



159159

DESCRIPTION



G00002

RECORDING/PLAYBACK APPARATUS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a recording/playback apparatus for writing or reading continuous data in/from a magnetic disk device which is included in electronic equipment for handling continuous data such as audio and video data and, more particularly, to a recording/playback apparatus which satisfies device performance desired by the operator, without interrupting continuous data.

BACKGROUND ART

Conventionally, as a recording/playback apparatus for recording or reproducing continuous data which have been obtained by digitizing analog data of video or the like by the apparatus itself or which have originally been digital data, there is a recording/playback apparatus having a recording device using a disk type recording medium, which is called a hard disk drive, as a recording/playback means, and an upper control unit for controlling the continuous data and also integrally controlling data input/output or the like. Figure 14 is a block diagram illustrating the constructions of main parts of the conventional recording/playback apparatus.

In figure 14, numeral 1 denotes a disk type recording medium, and numeral 3 denotes a motor for rotating the disk type recording medium 1. Further, numeral 2 denotes a recording/playback head for writing digital data transmitted from a lower control unit 5 in the disk type recording medium 1, or reading the digital data written in the disk type recording medium 1 and transmitting the data to the lower control unit 5. Further, numeral 4 denotes an actuator which enables a seek operation for moving the recording/playback head 2 on the disk type recording medium 1 in the direction of the radius of the medium 1, and numeral 6 denotes a memory for temporarily holding the data, when the data are written in or read from the disk type recording medium 1 or when an error correction process or the like is carried out. Numeral 7 denotes an interface unit for exchanging data and commands with an upper control unit 9. Numeral 5 denotes a lower control unit for controlling the interface unit 7, the memory 6, the actuator 4, the motor 3, and the recording/playback head 2. An apparatus comprising the above-described constituents 1 to 7 is considered as a single device which is known as a hard disk drive, and it is regarded as a disk device 13.

Further, numeral 12 denotes an input unit for receiving an input of data such as video data, and numeral 11 denotes an output unit for outputting the data to a video display unit such as a monitor. Numeral 8 denotes an interface unit for exchanging

data and commands with the disk device 13, and the interface unit 8 transmits a command or data to be written to the disk device 13 by a command 14, and receives a response or read data from the disk device 13 by a response 15 to the command 14. Numeral 10 denotes a memory for temporarily holding the continuous data such as video data which are supplied from the input unit 12, holding the data before being outputted to the output unit 11, or holding the data for processing the data, performing an error correction process, or the like on the data. Numeral 9 denotes an upper control unit for integrally controlling the processes such as data reading, writing, and the like, through the input unit 12, the output unit 11, the memory 10, and the interface unit 8, as well as the disk device 13.

The disk device 13 is considered to be a sort of hard disk drive as a recording unit of a computer. In the conventional recording/playback apparatus, a command to be transmitted by the command 14 is a single command, and the response 15 to the command 14 is also a single response.

Next, the operation of the conventional recording/playback apparatus will be described according to a flowchart shown in figure 15. Figure 15 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of the conventional recording/playback apparatus.

Initially, in step S101, the upper control unit 9 sends a single command 14 to the disk device 13.

For example, it is assumed that the command 14 is a command

for reading a predetermined quantity of data from an address A on the disk type recording medium 1.

The disk device 13, which has received the command 14 in step S102, controls the actuator 4 by the lower control means 5 in step S103, and moves the recording/playback head 2 to the address A on the disk type recording medium 1. Then, in step S104, it is checked whether a servo is operated or not. When no servo is operated, the disk device 13 returns to an operation for operating the servo. When the servo is operated, the disk device proceeds to step S105. In step S105, the disk device 13 executes reading of data from the disk type recording medium 1, and confirms the reading operation in step S106. When the reading operation is "OK", the disk device 13 proceeds to step S108; otherwise, it proceeds to step S107. In step S107, it is checked whether the reading operation exceeds a limited number of times that is previously set. When it is under the limited number of times, the disk device 13 returns to step S104 to perform the reading operation again. When it reaches the limited number of times, the disk device 13 proceeds to step S110.

In step S108, the lower control unit 5 sends the data which is read in step S105 to the upper control unit 9 through the interface units 7 and 8, and the upper control unit 9 receives the data. When the data transmission to the upper control unit 9 is completed, the disk device 13 proceeds to step S110, and sends a response 15 as to whether the process indicated by the command

14 is completed or not, to the upper control unit 9.

When the disk device 13, which is provided with the disk type recording medium 1 and operates as described above, is used as a recording unit of a computer, the disk rotation speed and the seek speed for moving the recording/playback head 2 are usually set at high speeds for speed-up of data processing. However, such speed-up causes a drawback that noise is high and power consumption is also high as a device. As a method for solving the drawback, Japanese Published Patent Application No. Hei. 7-334950 discloses a disk device in which the user can select a mode for reducing the disk rotation speed or the seek speed, at the sacrifice of the data processing speed.

In the device disclosed in Japanese Published Patent Application No. Hei. 7-334950, however, when a high rotation speed is selected, stillness and power consumption are sacrificed although high-speed data processing can be achieved. On the other hand, when a low rotation speed is selected, high-speed data processing cannot be achieved although stillness and power consumption are satisfactory.

The reason is as follows. The conventional disk device 13 has been known as a recording unit of a computer, and only required to perform reliable recording and playback of data even when the data are discontinuous on the time axis, and therefore, it is satisfied as long as the user can selectively specify a performance on which the user places a great importance as

described above.

When the recording/playback apparatus provided with the disk device 13 handles video or audio data, however, it is required that the upper control unit 9 performs processes such as writing/reading of continuous data on the time axis such as video and audio data in/from the disk device 13, video display on a video display unit connected to the upper control unit 9, and the like, in the state where the data are continuous on the time axis. In order to perform such processes in which continuity should be maintained, by the disk device 13 performing time-division processing, the disk device 13 should store the continuous data in the memory 10 connected to the upper control unit 9, and perform the processes while maintaining the continuity.

Accordingly, as for the video processing in the disk device 13, there might be a case where a high processing speed is required for recording the data supplied from the outside on the disk type recording medium 1 and, simultaneously, outputting the already-recorded data from the output unit 11 to reproduce the data on a monitor or the like, and a case where a high processing speed is not required because the data recorded on the disk type recording medium 1 in the disk device 13 are only outputted from the output unit 11 to reproduce the data on the monitor or the like. Therefore, in the above-mentioned method wherein the user uniquely selects the processing speed, which is disclosed in Japanese Published Patent Application No. Hei. 7-334950, since

the processing speed must be adjusted to the maximum speed among the processing contents so that the continuity of the continuous data is not degraded, stillness and power consumption are sacrificed in many cases.

Furthermore, since the conventional recording/playback apparatus is used as a recording unit of a computer, in the processing mode, the upper control unit 9 issues a single command, and the disk device 13 merely responds to the single command from the upper control unit 9.

This is advantageous for the upper control unit 9 which controls the whole recording/playback apparatus because the control unit 9 controls the disk device 13 only when required and has no necessity of checking the response when not required, whereby the upper control unit 9 can efficiently control the whole apparatus. However, in the disk device 13, there arises a problem that an appropriate operation to the processing cannot be carried out.

The present invention is made to solve the above-described problems and has for its object to provide a recording/playback apparatus for processing continuous data such as audio and video data, which apparatus operates to realize device performances desired by the operator, such as low power consumption and stillness, without interrupting the continuous data.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

According to Claim 1 of the present invention, a recording/playback apparatus comprises: a disk device for recording data on a disk type recording medium; and an upper control unit for controlling processes such as input/output of data from/to the outside of the apparatus, reproduction and processing of data, as well as data processing such as reading and writing of the disk device, wherein the upper control unit includes a composite command issuance unit which issues, to the disk device, a composite command comprising a real processing command which is a processing command to be actually executed in the disk device, and a virtual command which is a processing command that is expected to be issued by the upper control unit to the disk device after the disk device has processed the real processing command; and the disk device comprises: a lower control means for receiving the composite command from the upper control unit, and controlling writing or reading of digital data, and a recording/playback head for performing writing or reading of digital data in/from the disk type recording medium.

Thereby, after the disk device has completed the process corresponding to the real processing command, the disk device does not go into the standby state where the device waits for a next command, but voluntarily operates in response to the virtual command.

According to Claim 2 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claim 1, the lower control means

includes a virtual command reception means for receiving the virtual command of the composite command, and making the disk device execute a process corresponding to the virtual command and then making the disk device standby; the process corresponding to the virtual command is a process up to a point of time when the disk device cannot continue the operation unless the virtual command is changed to the real processing command; and the lower control means receives the composite command, makes the disk device carry out a process corresponding to the real processing command, makes a response to notify the upper control unit that the process corresponding to the real processing command is completed, and thereafter, the virtual command reception means performs the process corresponding to the virtual command.

Thereby, the time from when a command is issued from the upper control unit to when the process is completed can be shortened, and a risk of interrupting continuous data such as video data can be reduced.

According to Claim 3 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claim 1, the upper control unit further comprises a judgement criteria issuance means; the judgement criteria issuance means itself creates judgement criteria suitable for a performance desired by an operator of the recording/playback apparatus, which performance is uniquely set or is selected from plural prepared performances by the operator, and issues the same to the disk device; the disk device further

comprises: a speed switching means for switching at least either of at least two or more seek speeds which are speeds for transferring the recording/playback head, and at least two or more disk rotation speeds which are speeds for rotating the disk type recording medium; and a speed selection means for selecting an optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed from the judgement criteria; and the disk device receives the judgement criteria suitable for the performance desired by the operator from the judgement criteria issuance means, selects the optimum seek speed and disk rotation speed by the speed selection means, and switches the seek speed and disk rotation speed to the selected optimum speeds by the speed switching means.

Thereby, after the disk device has completed the process corresponding to the real processing command, the disk device can voluntarily operate beforehand in response to the virtual command and, furthermore, it can operate in response to both of the real processing command and the virtual command in accordance with the judgement criteria corresponding to the device performance desired by the operator, while switching the seek speed or the disk rotation speed, thereby performing an optimum operation in more detail.

According to Claim 4 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claim 3, the judgement criteria are based on the assumption that the continuity of continuous data is maintained, include a predetermined time which restricts

the frequency of switching of the disk rotation speed, and give priority to a highly expected speed in the seek speeds or disk rotation speeds, in accordance with the performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus.

Thereby, the upper control unit can create the judgement criteria corresponding to the device performance desired by the operator, and transmit the same to the disk device.

