and a P-frame for the second picture. For recreating the two pictures an intraframe decoding, inverse to the intraframe encoding, must be carried out on the I-frame information, so as to regenerate the first picture, and an interframe decoding, inverse to the interframe encoding, must be carried out using both the I-frame information and the P-frame information, so as to regenerate the second picture. Thus, the normal play video data recorded in the tracks comprise information relating to sequences of I and P frames. Further, B frames are present in the sequence, which B frames, in the same way as the P frames, cannot be decoded on its own but need information from other pictures. For a further description of the MPEG information signal standard, reference

is made to document (4) in the list of documents.

Figure 17 shows a sequence of pictures, as encoded so as to obtain an MPEG video signal. The pictures indicated by an 'I' are the intraframe encoded pictures. An intraframe encoded I picture and the interframe encoded P and B pictures that follow the
5 intra frame encoded I picture are called a group of pictures (GOP), a well known defined item in MPEG encoding of video signals. During 'normal play' processing, all the pictures shown in figure 17 are processed for recording on the record carrier as 'normal play' data.

In a trick mode, as an example, only I-frame information, if needed in a further data-reduced form, are used as the trick mode information for recording in the portions in the
10 tracks.

Figure 18 shows schematically an embodiment of the recording arrangement. The recording arrangement comprises an input terminal 11 for receiving the MPEG serial datastream for recording in the tracks. The input terminal 11 is coupled to an input 12 of a 'normal play' processing unit 14. Further, a 'trick play' processing unit 16 is provided
15 having an input 17 also coupled to the input terminal 11. Outputs 19 and 20 of the 'normal play' processing unit 14 and the 'trick play' processing unit 16 are coupled to corresponding inputs of a multiplexer 22.

An auxiliary signal generator 24 is present for supplying the auxiliary signal information for storage in the tracks. Outputs of the multiplexer 22 and the generator 24 are
20 coupled to corresponding inputs of an error correction encoder unit 26. The error correction encoder unit 26 is capable of carrying out an error correction encoding step, denoted ECC2. Next an error correction encoding step, denoted ECC1, is carried out in an error correction encoder unit 28.

The recording arrangement further comprises a generator 30 for adding the ID
25 information, for adding subcode information. After combination of the signals in the combining unit 32, the combined signal is applied to a unit 34, in which an encoding is carried out where each time 24-bit words of the incoming bitstream are converted into 25-bit words, where sync information is added.

The 24-to-25 encoding carried out in the encoding unit 34 is well known in the
30 art. Reference is made in this respect to US patent spec. no. 5,142,421, document (5) in the list of references. This document also a way of adding the sync information to the datastream.

An output of the encoding unit 34 is coupled to an input of a writing unit 36, in which the datastream obtained with the encoding unit 34 is recorded in the slant tracks on the

record carrier, by means of at least two write heads. The writing unit 36 has one of the scanner configurations shown in figure 1.

The error correction encoding steps, denoted ECC1 and ECC2, are needed so as to enable an error detection and correction in the reproducing arrangement to be discussed later.

No further description of the 'normal play' processing unit 14 will be given, as such description is not relevant for the explanation of the present invention. It should however be noted that earlier filed US patent application no. (PHN 14.818), document (6) in the list of documents, and filed in the name of the same applicant gives an extensive description of the recording arrangement as far as the 'normal play' processing during recording of an MPEG information signal is concerned. This application is therefore incorporated herein by reference.

Before a further description of the 'trick play' processing unit 16 of the recording arrangement of figure 18 will be given, first a schematic description of the reproducing arrangement will be given.

Figure 19 shows schematically an embodiment of a reproduction arrangement for reproducing information from the record carrier 40 obtained with the recording arrangement of figure 19. The reproduction arrangement comprises a reading unit 50, having at least two reading heads in accordance with one of the scanner configurations of figure 1, for reading information from the slant tracks on the record carrier 40. An output of the reading unit 50 is coupled to an input of a decoding unit 54, which carries out a 25-to-24 decoding on the signal read out, so as to convert 25-bit words in the incoming datastream into 24-bit words. Next, after having selected out in the selector unit 56 all those information that is not required for recreating a replica of the original MPEG datastream, an error correction is carried out in the error correction unit 58. It will be clear that the error correction carried out has two steps. One error correction step based on the ECC1 and one step based on ECC2.