According to Claim 5 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claim 3, the upper control unit further comprises an expected time information issuance means for issuing an expected time together with the composite command to the disk device; and the expected time is a time which is obtained by expecting a lapsed time from when the upper control unit issues the composite command by the composite command means to when the virtual command of the composite command is issued as the real processing command.

Thereby, the disk device can operate without interrupting continuous data while switching the operation speed within the expected time, in execution of the virtual processing command and the virtual command.

According to Claim 6 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claim 3, the upper control unit further comprises an expected time information issuance means for issuing an expected time and an expected command issuance interval together with the composite command to the disk device;

the expected time is a time which is obtained by expecting a lapsed time from when the upper control unit issues the composite command by the composite command means to when the virtual command of the composite command is issued as the real processing command; the expected command issuance interval is an interval which is obtained by expecting a command issuance interval at which plural commands are issued after the composite command is issued; when the expected command issuance interval is one in which, during a set time which is set sufficiently longer than the predetermined time included in the judgement criteria, first expected command intervals that are approximately equal intervals are continued and thereafter second expected intervals that are approximately equal intervals, which are different from the first expected command intervals, are continued, the expected time information issuance means issues the first expected interval, the second expected command interval, and an expected change time at which the command interval is expected to change from the first expected command interval to the second expected command interval, as well as the composite command and the expected time, to the disk device; and when the expected command issuance interval is one in which the first expected command intervals are continued during the set time, the expected time information issuance means issues the first expected command interval, the second expected command interval having the same value as the first expected command interval, and the expected change time

having the same value as the set time, as well as the composite command and the expected time, to the disk device.

Thereby, the disk device can perform switching of the disk rotation speed which will take a relatively long time, as well as the seek speed, upon a long-term expectation.

According to Claim 7 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claim 6, the disk device performs a process corresponding to the real processing command and a process corresponding to the virtual command while switching at least either of the seek speed and the disk rotation speed on the basis of the judgement criteria, processing speed information of the disk device itself, the expected time, the first expected command interval, the second expected command interval, and the expected change time.

Thereby, the disk device can perform an optimum operation for the device performance desired by the operator.

According to Claim 8 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claim 7, the upper control unit calculates the expected time, or the first expected command interval, the second expected command interval, and the expected change time, on the basis of a processing content of continuous data controlled by the upper control unit itself, a speed at which the continuous data are processed in a memory that is connected to the upper control unit and temporarily stores the continuous data, and processing speed information of the disk

device.

Thereby, continuous data to be processed, such as video data, can be processed without interrupting the data.

According to Claim 9 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claim 2, the virtual command reception means performs the process corresponding to the virtual command while switching the seek speed or the disk rotation speed; the disk device issues a response to the upper control unit at the point of time when each process is completed in the process corresponding to the virtual command; and the upper control unit is provided with a response-to-virtual-command obtaining means for obtaining the response.

Thereby, the upper control unit can grasp the present state of the disk device, and issue a more appropriate processing command.

According to Claim 10 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claim 9, in the process corresponding to the virtual command, when the virtual command includes reading of address and data, the disk device performs reading after seeking to the address, stores the data in the memory installed in the disk device and, thereafter, issues a response to the upper control unit, and goes into a standby state.

Thereby, when the virtual command indicating reading changes to the real processing command, the reading operation can be completed earlier, whereby data can be processed without

impairing the continuity of data.

According to Claim 11 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claim 9, in the process corresponding to the virtual command, when the virtual command includes writing of address and data, the disk device issues a response to the upper control unit after seeking to the address, requires data to be written, stores the data to be written, which are transmitted from the upper control unit in response to the requirement, in the memory installed in the disk device, and goes into a standby state.

Thereby, when the virtual command indicating writing changes to the real processing command, the writing operation can be completed earlier, whereby data can be processed without impairing the continuity of data.

According to Claim 12 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claims 10 or 11, in the process corresponding to the virtual command, when data to be written are stored in the memory installed in the disk device, an approximately whole capacity of the memory is used leaving a capacity required for a minimum process such as error correction, and, when data to be written are stored, the data to be written are stored upon maintaining a minimum quantity which can be read at high speed by the disk device, in the memory, as a free capacity.

Thereby, when the virtual command is not changed to the real

processing command as expected, an advance process corresponding to the virtual command can be executed without losing data for writing, which data are required for recording.

According to Claim 13 of the present invention, in the recording/playback apparatus of Claim 3, the disk device stores an operation speed of the disk device itself, an operation switching speed, information concerning power consumption, and the like in the disk type recording medium or in a nonvolatile memory which is installed in the disk device, in a predetermined format; and the upper control unit obtains the information as required at start-up or the like of the recording/playback apparatus, and creates the appropriate judgement criteria, thereby controlling the disk device.

Thereby, even when the disk device is exchanged due to failure or the like, the upper control unit can obtain information required when creating the judgement criteria, and can update the judgement criteria.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a recording/playback apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a flowchart illustrating an operation of the recording/playback apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a block diagram of the recording/playback apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a block diagram of the recording/playback apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 5 is a view for explaining expected time information of the recording/playback apparatus according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 6 is a flowchart illustrating an operation when performance desired by an operator of the recording/playback apparatus is energy saving according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 7 is a flowchart illustrating an operation when a performance desired by an operator of the recording/playback apparatus is stillness according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 8 is a flowchart illustrating an operation of the recording/playback apparatus in step S418 according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 9 is a block diagram of the recording/playback apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 10 is a view showing a capacity of a memory according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 11 is a flowchart illustrating an operation of the recording/playback apparatus according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 12 is a flowchart illustrating an operation when a virtual command indicates reading in the recording/playback apparatus according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 13 is a flowchart illustrating an operation when the virtual command indicates writing in the recording/playback apparatus according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 14 is a block diagram of a conventional recording/playback apparatus.

Figure 15 is a flowchart illustrating an operation of the conventional recording/playback apparatus.

BEST MODE TO EXECUTE THE INVENTION

(Embodiment 1)

Hereinafter, a first embodiment of the present invention will be described.

In a recording/playback apparatus according to the first embodiment, a command 16 which is issued by an upper control unit 9 through interface units 7 and 8 to a lower control unit 5 is not a single command as in the prior art, but a composite command comprising a real processing command for performing processing

actually, which corresponds to the conventional single command, and a virtual command which is supposed to be issued to a disk device 13 after the real processing command.

Initially, the construction of the recording/playback apparatus according to the first embodiment will be described with reference to figure 1. Figure 1 is a block diagram of the recording/playback apparatus according to the first embodiment. In figure 1, the same constituents as those of the prior art shown in figure 14 are given the same reference numerals, and description thereof will be omitted.

In figure 1, numeral 18 denotes a composite command issuance unit for issuing the composite command 16 comprising the real processing command and the virtual command to the disk device 13; numeral 19 denotes a virtual command reception unit for receiving the virtual command from the upper control unit 9, making the disk device 13 execute a process corresponding to the virtual command as far as the process can be performed without changing the virtual command to the real command, and thereafter, making the disk device 13 standby in the state; and numeral 17 denotes a response to the composite command 16 (real processing command and virtual command).

Next, the operation of the recording/playback apparatus according to the first embodiment will be described according to a flowchart shown in figure 2. Figure 2 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of the recording/playback apparatus

according to the first embodiment.

Initially, in step S201, the composite command issuance unit 18 of the upper control unit 9 sends the composite command 16 comprising the real processing command and the virtual command to the disk device 13.

For example, it is assumed that the real processing command is a command for reading a predetermined quantity of data from an address A on the disk type recording medium 1, and the virtual command is a command for reading a predetermined quantity of data from a memory 10, and writing the data into an address B on the disk type recording medium 1, which is different from the address A.

Thereafter, in step S202, the composite command 16 as mentioned above is transmitted through the interface units 7 and 8 and received by the lower control unit 5 in the disk device 13, and the virtual command in the composite command 16 is received by the virtual command reception unit 19.

Then, the disk device 13 executes the real processing command in the composite command 16, in steps S203 to S210.

To be specific, initially, the lower control unit 5 of the disk device 13 controls the actuator 4 so that the recording/playback head 2 seeks and moves to the address A on the disk type recording medium 1 in step S203, and checks whether a servo is operated or not. When no servo is operated, the lower control unit 5 returns to the operation for operating the servo;

otherwise, the lower control unit 5 goes to step S205. In step S205, a predetermined quantity of data are read from the address A on the disk type recording medium 1, and in step S206, the reading operation is checked. When the reading operation is "OK", the lower control unit 5 goes to step S208; otherwise, it goes to step S207.

When it is decided in step S206 that the reading operation is not "OK" and the control unit 5 goes to step S207, it is checked whether the number of execution times of the reading operation exceeds a limited number of times which is set previously. When the number of execution times of the reading operation is under the limited number of times, the lower control unit 5 returns to step S204 to perform the reading operation again and, when reaching the limited number of times, the control unit 5 notifies the upper control unit 9 that the processing is not completed, in step S210.

Further, when the reading operation is judged as being "OK" in step S206 and the lower control unit 5 goes to step S208, the lower control unit 5 sends the data which are read in step S205, through the interface units 7 and 8, to the upper control unit 9, and the upper control unit 9 successively receives the data in step S209. When the disk device 13 completes the data transmission, the lower control unit 5 makes a response 17 to notify the upper control unit 9 that the processing is completed in step S210, and the upper control unit 9 receives this response

17 in step S211.

The processes up to here corresponding to the real processing command are identical to the operation in the case where a single command is sent to the disk device 13 in the prior art. In this first embodiment, processes corresponding to the virtual command, which is included in the composite command 16 received by the lower control unit 5 in the disk device 13 in step S202 and is inputted to the virtual command reception unit 19, will be carried out in the following steps S212 to S214.

To be specific, in step S212, the virtual command reception unit 19 in the disk device 13 controls the actuator 4 so that the recording/playback head 2 seeks and moves to the address B on the disk type recording medium 1, checks whether the servo is operated or not in step 213. When no servo is operated, the servo is operated again; otherwise, it goes to step S214 and stands by in this state.

Although it is not shown in figure 2, when the above-mentioned virtual command changes to the actual command, i.e., the real processing command, the disk device 13 receives the data recorded on the memory 10 through the interface units 7 and 8, and writes the data in the address B onto which the recording/playback head 2 has previously been moved in step S212.

As described above, according to the first embodiment, the command to be transmitted through the interfaces 7 and 8 to the lower control unit 5 by the upper control unit 9 is changed from

a single command to the composite command 16 comprising the real processing command and the virtual command, and the processing indicated by the virtual command is performed after the processing indicated by the real processing command. Therefore, when the virtual command changes to the real processing command, although, in the prior art, the recording/playback head 2 is sought and moved from the point of time when a new command is issued and, further, time to perform servo check is required, in this first embodiment, the processing corresponding to the command can be performed with the above-described processing time being omitted, whereby the time for executing the processing to the command from the upper control unit 9 can be reduced. This reduction in the processing time is advantageous in maintaining the continuity of the continuous data such as video data to be handled, and results in that the recording/playback apparatus can safely continue the processing.

(Embodiment 2)

Hereinafter, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described.

In a recording/playback apparatus according to the second embodiment, a selectable seek speed or disk rotation speed is not uniquely selected for the device performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus, the upper control unit 9 determines a judgement criteria for the device performance desired by the operator on the precondition that the continuity

of continuous data such as video data is ensured in the recording/playback apparatus, and the disk device 13 performs processing corresponding to a command from the upper control unit 9 while changing the seek speed or disk rotation speed at its own decision based on the judgement criteria.

First of all, the construction of the recording/playback apparatus according to the second embodiment will be described with reference to figure 3. Figure 3 is a block diagram illustrating the recording/playback apparatus according to the second embodiment.

In figure 3, numeral 20 denotes a judgement criteria issuance unit for creating the judgement criteria for a seek speed or a disk rotation speed corresponding to the device performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus, and issuing the criteria to the disk device 13; numeral 22 denotes a speed selection unit for selecting an optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed on the basis of the judgement criteria; and numeral 21 denotes a speed switching unit for changing the seek speed or disk rotation speed to that selected by the speed selection unit 22. The same constituents as those shown in figure 1 for the first embodiment are given the same reference numerals, and description thereof will be omitted.

Next, the criteria for judging a seek speed or a disk rotation speed of the recording/playback apparatus according to the second embodiment will be described with respect to two cases,

assuming that the performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus is energy saving, and that it is stillness. In this second embodiment, in the above-mentioned speed switching unit 21, the seek speed can be changed in two levels, "high speed" and "low speed", and the disk rotation speed can be changed in two levels, "low-speed rotation" and "high-speed rotation".

Initially, a description will be given of judgement criteria in the case where the device performance desired by the operator is energy saving.

In the speed switching unit 21 of the recording/playback apparatus, since the seek speed can be changed in two levels, when it is assumed that the power consumption at high-speed seek is W_1 while the power consumption at low-speed seek is W_2 , the power consumption W_2 at low-speed seek is certainly smaller than the power consumption W_1 at high-speed seek and, therefore, an expected value of the seek speed in this case is a low speed. Accordingly, the disk device 13 performs an operation while selecting the low-speed seek within a range which does not impair the continuity of data.

Further, in the speed switching unit 21, the disk rotation speed is also changeable in two levels, and the power consumption is certainly lower at low-speed rotation than at high-speed rotation and, therefore, an expected value of disk rotation speed in this case is also low-speed rotation. However, with respect

to the disk rotation speed, an appropriate speed according to the contents of data processing should be selected.

That is, when data to be handled are continuous data such as video data and the content of processing is large such as handling two sequences of continuous data at the same time, for example, when one sequence of continuous data is taken from the input unit 12 and written on the disk type recording medium 1 while the other sequence of continuous data is read from the disk type recording medium 1 and outputted from the output unit 11 to be viewed as an image, even if the expected value of the disk rotation speed is "low-speed rotation", the high disk rotation speed might be impaired without the high disk rotation speed. On the other hand, when the content of processing is small such as handling one sequence of data, for example, when only one sequence of data is read from the disk type recording medium 1 and outputted from the output unit 11, the continuity of data might not be impaired even when the disk rotation speed is set to "low-speed rotation" as the expected value of the speed.

Hereinafter, a description will be given of conditional expressions for selecting an appropriate disk rotation speed according to the content of processing. For example, the power consumption per unit time, which is required when the disk rotation speed is "high-speed rotation", is W_3 , a difference in powers to be consumed per unit time, which are required for each of high-speed rotation and low-speed rotation, is ΔW_3 , and the

power consumption per unit time, which is required for low-speed rotation, is $W_3 - \Delta W_3$. Further, a difference in powers to be consumed, which are additionally required as compared to at high-speed rotation within the time required for deceleration to change the disk rotation speed from high-speed rotation to low-speed rotation, is ΔW_4 , and a difference in powers to be consumed, which are additionally required as compared to at high-speed rotation within the time required for acceleration to change the disk rotation speed from low-speed rotation to high-speed rotation, is ΔW_5 . Further, in relation to the processing content, the time during which the disk should be rotated at high speed is T_1 , and the time during which the disk may be rotated at low speed is T_2 .

Initially, a difference ΔW_a in power consumption between the case where adjustable-speed rotation is carried out such that the disk is rotated for time T_1 at the high speed and then decelerated and, thereafter, rotated for time T_2 at the low speed and then accelerated, and the case where the high-speed rotation is maintained, can be expressed by (formula 1).

$$\Delta W_a = \{W_3 \times T_1 + (W_3 - \Delta W_3) \times T_2 + \Delta W_4 + \Delta W_5\} - \{W_3 \times (T_1 + T_2)\} \quad \dots(\text{formula 1})$$

The first term of (formula 1) shows the power consumption in the case where acceleration and deceleration are carried out, and the second term shows the power consumption in the case where the high-speed rotation is maintained. When this formula is

developed, (formula 2) is obtained.

$$\Delta W_a = \Delta W_4 + \Delta W_5 - \Delta W_3 \times T_2 \quad \dots (\text{formula 2})$$

Accordingly, in order to achieve energy saving as a device performance, it is advantageous that the disk rotation speed is not accelerated or decelerated when ΔW_a in (formula 2) is positive, and it is advantageous to accelerate or decelerate the disk rotation speed when ΔW_a is negative. Further, in (formula 2) as a conditional expression, since ΔW_3 , ΔW_4 , and ΔW_5 are constants inherent in the disk device 13, ΔW_3 becomes negative when time T_2 during which low-speed rotation may be carried out is long, and therefore, it is considered that performing acceleration or deceleration during disk rotation is advantageous in regard to energy saving.

Therefore, when the performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus is energy saving, the judgement criteria to be set in the judgement criteria issuance unit 20 should include, as for the disk rotation speed, time T_2 which allows ΔW_a to be 0 in (formula 2) or time T_2 which is obtained by adding a margin to the former T_2 and allows ΔW_a to be a negative value, as a predetermined time, and further, as for the seek speed, the low speed should be selected within a range that does not degrade the continuity of data. The disk device 13 selects an optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed with the speed selection unit 22 by self-decision on the basis of the above-described judgement criteria, and changes the speed with

the speed switching unit 21, whereby energy saving which is desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus is achieved while maintaining the continuity of continuous data such as video data in the recording/playback apparatus.

Next, a description will be given of criteria of judgement in the case where the performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus is stillness.

Assuming that the seek speed can be changed in two levels by the speed switching unit 21, since seeking operation is more silent when the seek speed is low than when it is high, an expected value when stillness is desired is a low speed. Accordingly, as in the case for power consumption, the low speed should be selected within a range which does not degrade the continuity of data.

Further, it is assumed that the disk rotation speed can be changed in two levels by the speed switching unit 21. With respect to the disk rotation speed, low-speed rotation and high-speed rotation do not only have the respective levels of noises, but also discontinuous changes of noise occur at accelerated rotation and decelerated rotation, and there is a strong tendency that the evaluation of total stillness is entrusted to the auditory sense of human being. Accordingly, with respect to the disk rotation speed, it is required that the interval between the accelerated rotation and the decelerated rotation, i.e., each of the minimum time T_1 for continuing the high-speed rotation and

the minimum time T_2 for continuing the low speed rotation, should be set by human sensitivity, according to the characteristics of the disk device 13, not by quantitative computational expressions.

Therefore, when the performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus is stillness, the judgement criteria to be set in the judgement criteria issuance unit 20 should include, as for the disk rotation speed, the minimum time T_1 for continuing the high-speed rotation and the minimum time T_2 for continuing the low-speed rotation which are predetermined according to the characteristics of the disk device 13, and further, as for the seek speed, the low speed should be selected within a range that does not degrade the continuity of data. The disk device 13 selects an optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed with the speed selection unit 22 by self decision on the basis of the above-mentioned judgement criteria, whereby stillness desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus can be realized while maintaining continuity of continuous data such as video data in the recording/playback apparatus.

Issuance of the judgement criteria from the judgement criteria issuance unit 20 of the upper control unit 9 to the disk device 13 may be carried out when the recording/playback apparatus starts up, or when a different performance is selected by the operator of the apparatus.

As described above, in the recording/playback apparatus

according to the second embodiment, even when there are plural performances desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus, the judgement criteria issuance unit 20 of the upper control unit 9 creates judgement criteria including predetermined times on assumption that continuity of data should be maintained, and sends the judgement criteria to the disk device 13, whereby the disk device 13 selects, on the basis of the judgement criteria, an optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed with the speed selection unit 22 without degrading continuity of data, and processes a command from the upper control unit 9 while changing the seek speed or disk rotation speed to the selected speed with the speed switching unit 21. As a result, the performances desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus can be achieved.

(Embodiment 3)

Hereinafter, a third embodiment of the present invention will be described.

A recording/playback apparatus according to the third embodiment sends, to the disk device 13, a composite command 16 comprising a real processing command and virtual command as well as time information expected relating to the composite command 16 (expected time, expected command interval, expected change time), in addition to the judgement criteria corresponding to the performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus described for the second embodiment, and the disk

device 13 operates while selecting an optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed by self decision on the basis of the expected time information.

Initially, the construction of the recording/playback apparatus according to the third embodiment will be described with reference to figure 4. Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating the recording/playback apparatus according to the third embodiment. In figure 4, the same constitutes as those shown in figure 3 for the second embodiment are given the same reference numerals, and description thereof will be omitted.