The output terminal of the error correction unit 58 is coupled to an input of a 'normal play' processing unit 60. Further, a 'trick play' processing unit 62 is provided having an input also coupled to the output of the error correction unit 58. Outputs 64 and 65 of the 'normal play' processing unit 60 and the 'trick play' processing unit 62 are coupled to corresponding terminals a and b respectively of a switch 66, a c-terminal of which is coupled to an output terminal 68. If the reproducing arrangement is switched into a 'normal play' reproduction mode, this means that the record carrier is transported at a nominal speed, that

the 'normal play' processing unit 60 is enabled and the switch 66 is switched into the position a-c. If the reproducing arrangement is switched into a 'trick play' reproduction mode, also called 'feature mode', this means that the record carrier is transported at a speed other than the nominal speed, that the 'trick play' processing unit 62 is enabled and the switch 66 is switched into the position b-c.

For enabling a 'trick play' reproduction mode, the reproducing arrangement is further provided with a tape servo control means 70 which generates a control signal for controlling the speed of the record carrier 40. More specifically, the control means 70 generates a control signal during the 'trick play' reproduction mode for transporting the record carrier 40 such that, in the example of figure 12a and with a scanner configuration as per figure 1a or 1c, a head pair A,B exactly crosses the hatched portions in the track pairs $T_a, T_b; T_m, T_n, \dots$ etc, or such that in the example of figure 12a and with a scanner configuration as per figure 1b, the pair of heads A,B exactly crosses the hatched portions in the track pairs $T_a, T_f/T_h; \dots$ etc. In the example of figure 12b, the control means 70 generates a control signal such that the portions in the tracks belonging to either the group of 4 tracks T_a to T_d or the group of 4 tracks T_e to T_h or the group of 4 tracks T_i to T_l are scanned. In the example of figure 12c, the control means 70 generates a control signal such that the portions in the tracks belonging to either the group of 6 tracks T_a to T_f or the group of 6 tracks T_g to T_l are scanned. A further explanation of the functioning of the servo control means 70 will be given below with reference to figure 21.

It should also be noted that the previously mentioned document (6) of the list of documents gives an extensive description of the reproducing arrangement as far as the 'normal play' processing during reproducing of an MPEG information signal is concerned.

In document (6) in the list of documents, an explanation has been given how the 'normal play' data supplied by the normal play' processing unit 14 has been stored in a track on the record carrier, such as a record carrier of the DVC type, by means of a recording arrangement, such as of the DVC type.

More specifically, figure 20 shows the format of a track 1 on the record carrier. The left end of the track 1 in figure 20 is the start of the track and the right end of the track is the terminal part of the track. The track comprises a number of track parts. The track part denoted by G1 is the pre-amble track part. An example of the preamble track part G1 has been described extensively in reference (1).

The track part G1 is followed by tracking tone recording part TP1, which is denoted by ITI (insert timing information) track part and which contains a tracking tone,

synchronisation information and identification (or timing) information. Further explanation of the contents of the ITI track can be found in reference (3).

The track part TP1 is followed by an edit gap G2. The edit gap G2 is followed by the track part TP2, which is in accordance with the DVC format the audio signal recording sector and comprises digital audio information. In document (6) it is shown that this track part contains parity information. The edit gap G3 is followed by a track part TP3 which is in accordance with the DVC format the video signal recording sector and comprises digital video information. In document (6) it is shown that the information generated by the 'normal play' processing unit 14 and the 'trick play' processing unit 16 is stored in this track part. The edit gap G4 is followed by a track part TP4, denoted by INDEX and which comprises amongst others subcode information, such as absolute and/or relative time information and a table of contents (TOC). The track is terminated by the track part G5. It can be said that the sequence order in which the parts TP1, TP2 and TP3 occur in the tracks may be different.

The contents of the sector TP3 is given in figure 21. Figure 21 in fact shows schematically a number of 149 horizontal lines, denoted by $j=1$ to $j=149$, having bytes of information stored in it. The 149 lines are in fact 149 signal blocks (or sync blocks) that are stored sequentially in the recording sector TP3. 90 bytes of information, denoted by $i=1$ to $i=90$, are stored in each signal block.

The first two bytes ($i=1$ and $i=2$) of each signal block form a synchronisation pattern of 2 bytes long. The following three bytes in each signal block form an ID code, comprising amongst others information which indicates the sequence number of the signal block in the recording part TP3. The last eight bytes in the signal blocks form horizontal parity information. Vertical parity information is stored in the storage locations $i=6$ to $i=82$ inclusive of the last 11 signal blocks.