In figure 4, numeral 23 denotes an expected time information issuance unit for sending time information which is expected relating to commands to be issued after starting of real processing command, together with the composite command 16, to the disk device 13. The expected time information comprises expected time T_0 , expected command intervals ΔT_f and ΔT_s , and expected change time T_c . The expected time T_0 is an expected time to be elapsed from when the composite command 16 is issued to when the virtual command changes to an actual command, i.e., the real processing period. The expected command interval is an expected command issuance interval of plural virtual commands which are to be issued during a set period of time from when execution of the real processing command is started. When the expected command interval changes from an interval to another interval during the above-mentioned set time, the former interval

is a first expected command interval ΔT_f while the latter interval is a second expected command interval ΔT_s , and a time at which the interval is expected to change is the expected change time T_c . Further, the set time is the predetermined time which is included in the judgement criteria described in the second embodiment. When the device performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus is stillness, the set time is a time longer than the sum of the minimum time T_1 for continuing the high-speed rotation and the minimum time T_2 for continuing the low-speed rotation. When the device performance desired by the operator is energy saving, the set time is a time longer than the minimum time T_2 for continuing the low-speed rotation.

Hereinafter, the expected time information will be described more specifically with reference to figure 5. For example, it is assumed that the recording/playback device outputs, from the output unit 11, video data which are read from the disk type recording medium 1 of the disk device 13, and reproduces the video data while recording video data supplied from the input unit 12 in the disk device 13 by timer recording, and the timer is canceled after time T_{tm} has passed. In this case, it is expected that a real processing command indicates data reading, a virtual command indicates data writing, and the reading and writing commands are alternately and continuously issued at approximately equal intervals ΔT_f from the upper control unit 9

so as not to interrupt the video data. Further, when the timer is canceled after time T_{tm} has passed, it becomes unnecessary to output the data writing command, whereby the processing contents of the disk device 13 are reduced, and it is expected that the commands will be issued at interval ΔT_s which is longer than the expected command interval ΔT_f , from expected change time T_c at which time T_{tm} has passed since an issuance of the real processing command. In the above-mentioned specific example, the reason why the intervals of the commands are approximately equal intervals is because the transfer speeds of data such as video data especially are similar in one sequence and these data are processed at approximately the same time. Therefore, these data are considered as approximately the same data. Accordingly, the expected time T_0 to be elapsed until the virtual command is changed to the real processing command is equal to ΔT_f ($T_0 = \Delta T_f$). Further, when the command issuance intervals do not vary in the set time, the second expected command interval ΔT_s is set at the same value as the first expected command interval ΔT_f , and the expected change time T_c is set so as to have the same value as the set time.

Next, the operation of the recording/playback apparatus according to the third embodiment will be described.

Initially, a description will be given of the case where the device performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus is energy saving. Since the effect

of energy saving is obtained when the seek speed is lowered, only the seek speed is changed by the speed switching unit 21 here.

Figure 6 is a flowchart illustrating a series of operations in the case where the device performance desired by the operator is energy saving in the recording/playback apparatus according to the third embodiment.

The judgement criteria in the case where the device performance desired by the operator is energy saving are as already described for the second embodiment, and exchange of the judgement criteria between the judgement criteria issuance unit 20 and the disk device 13 should be carried out when the recording/playback apparatus starts up (not shown). Although steps S204, S206, and S207 shown in figure 2 work similarly also in figure 6, these steps will be omitted in figure 6 to simplify the description.

Furthermore, also in this third embodiment, it is assumed that the real processing command is a command for reading data from address A on the disk type recording medium 1, and the virtual command is a command for writing data stored in the memory 10 into address B on the disk type recording medium 1.

With reference to figure 6, initially, in step S301, the expected time information issuance unit 23 of the upper control unit 9 expects the expected time T0 from when the composite command issuance unit 18 issues the composite command 16 to when the virtual command in the composite command 16 changes to an

actual processing command, i.e., the real processing command to be newly issued, and thereafter, the unit 23 sends the expected time T_0 to the disk device 13 together with the composite command 16. In step S302, the lower control unit 5 of the disk device 13 receives the composite command 16 and the expected time T_0 . In step S303, the lower control unit 5 calculates a processing time T_{n1} which is required until terminating the real processing command at the seek speed corresponding to the device performance desired by the operator, on the basis of a difference between the current address on the disk type recording medium 1 at which the recording/playback head 2 is currently positioned and the address A of the real processing command, the current disk rotation speed, and the quantity of data to be processed. Since the expected value of the seek speed is the low speed, the processing time T_{n1} is a time obtained by giving a margin to the processing time in the case where the low-speed seek is selected. In step S304, the lower control unit 5 compares the processing time T_{n1} with a remaining time T_0' until the end of the process corresponding to the real processing command, which is obtained by subtracting the elapsed time from issuance of the composite command 16, from the expected time T_0 . When the remaining time T_0' is larger than the processing time T_{n1} , the lower control unit 5 judges that the low seek speed is to be selected, because the continuity of data is not degraded even when the low seek speed is selected. When the remaining time T_0' is smaller than the processing time T_{n1} , the

lower control unit 5 judges that the high seek speed is to be selected.

When the seek speed may be the low speed, step S304 is followed by step S306 wherein the low-speed seek is carried out, and, when the high-speed seek is required, it goes to step S305 wherein the high-speed seek is carried out. When seek is completed at the address A on the disk type recording medium 1, the process indicated by the real processing command, i.e., data reading, is carried out in step S307. The subsequent steps S208 to S211 are identical to the operations shown in figure 2 and described in the first embodiment and, therefore, description thereof will be omitted.

When it is checked that the process corresponding to the real processing command is completed by the upper control unit 9 in step S211, the disk device 13 proceeds to the operation corresponding to the virtual command.

To be specific, in step S308, the disk device 13 calculates a processing time in the case where high-speed seek is carried out from the current address A to the target address B, and a processing time in the case where low-speed seek is carried out, on the basis of a difference between the current address A on the disk type recording medium 1 at which the recording/playback head 2 is currently positioned and the address B of the virtual command, the current disk rotation speed, and the quantity of data to be processed, and thereafter, the disk device 13

calculates a processing time T_{n2} using the two processing times. In contrast to the processing time T_{n1} , the processing time T_{n2} may be any value larger than a difference T_{n2}' between the processing time in the case where the high-speed seek is carried out and the processing time in the case where the low-speed seek is carried out. Accordingly, the above-mentioned processing time T_{n2} is a value obtained by giving a certain margin to the obtained difference T_{n2}' . The reason is as follows. While the processing time T_{n1} corresponds to the real processing command, the processing time T_{n2} corresponds to the virtual command for performing an operation before changing to the actual processing, and therefore, even when, for example, the low-speed seek is carried out from the current address A to the target address B of the virtual command, the continuity of data is not degraded when the high-speed seek is carried out to the target address B from when the expected time T_0 has passed, as long as the difference T_{n2}' time is included in the expected time T_0 . The reason is as follows. When the remaining time T_0' is larger than the difference T_{n2}' , the time to reach the target address B is shorter in the case where the low-speed seek to the target address B is carried out during the remaining time T_0' , and the high-speed seek to the target address B is carried out when the remaining time T_0' becomes zero and the virtual command changes to the real processing command, than in the case where the high-speed seek is carried out to the target address B after the real

processing command for writing the data in the address B is issued first after the processing of the above-mentioned real processing command has ended.

For the reason described above, the processing time T_{n2} and the remaining time T_0' are compared in step S309, and when the remaining time T_0' is larger than the processing time T_{n2} , the operation goes to step S311 wherein the recording/playback head is moved with low-speed seek. When the remaining time T_0' is smaller than the processing time T_{n2} , the operation goes to step S310 wherein the head is moved with high-speed seek.

After the seek to the address B on the disk type recording medium 1 is completed, the virtual command changes to the real processing command in step S312, and the disk device waits for a command to be issued from the upper control unit 9.

Therefore, when the device performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus is energy saving, the processing times T_{n1} and T_{n2} , the remaining time T_0' , and the like are obtained from the composite command 16, the judgement criteria, and the expected time T_0 , whereby an optimum seek speed which realizes energy saving desired by the operator of the apparatus can be selected to operate while maintaining the continuity of continuous data such as video data.

Next, a description will be given of the case where the device performance desired by the operator is stillness. Since the effect of stillness is obtained when the disk rotation speed

is the low-speed rotation, the seek speed or disk rotation speed is changed by the speed switching unit 21.

Figure 7 is a flowchart illustrating a series of operations in the case where the device performance desired by the operator is stillness, in the recording/playback apparatus according to the third embodiment, and figure 8 is a flowchart illustrating the operation in step S418 of figure 7 in more detail.

With reference to figure 7, initially, in step S401, the expected time information issuance unit 23 of the upper control unit 9 transmits the expected time T_0 , the first expected command interval ΔT_f , the second expected command interval ΔT_s , and the expected change time T_c as mentioned above, together with the composite command 16, to the disk device 13. Then, in step S402, the lower control unit 5 of the disk device 13 receives them.

In step S303, the processing time T_{n1} which is required for seeking and processing is calculated by the same processing as described for step S303 of figure 6, without expecting the time required for switching the disk rotation speed. The processing time T_{n1} is a time obtained by giving a margin to the processing time in the case where the low-speed seek is selected, because the expected value of the seek speed in the case where the desired device performance is stillness is a low speed.

In step S403, it is judged whether the current disk rotation speed (DMS) is high-speed rotation (H) or not. The operation goes to step S410 when the DMS is the high-speed rotation, and

goes to step S404 when the DMS is the low-speed rotation.

Hereinafter, a description will be initially given to the case where the current disk rotation speed (DMS) is the low speed.

When it is judged in step S403 that the current disk rotation speed is the low speed, it is checked in step S404 whether a time enough to maintain the continuity of data will be left or not when the disk rotation speed is accelerated from the low-speed rotation to the high-speed rotation. That is, the first expected command interval ΔT_f is compared with the sum of the time ΔT_a required for accelerating the disk rotation speed from the low-speed rotation to the high-speed rotation and the processing time T_{n1} required for performing the processing at the high rotation speed after the disk rotation speed has changed into the high-speed rotation. In a case of $\Delta T_f > \Delta T_a + T_{n1}$, it is judged that the continuity of data can be maintained when the disk rotation speed is switched to the high-speed rotation during the first expected command interval ΔT_f , and the device goes to step S405. In a case of $\Delta T_f < \Delta T_a + T_{n1}$, it is judged that the continuity of data cannot be maintained even when the disk rotation speed is switched to the high-speed rotation during the first expected command interval ΔT_f , and the device goes to a process 1 in step S419. The case where the device goes to the process 1 in step S419 is identical to the case where the expected speed change time T_c , at which the continuity of data may be degraded unless the disk rotation speed is switched to the

high-speed rotation, approaches. In the process 1, this approach is informed to the upper control unit 9, and the upper control unit 9 performs processing for setting the expected time T_0 again before $T_c - (\Delta T_a + \alpha)$ becomes zero, thereby providing a sufficient expected time T_0 which allows switching of the disk rotation speed.

Further, in a case of $\Delta T_f > \Delta T_a + T_{n1}$ in step S404 and when the operation goes to step S405, it is judged in step S405 whether or not the second expected command interval ΔT_s is a short command interval at which the disk rotation speed must be the high speed. That is, it is judged whether or not the second expected command interval is larger than a predetermined time ΔT_w which does not degrade the continuity of data to be processed even when the disk rotation speed is the low speed during the second expected command interval ΔT_s . When the second expected command interval ΔT_s is larger than the ΔT_w , the operation goes to step S406 because there is no necessity of changing the disk rotation speed from the low speed to the high speed, and the remaining time T_c' is updated by extending it up to a break point of the second expected command interval ΔT_s . Further, when the second expected command interval ΔT_s is smaller than ΔT_w , since there is a necessity of changing the disk rotation speed from the low speed to the high speed, the operation goes to step S407 while maintaining the remaining time T_c' from this point of time to the expected change time T_c . In step S407, it is judged

whether now is in the time zone in which the disk rotation speed must be changed, i.e., whether the remaining time T_c' up to the expected change time T_c becomes smaller than the time which is obtained by adding a margin α to the time ΔT_a required for acceleration. When the remaining time T_c' is smaller than that time, the operation goes to step S408 because switching of the disk rotation speed is necessary; otherwise, the operation goes to step S418 because switching of the disk rotation speed is not necessary yet, and the seeking process is continued with the low-speed rotation.

In step S408 where switching of the disk rotation speed is necessary, it is checked whether the continuity of data can be maintained even when the disk rotation speed is changed in the current processing. That is, the sum of the time ΔT_a required for accelerating the disk rotation speed and the processing time T_{n1} required for the processing after the high-speed rotation has been achieved is compared with the remaining time T_0' which is subtracted from the expected time T_0 with the passage of time. When the remaining time T_0' is larger than the sum, it is judged that the continuity of data can be temporally maintained, and the operation moves to step S409. When the remaining time T_0' is smaller than the sum, it is judged that the continuity of data cannot be maintained, and the operation moves to step S421.

A process 3 in step S421 is not described in more detail, because the remaining time T_0' should not be normally smaller

than the sum in step S409 after steps S407 and S408. This process 3 is a special process in a case where it is in the above-described state, and more specifically, this process 3 is a reprocess for returning to this process upon setting a sufficient expected time T_0 next. In step S407, the margin α is made to have a temporal margin for performing this reprocess.

In step S409, when the disk rotation speed is accelerated, and, after completing this, the disk rotation speed has changed to the high-speed rotation, this operation goes to step S418, and the seeking process is performed with high-speed rotation. This seeking process in step S418 is expressed together with a series of processing, and this processing will be described with reference to figure 8.

With reference to figure 8, initially, in step S304, it is judged whether or not the remaining time T_0' which is obtained by subtracting the time required for processes from step S401 to step S418 from the expected time T_0 is larger than the time T_{n1} calculated in step S303 of figure 7. When the remaining time T_0' is larger than the time T_{n1} , the low-speed seek is carried out in step S306. When the remaining time T_0' is smaller than the time T_{n1} , the high-speed seek is carried out in step S305. Reading which is indicated by the real processing command is performed in step S307, data are transmitted to the upper control unit 9 in step S208, and a response that data transmission is completed is made in step S210. Further, the disk device 13 proceeds to the

operation corresponding to the virtual command. In step S308, the processing time $Tn2$ is calculated by the similar process as in step S308 of figure 6. In step S309, either the high-speed seek or the low-speed seek is selected by comparing the processing time $Tn2$ to the remaining time $T0'$, and the selected seek is executed in steps S310 and S311. Thereafter, in step S312, the disk device 13 waits for a command to be issued from the upper control unit 9. The above-described series of processes from step S304 to step S312 are referred to as a seeking process step S418 on the whole. Each step is identical to each step described in figure 6, and therefore, detailed description thereof will be omitted.

Next, a description will be given of the case where the disk rotation speed (DMS) is high speed (H) in step S403.

In this case, the process moves from step S403 to step S410, and a time limit of switching is checked, i.e., the minimum high-speed rotation continuing time $T1$ as described in the second embodiment is compared to an integrated value Th of the continuing time after the disk rotation speed has become high-speed rotation. When Th is larger than the predetermined time $T1$, the high-speed rotation has been kept longer than the predetermined time $T1$, and therefore, the operation goes to step S411. When Th is smaller than the predetermined time $T1$, the continuing time is shorter than the minimum high-speed rotation continuing time $T1$, and therefore, the operation goes to step

S418 wherein seeking process is continued with the high-speed rotation. As for integration of the integrated values T_h , since further integration is not necessary after it is integrated to the same value as T_l , the integration may be stopped.

When it is judged that the high-speed rotation is kept longer than the predetermined time T_l in step S410, the first expected command interval ΔT_f is compared with the predetermined time ΔT_w which does not degrade the continuity of data to be processed even when the disk rotation speed is the low-speed rotation during the first expected command interval ΔT_f . When the first expected command interval ΔT_f is larger than the time ΔT_w , it is judged that the continuity of data is not degraded even in a case of the low-speed rotation, and the operation goes to step S412. When the first expected command interval ΔT_f is smaller than the time ΔT_w , it is judged that the continuity of data is degraded in a case of the low-speed rotation, and the operation goes to step S418 wherein the seeking process is continued with the high-speed rotation kept.

In step S412, ΔT_m is a larger value between the time ΔT_a required for accelerating the disk rotation speed from the low-speed rotation to the high-speed rotation and the time required for decelerating the disk rotation speed from the high-speed rotation to the low-speed rotation, and it is checked whether or not both of deceleration and acceleration of the disk rotation speed at the first expected command interval ΔT_f are possible.

That is, when the sum of the maximum time ΔT_m required for acceleration and deceleration and the time T_{n1} required for the subsequent processes is smaller than the first expected command interval ΔT_f , the acceleration and deceleration of the disk rotation is temporally possible for maintaining the continuity of data, and there is temporally less possibility thereof in the opposite case.

In step S412, when it is judged that the acceleration and deceleration of the disk rotation speed are possible, the operation goes to step S413. When it is judged that it is impossible, the operation goes to a process 2 in step S420. The process 2 in step S420 is provided as a process which enables switching to the low-speed rotation even when the time for deceleration or acceleration of the disk rotation speed is not sufficiently obtained from the command interval issued by the upper control unit 9, as long as the time required for acceleration or deceleration can be generated in a range in which the upper control unit 9 can perform a control during when the disk rotation speed is the low-speed rotation.

Further, in step S413 where it is judged that the acceleration and deceleration of the disk rotation speed are possible in step S412, it is checked whether or not the second expected command interval ΔT_s can maintain the continuity of data similarly as the first expected command interval ΔT_f even when the data rotation speed is decelerated. That is, it is

judged whether the second expected command interval ΔT_s is larger than the predetermined time ΔT_w which does not degrade the continuity of data to be processed even when the disk rotation speed is the low-speed rotation. Here, when the second expected command interval ΔT_s is larger than ΔT_w , the operation goes to step S414. Since it is not necessary to switch the disk rotation speed to the high-speed rotation also after an end of the first expected command interval ΔT_f , the remaining time T_c' until the expected change time T_c is updated so as to extend it up to a break point of the second expected command interval ΔT_s , and thereafter, the operation goes to step S415. When the second expected command interval ΔT_s is smaller than ΔT_w , it is necessary to switch the disk rotation speed to the high-speed rotation, and therefore, the operation goes to step S415.

In step S415, the remaining time T_c' until the expected change time T_c is compared with the minimum low-speed rotation continuing time T_2 . When the remaining time T_c' is smaller than the minimum low-speed rotation continuing time T_2 , the low-speed rotation cannot be continued for a predetermined time, whereby the deceleration is impossible. Then, the operation goes to step S418, and the seeking process is carried out with the high-speed rotation being kept. Further, when the remaining time T_c' is larger than the minimum low-speed rotation continuing time T_2 , the low-speed rotation can be continued for the predetermined time or more, whereby the deceleration is possible, and then the

operation goes to step S416. This step S416 is similar as in a case described in step S408, and these steps have only a difference between acceleration and deceleration. Therefore, the remaining time $T0'$ of the expected time is compared with the sum of the time ΔTd required for decelerating the disk rotation speed and the time $Tn1$ required for the subsequent process which is performed with the low-speed rotation. When the remaining time $T0'$ is larger than the sum, it is possible to decelerate the disk rotation speed and, therefore, the operation goes to step S417. When the remaining time $T0'$ is smaller than the sum, it is impossible to decelerate the disk rotation speed and, therefore, the operation goes to step S422. In a process 4 in step S422, the sufficient expected time $T0$ is maintained similarly as in the process 3 in the step S421, and this process 4 is a reprocess for returning to the above-described processing.

Further, in step S417, the disk rotation speed is decelerated, and the operation goes to step S418 when the speed has become the low-speed rotation. The seeking process in the subsequent step S418 is as described above with reference to figure 8, and therefore, description thereof will be omitted.

Therefore, when the device performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus is stillness, processing speed information of the disk device 13 such as the processing times $Tn1$ and $Tn2$ are obtained from the composite command 16, the judgement criteria, the first and second expected

command intervals ΔT_f and ΔT_s , the expected change time T_c , and the expected time T_0 , and an optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed for the device performance desired by the operator can be selected while maintaining the continuity of continuous data such as video data.

As described above, in the recording/playback apparatus according to the third embodiment, the upper control unit 9 sends the composite command 16 comprising the real processing command and the virtual command, as well as the expected time T_0 , the first and second expected command intervals ΔT_f and ΔT_s , and the expected change time T_c which are the expected time information, to the disk device 13. This disk device 13 performs operations corresponding to the real processing command and the virtual command by selecting the seek speed or the disk rotation speed by self decision based on these information and the judgement criteria corresponding to the device performance desired by the operator as described in the second embodiment. Therefore, data processing is carried out by selecting more optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed for the device performance desired by the operator without impairing the continuity of data.