In accordance with the present invention, bytes of 'normal play' information generated by the 'normal play' processing unit 14 and bytes of 'trick play' information generated by the 'trick play' information unit 16 and encoded in the encoder 34 are stored in the storage locations $i=6$ to $i=82$ inclusive of the signal blocks having the sequence numbers $j=3$ to $j=137$ inclusive. Bytes of auxiliary data are stored in the storage locations $i=6$ to $i=82$ inclusive of the signal blocks having the sequence numbers $j=1, 2$ and 138 . The signal blocks are stored sequentially in the track part TP3, starting with the signal block denoted $y=1$, followed by the signal block denoted $j=2$, and so on until the signal block denoted $j=149$.

The auxiliary data for storage in the signal blocks denoted $j = 1, 2$ and 138 can be teletext data or control data.

It should be noted here that it can be specified that the auxiliary data will be stored in a different location in the memory. Reference is made in this respect to document 5 (1), figure 13, where the auxiliary data is stored in the memory part denoted by III.

More specifically, a sync block contains either 'normal play' information or 'trick play' information. Document (6) extensively describes the storage of the 'normal play' information in the signal (or sync) blocks.

The invention now aims at storing the 'trick play' information in the signal 10 blocks.

Only 77 bytes, denoted by $i=6$ to 82, in the signal blocks denoted by $j=3$ to 137, are available for the storage of the 'trick play' information generated by the 'trick play' information generated by the 'trick play' processing unit 16. From document (6) it can be understood that the first two bytes in each signal block are reserved for the insertion of all 15 kind of additional data, such as a signal block numbering and/or an identification identifying the signal block as containing either 'normal play' information or 'trick play' information. So, 75 bytes remain available in each signal block. The 'trick play' information could thus be stored in a number of those signal blocks that are located in the track portions identified above with reference to the figures 2 to 15.

20 It should be noted that, during reproduction in a trick mode, no full blocks of data as shown in figure 21 can be read out of a track during a scan by a read head across said track. Only a number of directly succeeding signal blocks can be read out in such a situation. As a consequence, no error correction using the vertical parity information can be carried out during a trick mode. Only the 8 horizontal parity bytes in each signal block can 25 be used to carry out an error correction, which error correction is however less powerful than if an error correction on the horizontal and vertical parity bytes would have been carried out.

In order to further protect the 'trick play' information against errors that can occur during the recording and a subsequent reproduction step, an additional error correction 30 encoding step is carried out on the 'trick play' information so as to obtain an error protection encoded 'trick play' information signal. This additional error correction encoding step will be explained hereunder with reference to figure 22, 23 and 24.

First of all, a further explanation of the servo control means 70 of figure 19 will given. As has been said above, during read out in a trick mode, only a number of signal

blocks stored in the track portion TP3 can be read, so that only an error correction in a signal block based on the horizontal parity bytes in said block can be carried out. This results in an indication whether the trick mode information contained in the signal block is correct. If so, the ID information contained in the bytes $i=3,4$ and 5 of the signal block, see figure 5 21, is detected by the servo control means 70. In the ID information is included a track number information and a signal block number information. The servo means 70 can thus identify in which track and in which location in a track the signal block just read out lies. The servo control means further has information in what tracks and in what signal blocks in a track the trick mode information is stored. As a result, when the track number and the 10 signal block number do not coincide with the required track number and signal block number, the transport speed is controlled such that the correct tracks and the correct signal block are read out.

Figure 22 shows schematically an embodiment of the 'trick play' processing unit 16 of the recording arrangement of figure 18, which has its input 17 coupled to an input 15 82 of a 'trick play' information extraction unit 80, an output 84 of which is coupled to an input 85 of an error correction encoding unit 81. An output 86 of the error correction encoding unit 81 is coupled to the output 20 of the unit 16. The unit 80 is adapted to extract the 'trick play' information from the information signal, that is eg. the MPEG information signal, that is supplied to the input 17. This means that, as explained earlier, the I frames are 20 extracted from the MPEG information stream. The error correction encoding unit 81 carries out an error correction encoding on the 'trick play' information. The error correction encoded 'trick play' information signal is supplied to the output 20 and will be stored in the 75 bytes of a number of signal blocks.

Two possible error correction encodings that can be carried out in the error 25 correction encoding unit 81 will be discussed. In the first error correction encoding an error correction encoding is carried out on eg. 67 bytes of 'trick play' information that will be stored in a signal block so as to obtain (in this case) 8 additional parity bytes, see figure 23. Figure 23 shows the contents of one signal block, that is the contents of one horizontal line in the figure 21. The 77 bytes available in each signal block are now filled by the 2 bytes 30 discussed earlier that contain additional identification information, next 67 bytes of 'trick play' information, and the 8 additional parity bytes.

Another way of error correction encoding is explained with reference to figure 24. Figure 24 shows a sequence of (in this example) 25 signal blocks having 75 bytes of 'trick play' information stored in each of them. In the vertical direction in figure 24, an error

correction encoding step is carried out resulting in (in this example) 5 signal blocks of additional parity information. This sequence of 30 signal blocks are now stored in the track portions discussed above. It should be noted that the sequence of 30 signal blocks can be stored in different track portions, as long as during a 'trick play' mode all the information can be reproduced.

Figure 25 shows an embodiment of the 'trick play' processing unit 62 of the reproducing arrangement of figure 19. Its input 61 is coupled to inputs of a detector unit 90 and a selector unit 91. The detector unit 90 is adapted to detect identification information included in the two bytes in the signal blocks, identified in figure 23 as 'add. info', which identification information identifies signal blocks as comprising either 'normal play' data or 'trick play' data. This identification signal is extensively discussed in document (6). In response to the detection of a signal block as comprising 'trick play' information, the detector 90 generates a detection signal at its output 97, which detection signal is supplied to a control signal input 98 of the selection unit 91. In response to the reception of this detection signal, the selection unit 91 selects the signal blocks comprising the 'trick play' information from the datastream applied to its input 99, and supplies the so selected signal blocks to an output which is coupled to an input of an error correction unit 93, which carried out an error detection and correction step on the data applied to its input under the influence of the additional parity information shown in figure 23 or figure 24. The error corrected 'trick play' data is supplied to a 'trick play' decoding unit 95 in which picture information is retrieved from the information received for display in the trick play mode.

References

- (1) European patent application no. 492,704 (PHN 13.546)
- (2) European patent application no. 93.202.950 (PHN 14.241)
- 5 (3) European patent application no. 93.201.263 (PHN 14.449)
- (4) Grand Alliance HDTV System Specification, Draft document, February 22, 1994.
- (5) US patent specification no. 5,142,421 (PHN 13.537)
- (6) US patent application serial no. (PHN 14.818)
- 10 (7) US patent spec. no. 5,109,271 (PHN 12.975)
- (8) European patent application no. 509,594 (PHN 13.668)
- (9) Belgian patent application no. 93.00.746 (PHN 14.515)

CLAIMS

1. Recording arrangement for recording a digital video signal in slant tracks on a magnetic record carrier, the recording arrangement comprising
- an input terminal for receiving the digital video signal,
 - channel encoding means for channel encoding the digital video signal so as to obtain a
- 5 channel signal suitable for recording in a track on said record carrier,
- writing means for writing the channel signal in the tracks, the writing means comprising at least a first and a second writing head having head gaps of different azimuth angles and located at the circumference of a rotatable head drum,
- characterized in that the recording arrangement is further provided with
- 10 trick mode information generation means for deriving a trick mode video signal from the digital video signal, the channel encoding means being adapted to encode the trick mode video signal and the digital video signal so as to obtain a composite channel signal at its output, the writing means being adapted to write the composite channel signal in the tracks, that, for realizing a trick mode reproduction in a reproducing arrangement having reading
- 15 means for reading the composite channel signal from the tracks, the reading means having at least a first and a second reading head located on a head drum such that the two heads are either located separately from each other at an angle around the circumference of the head drum or form a head pair of two rigidly connected heads located side by side, the first and second heads of the reading means having gaps with an azimuth angle which is substantially
- 20 equal to the azimuth angle of the first and second write head respectively of the writing means, the transport speed of the record carrier in the said trick mode being n times the nominal transport velocity during normal play reproduction where n is an integer and comprises a divisor number p larger than 1, the channel encoding means are adapted to encode the trick mode video signal in such a way that in a group of $2p$ tracks the encoded
- 25 trick mode video signal is recorded in a portion of a first, second and a third track in said group of $2p$ tracks, the first and second tracks being neighbouring tracks, the encoded trick mode information stored in the portion of the first track being different from the encoded trick mode information stored in the portion of the second track, the encoded trick mode information stored in the portion of the third track being equal to at least part of the encoded



trick mode information which is stored in the portion of one of the first and second tracks.

2. Recording arrangement as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that, for p being an odd number, in the group of $2p$ tracks the neighbouring first and second tracks are spaced a number of $p-2$ tracks from the third track.