Further, in this third embodiment, when the device performance desired by the operator is energy saving, an operation in which the disk rotation speed is not switched was described with reference with figure 6, while the above-described similar processing as in figure 7 should be performed when the

disk rotation speed is also switched.

(Embodiment 4)

Hereinafter, a fourth embodiment according to the present invention will be described.

In this fourth embodiment, data processing is performed by using a memory 10 installed in the disk device 13, the expected time information as described in the third embodiment (first and second expected command intervals ΔT_f , ΔT_s , expected time T_0 , expected change time T_c) is more specifically explained on the basis of the processing speed in the data processing within the memory 10, and further, a response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit for receiving a response to the process indicated by the virtual command is installed in the upper control unit 9 of the recording/playback apparatus.

The memory 10 for temporarily storing data is mainly used in the following three cases so that the upper control unit 9 processes continuous data such as video data. That is, these cases are as follows: a case where it is used for data process, a case where data read from the disk type recording medium 1 are temporarily stored faster than the speed when data are outputted from an output unit 11 at approximately constant speed, the data are taken from the memory 10 in accordance with the output speed from the output unit to be outputted, and the output data is deleted from the memory 10, and a case where data taken from an input unit 12 are temporarily stored, the data are sent to the

disk device 13 in determined units or its multiple units, and the sent data are recorded on the disk type recording medium 1.

The case where the memory 10 is used only in one of the above-described cases, e.g., a case where it is used when the recording/playback apparatus performs one sequence of operations of temporarily storing the data taken from the input unit 12 in the memory 10, sending the data to the disk device 13 in determined units or its multiple units, and recording the sent data on the disk type recording medium 1, is not suitable for describing an optimum operation of the recording/playback apparatus. Therefore, a case where the memory 10 is used when relatively frequent data processing is necessary, e.g., a case where it is used when the recording/playback apparatus performs two sequences of operations of reading data on the disk type recording medium 1 of the disk device 13 and outputting the read data through the output unit 11 to reproduce an image, as well as writing video data taken from the input unit 12 in the disk type recording medium, will be reviewed.

In the recording/playback apparatus which performs two sequences of operations, i.e., reproducing the above-mentioned image and writing the data in the medium 1, the upper control unit 9 repeats processes of storing the data once read from the disk type recording medium 1 of the disk device 13 into the memory 10, temporally continuously consuming the data from this memory 10 by a required quantity while storing data to be

inputted temporally continuously in the memory 10, transmitting this data to the disk device 13 at the point of time when the data has been stored to a certain quantity, and writing the data in the disk type recording medium 1.

Here, with reference to figure 10, a case where two sequences of data are processed in the memory 10 will be described. Figure 10 is a diagram imitatively illustrating a capacity of the memory 10.

In figure 10, a capacity which can be used for temporary storage excluding a quantity required for a process of the image of the memory 10 is M_a , a storage data quantity for image reproduction, which quantity has been stored at the present stage and has time-serially been decreased, is M_p , a storage data quantity for recording, which quantity has temporarily been stored to be written in the disk device 13 and has time-serially been increased, is M_w , and a free capacity which has not been used is M_o .

With respect to the continuous data such as video data, the recording/playback speed is usually expressed by a capacity which is used per unit time. Accordingly, it is considered that the storage data quantity M_p for image reproduction is consumed by ΔM_p per hour to be decreased, and the storage data amount M_w for recording is increased by ΔM_w per hour. When ΔM_w is larger than ΔM_p , the free capacity M_o is decreased with time. Therefore, although it is necessary to set the free capacity M_o

in accordance with a difference between them, here, it is assumed for concision that ΔM_p and ΔM_w are equal to each other and further a sufficient quantity for the difference is set as M_o .

Further, it is necessary to note the following two points to maintain the continuity of continuous data. That is, the first point is that data should be newly read from the disk type recording medium 1 of the disk device 13 by the time when the storage data quantity M_p for image reproduction is lost, and then the read data should be supplied, because the continuity of image reproduction is degraded when the data for image reproduction in the memory 10 is lost. The second point is that the free capacity M_o of the memory 10 which stores data to be written in the disk device 13 should be prevented from being lost, because the continuity of continuous data to be recorded in the disk type recording medium 1 is degraded unless data can be stored in the memory 10. In view of the above-described two points, it is adopted as a safe setting in the continuity of data that a control is performed so as to write data in the disk type recording medium 1 as fast as possible in a state where the storage data quantity M_p for image reproduction is as large as possible and the storage data quantity M_w for recording is as small as possible when a recording unit is filled. In this case, however, since a seeking operation must be performed for each small unit to be recorded, the number of seeking operations becomes huge.

Thus, it is supposed that the number of accesses from the upper control unit 9 to the disk device 13 is decreased as much as possible.

In order to perform data processing upon maintaining the continuity, operations of writing the storage data quantity M_w for recording on the memory 10 in the disk device 13 before the storage data quantity M_p for image reproduction is lost from the memory 10, so as to provide the free capacity M_o on the memory 10, and further obtaining data of M_p from the disk device 13 to store the data in the memory 10 are required.

Initially, it is assumed that two commands of writing and reading are successively performed and the data of the storage data quantity M_p for image reproduction are maximally stored in the memory 10. A time T_p until the storage data quantity M_p for recording is lost on the memory 10 is $M_p/\Delta M_p$, and, in order to write data during the time T_p and further read the data, the time T_p must be larger than the sum of a time T_{ws} required for the seeking operation for the written address, a time T_{wt} during which data to be written are transferred from the memory 10 to the disk device 13, a time T_{ww} during which the data are written in the disk type recording medium 1, further, a seek time T_{rs} for a read address, a time T_{rr} during which the data are read from the disk type recording medium 1, and a time T_{rt} during which the data are transferred to the memory 10. However, even when the seek reaches a track which is in a radial position of the disk

type recording medium 1, a position on one periphery of a target address is not known. Therefore, a time T_m required for one rotation is anticipated as this rotational delay. Thus, (formula 3) is obtained as follows.

$$T_p > (T_{ws} + T_{wt} + T_{ww} + T_m + \beta) + (T_{rs} + T_{rr} + T_{rt} + T_m + \gamma) \quad \dots (\text{formula 3})$$

wherein β and γ are margin times in a case where the servo failed to be operated or the like. Further, in (formula 3), a right side is $T(t)$, a time required for writing of a first term in parentheses is $T_w(t)$, and a time required for reading of a second term in parentheses is $T_r(t)$.

That is, the disk device 13 is operable only in a range in which the (formula 3) holds without impairing the continuous data. However, when the device 13 is attempted to operate as it is, β and γ that are anticipated in the (formula 3) are larger values than the other terms, thereby causing a shortcoming that, in order to successively perform the seek twice, this successive operations must start while a remaining quantity of M_p is still large, and a shortcoming that, since writing and reading are successively performed, it is difficult both to operate beforehand in accordance with the virtual command and to select the operation speed within the set time.

So, it is supposed that writing and reading are unsuccessively performed at approximately equal intervals.

In figure 10, X_1 and X_2 are ratios when the capacity M is 1, and this capacity M is a capacity which can be used by M_p and M_w

in the memory 10. Figure 10(a) illustrates a state where M_w is stored by X_1 and M_p is stored by $(1-X_1)$, among the capacity M of the memory 10. At this point of time, it is assumed that M_w is written in the disk device 13. In the capacity of the memory 10 at the point of time when writing is completed, as shown in figure 10(b), data M_w taken from the input unit 12 is 0. Next, figure 10(c) illustrates the state after some time has passed. While M_w is inputted from the input unit 12 so that M_w is increased to X_2 within the memory 10 with passage of time, M_p is sent to the output unit 11 to reproduce data, so that M_p within the memory 10 is decreased to $(1-X_1-X_2)$. Thus, M_p is read from the disk device 13 at this point of time to be stored in the memory, and figure 10(d) illustrates the state immediately after M_p has been stored in the memory 10.

That is, a time T_{wm} from when M_w is written in the disk device 13 to when M_p is read is a time during which the state shifts like figure 10(b)→figure 10(c)→figure 10(d), resulting in $T_{wm}=M \cdot X_2/\Delta M_w$. A time T_{mw} from when M_p is read from the disk device 13 to when M_w is written is a time during which the state shifts like figure 10(d)→figure 10(a)→figure 10(b), resulting in $T_{mw}=M \cdot (X_1-X_2)/\Delta M_w$. It is assumed that commands of reading and writing are issued at the equal interval here, resulting in $T_{wm}=T_{mw}$, thereby obtaining $X_1=2 \cdot X_2$. M_p in figure 10(c) is equal to $(1-X_1-X_2) \cdot M$ ($M_p=(1-X_1-X_2) \cdot M$), and the above-described equation is substituted for this equation, resulting in $M_p=(1-3 \cdot$

$X_2) \cdot M$. Since reading of M_p from the disk device 13 to the memory 10 must be earlier than outputting this M_p from the output unit 11 and losing the same on the memory 10, a time $Tr(t)$ required for reading must be set under conditions of $Tr(t) < (1 - 3 \cdot X_2) \cdot M / \Delta M_p$.

Here, to be specific, when X_1 is equal to 0.5 ($X_1 = 0.5$), X_2 is equal to 0.25 ($X_2 = 0.25$), and a capacity of the memory 10 is M , data are written in the disk device 13 at the point of time of $0.5M$, and the read data are stored up to $0.75M$ at the point of time when the remaining quantity of data read from the input unit 12 is up to $0.25M$. Here, a calculation is simplified imitatively without considering a capacity deviation due to a time deviation in the time $T_w(t)$ required for writing and a time deviation in the time $Tr(t)$ required for reading. The reason is as follows. The approximately equal command intervals allow the device to operate upon expecting the difference. In addition, there are sufficient command intervals, and also an advance operation corresponding to the virtual command is performed, whereby it is supposed that margins β and γ expected in (formula 3) are actually and drastically smaller than the expected values. The time intervals as the time T_{mw} and the time T_{wm} , which intervals are set to be approximately equal to each other as described above, are sent to the disk device 13 as an expected time T_0 when the virtual command changes to the real processing command. Then, the first expected command interval ΔT_f becomes equal to the

expected time T_0 .

When processing is performed in the memory 10 in this way, as long as the recording/playback apparatus records an input signal from the input unit 12 in the disk device by timer recording while outputting data read from the disk device 13 at present from the output unit 11 to a display device, and further the timer recording is scheduled to be canceled after T_{tm} , data processing in the memory 10 is only a reproduction after the time T_{tm} has passed, thereby drastically reducing the processing content, resulting in that a command interval after the time T_{tm} has passed becomes a value obtained by giving a margin to $(M/\Delta M_p)$. This value is a second expected command interval ΔT_s , and the expected change time T_c becomes T_{tm} at this time.

In this way, the upper control unit 9 creates the expected time information (first and second expected command intervals ΔT_f and ΔT_s , the expected time T_0 , the expected change time T_c) on the basis of the processing content of continuous data, the speed at which the continuous data are processed in the memory 10, and processing speed information of the disk device 13 and sends the same to the disk device 13, whereby the disk device 13 can perform an operation corresponding to the virtual command before an issuance of the next command while switching to the optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed, without impairing the continuity of data.

Next, a case where the memory 10 performs data processing as

described above, the disk device 13 responds to the upper control unit 9 concerning states of the respective operations with respect to an operation corresponding to the real processing command as well as an operation corresponding to the virtual command, and the upper control unit 9 provides a response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit 24 for obtaining this response will be specifically described with reference to figures 9 through 11. Figure 9 is a block diagram of the recording/playback apparatus according to the fourth embodiment, and figure 11 is a flowchart illustrating an operation of the recording/playback apparatus according to the fourth embodiment. In figure 9, 24 denotes a response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit for receiving a response to the respective operations indicated by the virtual command. The same constitutes as those shown in figure 4 for the third embodiment are given the same reference numerals, and description thereof will be omitted.

Further, in a response 17 in figure 9 according to the fourth embodiment, not only a response to the virtual command but also a requirement for the process corresponding to the virtual command are added to a response to the real processing command.

Figure 11 is a flowchart illustrating an operation in a case where it is assumed that it is expected that, when the memory 10 is in a state shown in figure 10(a), it is necessary to write the storage data quantity M_w for recording in the disk device 13, and next, when a state of the memory 10 changes to a state shown in

figure 10(c), it is necessary to read the storage data quantity M_p for image reproduction from the disk device 13 and increase the M_p so as to be in a state shown in figure 10(d). Thus, in figure 11, in step S501, the real processing command of writing the storage data quantity M_w for recording within the memory 10 in the disk device 13, the virtual command of reading the storage data quantity M_p for image reproduction within the memory 10 upon specifying a start address on the disk type recording medium 1 of the disk device and the read quantity, and further the expected time T_0 , first and second expected command intervals ΔT_f and ΔT_s , and the expected change time T_c which are set as described above when an input signal from the input unit 12 is recorded in the disk device 13 by timer recording and it is expected that the timer is canceled after T_{tm} , (more specifically, $T_0 = \Delta T_f = M \cdot X_2 / \Delta M_w$, $\Delta T_s = (M / \Delta M_p) + \sigma$ (σ : margin time), $T_c = T_{tm}$) are sent to the disk device 13, and the disk device 13 receives them in step S502. Although it is not shown in figure 11, with respect to the real processing command, as described in figure 7 according to the third embodiment, the disk rotation speed is switched on the basis of the given expected time information, further, the seek and movement are performed while switching the seek speed in steps S303 to S306, and writing of the real processing command is performed in step S503. When this is completed, a response is made to the upper control unit 9 in step S210. Thereafter, as a process corresponding to the virtual command, while the seek

speed is switched, the seek and movement are performed to an address where M_p on the disk type recording medium is read, in steps S308 to S311. A response informing that the seek and movement in response to the virtual command is completed is made to the upper control unit 9 in step S504. The response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit 24 of the upper control unit 9 receives this response in step S505, and thereafter it goes to a standby state in step S312.

In this way, when the response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit 24 of the upper control unit 9 receives information concerning the process corresponding to the virtual command in the disk device, since the upper control unit 9 recognizes that the seek has already been completed, the time Tr_s required for the seek is not necessary to be expected in the time $Tr(t)$ required for reading in the above-described (formula 3), and further a state where the servo has already been operated is obtained. Therefore, the margin time γ can also be expected to be drastically small, and $Tr(t)$ is judged as in the following (formula 4).

$$Tr(t) = Tr_r + Tr_t + \gamma' \quad (\gamma > \gamma') \quad \dots (\text{formula 4})$$

That is, in a case where a response to the virtual command is not made, the quantity of M_p remaining in the memory 10 is in a state of figure 10, i.e., it is equal to $(1 - X_1 - X_2) \cdot M$, the storage data quantity M_p for image reproduction is read from the disk device 13 to maintain the continuity of data, and the

virtual command which makes Mp filled in the memory 10 so as to be in a state of figure 10(d) is scheduled with the processing time of the disk device 13 and the margin time being expected. However, as long as a response to the virtual command is made, in the response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit 24 of the upper control unit 9, the disk device 13 is capable of recognizing that the seek in response to the virtual command is completed and a state where the servo has already been operated is obtained. Therefore, the upper control unit 9 can calculate the time required for processes corresponding to the virtual command again, and it judges that, even when an issuance of a command of reading data from the disk device 13 as the next real processing command which has been the virtual command is delayed until the storage data quantity Mp for image reproduction in the memory 10 gets less, processing is possible without impairing the continuity of data.

In this way, the disk device 13 outputs a response 17 to the respective operations in the process corresponding to the virtual command to the upper control unit 9, and the upper control unit 9 obtains the response 17 in the response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit 24, whereby the upper control unit 9 can perform a control except a temporal margin expected for maintaining the continuity of continuous data. Therefore, a control having a large degree of freedom is possible in the processing of the memory 10.

As described above, in the recording/playback apparatus according to the fourth embodiment, the upper control unit 9 creates the expected time information (the expected time T_0 , the first and second command intervals ΔT_f and ΔT_s , the expected change time T_c) on the basis of the processing content of continuous data, the speed at which the continuous data are processed in the memory, and the processing speed information T_{n1} and T_{n2} of the disk device to send the same to the disk device 13, whereby the disk device 13 can perform an operation before an issuance of the next command while switching to the optimum operation speed, without impairing the continuity of data. Further, the disk device 13 responds to the upper control unit 9 with respect to the respective operations of processes corresponding to the virtual command in the processing operations corresponding to the virtual command, and the upper control unit 9 obtains these responses in the response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit 24, whereby the upper control unit 9 can perform a control except a temporal margin expected for maintaining the continuity of continuous data. Therefore, a control having a degree of freedom is possible in the processing of the memory 10.

(Embodiment 5)

Hereinafter, a fifth embodiment of the present invention will be described.

In this fifth embodiment, an operation of the recording/playback apparatus when the virtual command changes to

the real processing command to be carried out will be described with respect to each of a case where the virtual command indicates reading of data and a case where it indicates writing of data. A construction of the recording/playback apparatus in the fifth embodiment is similar as that in the fourth embodiment.

Initially, a description will be given of a case where the virtual command indicates reading of data with reference to figure 12. Figure 12 is a flowchart illustrating an operation when the virtual command indicates reading.

A description of steps S601~S311 will be omitted here, because, in figure 12, these steps go through the same processes as in the above-described embodiments. The expected time information in steps S601 and S602 indicate the expected time T_0 , the expected command intervals ΔT_f and ΔT_s , and the expected change time T_c .

First of all, in steps S601~S311, processes corresponding to the real processing command and the virtual command are performed. At the point of time when the seeking operation corresponding to the virtual command is completed, as described in the fourth embodiment, at the point of time when the seeking operation corresponding to the virtual command is completed, a response is made to the upper control unit 9 in step S504, and the response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit 24 of the upper control unit 9 receives the response in step S505.

While a standby state is obtained at the point of time when

a response to the virtual command has been made to the control unit 9 in the above-described figure 11, the standby state is not obtained in the fifth embodiment, data which are scheduled to be sent from the disk type recording medium 1 to the upper control unit 9 are read, and the data are stored in the memory 6 of the disk device 13. When the data are stored in the memory 6, in a case where all of the data quantity to be transmitted, which quantity has been expected by the virtual command, has not been able to be stored in the memory 6, the data quantity is stored halfway in the memory 6. As described above, at the point of time when data are stored in the memory 6, the response is made to the upper control unit 9 in step S604, and the response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit 24 of the upper control unit 9 receives this response in step S605. After completion of the response, the disk device 13 proceeds to a standby state where the device 13 waits for a command from the upper control unit 9 in step S312.

Further, although a detailed description is not given above, when all of the capacity included in the virtual command has not been able to be stored in the memory 6 in data reading in step S603, the disk device 13 stores a head address of data which has not been read yet, and the recording/playback head 2 stands by in a track having this address and enables continuing a reading operation from this address after an issuance of the real processing command.

Next, a case where the virtual command indicates writing will be described with reference to figure 13. Figure 13 is a flowchart illustrating an operation when the virtual command indicates writing.

A description of steps S701~S311 will be omitted here, because, in figure 13, these steps go through the same processes as in the above-described embodiments, as in figure 12.

Initially, in steps S701~S311, processes corresponding to the real processing command and the virtual command that have been issued are performed. Unlike with when the virtual command indicates reading, when the virtual command indicates writing, at the point of time when the seeking operation corresponding to the virtual command is completed, the disk device 13 makes a response to notify the upper control unit 9 that the seek is completed in step S703 and simultaneously requires the upper control unit 9 to send data to be written.

In step S704, the response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit 24 of the upper control unit 9 receives the response including the requirement of the data to be written, and in step S705 it sends data which are inputted from the input unit 12 to the memory 10 and are scheduled to be written in the disk type recording medium 1 to the disk device 13 by the required capacity. In step S706, the disk device 13 which receives the data stores the data in the memory 6.

The disk device 13 which has finished storing the above-

described data in the memory 6 makes a response to notify the upper control unit 9 that receiving is completed in step S707, and the response-to-virtual-command obtaining unit 24 of the upper control unit 9 receives this response in step S708. Thereafter, in step S312, the state of the disk device 13 moves to a standby state where the device 13 waits for a command from the upper control unit 9.

In this way, as advance operations corresponding to the virtual command, the upper control unit 9 performs a process in which the seek and movement is performed to the expected address as well as proceeds to a process in which data expected to be written or read by the virtual command are recorded in the memory 6 in the disk device 13. Therefore, the degree of freedom in the control of the upper control unit 9 can be increased, and further an operation can be performed by switching to more optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed for a desired device performance of the disk device 13 while improving security of continuous data.