5 3. Recording arrangement as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the information stored in the portion in the third track is recorded with a head having the same azimuth angle as the head with which the information is stored in the portion of said one of the first and second tracks.

4. Recording arrangement as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that
10 for realizing a second trick mode reproduction in said reproducing arrangement at a transport speed of the record carrier in the said second trick mode being $-n$ times the nominal transport velocity during normal play reproduction, the trick mode information generation means being further adapted to derive a second trick mode video signal from the digital video signal, the channel encoding means being adapted to encode the second trick mode video signal into an
15 encoded second trick mode video signal in such a way that in said group of $2p$ tracks the said encoded second trick mode video signal is recorded in a portion of a fourth, fifth and a sixth track in said group of $2p$ tracks, the fourth and fifth tracks being neighbouring tracks, the encoded trick mode information stored in the portion of the fourth track being different from the encoded trick mode information stored in the portion of the fifth track, the encoded trick
20 mode information stored in the portion of the sixth track being equal to at least part of the encoded trick mode information which is stored in the portion of one of the fourth and fifth tracks.

5. Recording arrangement as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that, for p being an odd number, in the group of $2p$ tracks the neighbouring fourth and fifth tracks are
25 spaced a number of $p-2$ tracks from the sixth track.

6. Recording arrangement as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that the first and the second tracks are different from the fourth and fifth tracks in the group of $2p$ tracks.

7. Recording arrangement as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the
30 portions in the first, second, fourth and fifth tracks are located at substantially the same position in the tracks.

8. Recording arrangement as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that the information stored in the portion in the sixth track is recorded with a head having the same azimuth angle as the head with which the information is stored in the portion of said one of



the fourth and fifth tracks.

9. Recording arrangement as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 7, characterized in that n is an odd number, that the portions in the first, second and third tracks are located at substantially the same position in the tracks.
- 5 10. Recording arrangement as claimed in claim 4, 5 or 7, characterized in that n is an odd number, and that the portions in the fourth, fifth and sixth tracks are located at substantially the same position in the tracks.
11. Recording arrangement as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 7, characterized in that n is an even number, that the portions in the first and second tracks are located at
- 10 substantially the same position in the tracks and that the portion in the at least third track is located in a position in the track different from the position of the portions in the first and second tracks.
12. Recording arrangement as claimed in claim 4, 5 or 6, characterized in that n is an even number, that the portions in the fourth and fifth tracks are located at
- 15 substantially the same position in the tracks and that the portion in the at least sixth track is located in a position in the track different from the position of the portions in the fourth and fifth tracks.
13. Recording arrangement as claimed in anyone of the preceding claims, characterized in that, if n/p is an integer unequal to 1, the group of $2p$ tracks is repeated n/p
- 20 times.
14. Recording arrangement as claimed in anyone of the preceding claims, characterized in that the trick mode information generation means is further provided with error correction encoding means for carrying out an error correction encoding step on the trick mode information.
- 25 15. Record carrier obtained with the recording arrangement as claimed in one of the preceding claims.
16. Reproducing arrangement for reproducing a digital video signal from slant tracks on the magnetic record carrier as claimed in claim 15, characterized in that the reproducing arrangement comprises
- 30 - reading means for reading a composite channel signal from tracks, the reading means comprising at least a first and a second reading head having head gaps of different azimuth angles and located at the circumference of a rotatable head drum, the composite channel signal comprising a channel signal and an encoded trick mode video signal,
- selection means for retrieving the channel signal and the encoded trick mode video signal



from the composite channel signal,

- channel decoding means for channel decoding the channel signal so as to obtain a digital video signal,

- trick mode video signal decoding means for decoding the encoded trick mode video signal

5 so as to obtain a second digital video signal,

- an output terminal for supplying the digital video signal or the second digital video signal, in that for realizing a trick mode reproduction with a record carrier speed being n times the nominal transport velocity of the record carrier, the read means are adapted to read the encoded trick mode information from the portion in the first track of the group of $2p$ tracks
10 by means of the first head and to read encoded trick mode information from the portion in either the second track or the third track by means of the second head, where p is a divisor number of n larger than 1.

17. Reproduction arrangement as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that the trick mode video signal decoding means is further provided with error correction means
15 for carrying out an error detection and error correction step on the trick mode information read from the tracks.

18. Reproduction arrangement as claimed in claim 16 or 17, characterized in that it comprises servo control means for controlling the record carrier speed so that the first head scans the portion in the first track and the second head scans either the portion in the
20 second track or the portion in the third track in each group.