However, for example, while the recording/playback apparatus stores data to be read or data to be written in the memory 6 as described above as the advance operation of the virtual command, it is supposed that the operator issues a command which is different from the virtual command to the upper control unit 9 of the recording/playback apparatus and the upper control unit 9 issues a new real processing command which is different from the expected virtual command.

In this case, in order to carry out the process corresponding to the next new command rapidly, the quantity of data corresponding to the virtual command, which data are stored in the memory 6, has an influence.

Hereinafter, a case where the new command indicates reading and a case where it indicates writing will be described with respect to the data storage quantity in the memory 6.

Initially, when the expected virtual command indicates reading of data from the disk type recording medium 1, the new command eliminates the need for data stored in the memory 6 by the virtual command, whereby the data should be deleted. Therefore, the quantity of data to be stored beforehand in the memory 6 leaves a rapid execution of the next new command untouched even when most parts of its capacity are used.

On the other hand, when the expected virtual command indicates writing of data in the disk type recording medium 1, data stored from the memory 10 in the memory 6 by the virtual command are not in the memory 10 any longer. Therefore, when the data are deleted from the memory 6, the data to be written are completely lost, whereby it is supposed that there is a case where this data cannot be deleted. In this case, assuming that different data have been read from the disk type recording medium 1, and a new command of reproducing an image has been issued, faster reading of data from the disk type recording medium 1 becomes necessary. In addition, since a capacity of the memory 6

becomes necessary for reading of data, if data written in the memory 6 by the expected virtual command are stored employing most of the memory 6, it will cause interference with the next new command.

Therefore, in the processes corresponding to the expected virtual command, when reading data are stored in the memory 6, an approximately whole capacity of the memory 6 is employed. When the process corresponding to the expected virtual command is writing, and the data to be written are stored in the memory 6, a part of the capacity is employed, a free capacity required for the memory 6 is maintained to perform the process at high speed when the new command is issued.

Thereby, even when the advance operation is performed, which operation is that, even when the upper control unit 9 suddenly changes the command unlike with the scheduled virtual command, data to be read or data to be written are stored in the memory 6 in accordance with the scheduled virtual command, the command can be carried out without impairing the continuity of data.

As described above, in the recording/playback apparatus according to the fifth embodiment, as the processing operation performed by the disk device 13 corresponding to the virtual command, the seeking operation is performed to the expected address, as well as a process of recording data scheduled to be written or read in the memory 6 in the disk device 13 is also performed. Therefore, the device 13 carries on the above-

described advance operations corresponding to the virtual command, thereby increasing the degree of the control of the upper control unit 9. Further, when the disk device 13 is made to be operated while switching to more optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed for the device performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus, security of continuous data is improved.

Further, in the fifth embodiment, considering that a new command is issued by the operator, or the like, and therefore, the expected virtual command is not changed to the real processing command, the quantity used for storing data in the memory 6 is changed, depending on a case where the virtual command indicates reading and a case where it indicates writing. Therefore, even when the upper control unit 9 suddenly changes the command unlike with the scheduled command, the next new command can be carried out upon performing the advance operation of storing data to be read and data to be written in the memory 6 without impairing the continuity of data.

(Embodiment 6)

Hereinafter, a sixth embodiment of the present invention will be described.

In the sixth embodiment, a process when the disk device 13 is exchanged because of failure will be described.

A construction of the recording/playback apparatus in the sixth embodiment applies to the above-described second to fifth

embodiments, and it will be described with reference to figure 3 here.

When the disk type recording medium 1, the recording/playback head 2, or the like breaks down, the disk device 13 is sometimes exchanged. At this time, assuming that the upper control unit 9 previously has information concerning the speed of the disk device 13 and information of power consumption on a software or the memory 10, it becomes impossible to control the disk device 13 at a correct value after the disk device 13 has been exchanged.

To avoid this, for example, the disk device 13 has stored the information concerning the speed of the disk device 13, the information of power consumption, or the like in a predetermined format on the disk type recording medium 1 or in a nonvolatile memory (not shown) in the disk device 13, and the upper control unit 9 is allowed to obtain the information when the recording/playback apparatus starts up or as required. Thereby, since the disk device 13 itself stores the information even when the disk device 13 is exchanged, the upper control unit 9 can obtain the information to newly create an appropriate judgement criteria, thereby obtaining effects described in the above-described embodiments in the recording/playback apparatus without any problem.

Industrial Availability

A recording/playback apparatus according to the present invention is useful for satisfying a device performance desired by the operator of the device, without interrupting continuous data, in a magnetic disk device which is included in an electronic equipment for handling continuous data of audio or video.

CLAIMS

1. A recording/playback apparatus comprising: a disk device for recording data on a disk type recording medium; and an upper control unit for controlling processes such as input/output of data from/to the outside of the apparatus, reproduction and processing of data, as well as data processing such as reading and writing of the disk device, wherein

the upper control unit includes a composite command issuance unit which issues, to the disk device, a composite command comprising a real processing command which is a processing command to be actually executed in the disk device, and a virtual command which is a processing command that is expected to be issued by the upper control unit to the disk device after the disk device has processed the real processing command, and

the disk device comprises

a lower control means for receiving the composite command from the upper control unit, and controlling writing or reading of digital data, and

a recording/playback head for performing writing or reading of digital data in/from the disk type recording medium.

2. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 1 wherein

the lower control means includes a virtual command reception means for receiving the virtual command of the composite command,

and making the disk device execute a process corresponding to the virtual command and then making the disk device standby,

the process corresponding to the virtual command is a process up to a point of time when the disk device cannot continue the operation unless the virtual command is changed to the real processing command, and

the lower control means receives the composite command, makes the disk device carry out a process corresponding to the real processing command, makes a response to notify the upper control unit that the process corresponding to the real processing command is completed, and thereafter, the virtual command reception means performs the process corresponding to the virtual command.

3. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 1 wherein

the upper control unit further comprises a judgement criteria issuance means,

the judgement criteria issuance means itself creates judgement criteria suitable for a performance desired by an operator of the recording/playback apparatus, which performance is uniquely set or is selected from plural prepared performances by the operator, and issues the same to the disk device,

the disk device further comprises

a speed switching means for switching at least either of at least two or more seek speeds which are speeds for transferring

the recording/playback head, and at least two or more disk rotation speeds which are speeds for rotating the disk type recording medium, and

a speed selection means for selecting an optimum seek speed or disk rotation speed from the judgement criteria, and

the disk device receives the judgement criteria suitable for the performance desired by the operator from the judgement criteria issuance means, selects the optimum seek speed and disk rotation speed by the speed selection means, and switches the seek speed and disk rotation speed to the selected optimum speeds by the speed switching means.

4. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 3 wherein

the judgement criteria are based on the assumption that the continuity of continuous data is maintained,

include a predetermined time which restricts the frequency of switching of the disk rotation speed, and

give priority to a highly expected speed in the seek speeds or disk rotation speeds, in accordance with the performance desired by the operator of the recording/playback apparatus.

5. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 3 wherein

the upper control unit further comprises an expected time information issuance means for issuing an expected time together with the composite command to the disk device, and

the expected time is a time which is obtained by expecting a lapsed time from when the upper control unit issues the composite command by the composite command means to when the virtual command of the composite command is issued as the real processing command.

6. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 3 wherein

the upper control unit further comprises an expected time information issuance means for issuing an expected time and an expected command issuance interval together with the composite command to the disk device,

the expected time is a time which is obtained by expecting a lapsed time from when the upper control unit issues the composite command by the composite command means to when the virtual command of the composite command is issued as the real processing command,

the expected command issuance interval is an interval which is obtained by expecting a command issuance interval at which plural commands are issued after the composite command is issued,

when the expected command issuance interval is one in which, during a set time which is set sufficiently longer than the predetermined time included in the judgement criteria, first expected command intervals that are approximately equal intervals are continued and thereafter second expected intervals that are approximately equal intervals, which are different from the first

expected command intervals, are continued, the expected time information issuance means issues the first expected interval, the second expected command interval, and an expected change time at which the command interval is expected to change from the first expected command interval to the second expected command interval, as well as the composite command and the expected time, to the disk device, and,

when the expected command issuance interval is one in which the first expected command intervals are continued during the set time, the expected time information issuance means issues the first expected command interval, the second expected command interval having the same value as the first expected command interval, and the expected change time having the same value as the set time, as well as the composite command and the expected time, to the disk device.

7. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 6 wherein

the disk device performs a process corresponding to the real processing command and a process corresponding to the virtual command while switching at least either of the seek speed and the disk rotation speed on the basis of the judgement criteria, processing speed information of the disk device itself, the expected time, the first expected command interval, the second expected command interval, and the expected change time.

8. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 7 wherein

the upper control unit calculates the expected time, or the first expected command interval, the second expected command interval, and the expected change time, on the basis of a processing content of continuous data controlled by the upper control unit itself, a speed at which the continuous data are processed in a memory that is connected to the upper control unit and temporarily stores the continuous data, and processing speed information of the disk device.

9. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 2 wherein

the virtual command reception means performs the process corresponding to the virtual command while switching the seek speed or the disk rotation speed,

the disk device issues a response to the upper control unit at the point of time when each process is completed in the process corresponding to the virtual command, and

the upper control unit is provided with a response-to-virtual-command obtaining means for obtaining the response.

10. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 9 wherein,

in the process corresponding to the virtual command, when the virtual command includes reading of address and data,

the disk device performs reading after seeking to the address, stores the data in the memory installed in the disk

device and, thereafter, issues a response to the upper control unit, and goes into a standby state.

11. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 9 wherein,
in the process corresponding to the virtual command, when the virtual command includes writing of address and data,
the disk device issues a response to the upper control unit after seeking to the address, requires data to be written, stores the data to be written, which are transmitted from the upper control unit in response to the requirement, in the memory installed in the disk device, and goes into a standby state.

12. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 10 or 11 wherein,
in the process corresponding to the virtual command, when data to be written are stored in the memory installed in the disk device, an approximately whole capacity of the memory is used leaving a capacity required for a minimum process such as error correction, and, when data to be written are stored, the data to be written are stored upon maintaining a minimum quantity which can be read at high speed by the disk device, in the memory, as a free capacity.

13. The recording/playback apparatus of Claim 3 wherein
the disk device stores an operation speed of the disk device itself, an operation switching speed, information concerning

power consumption, and the like in the disk type recording medium or in a nonvolatile memory which is installed in the disk device, in a predetermined format, and

the upper control unit obtains the information as required at start-up or the like of the recording/playback apparatus, and creates the appropriate judgement criteria, thereby controlling the disk device.