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(74) Agent: **ARNOLD, Klaus-Peter**; Deutsche Thomson
OHG, European Patent Operations, Karl-Wiechert-Allee
74, 30625 Hannover (DE).

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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **THOM-
SON LICENSING** [FR/FR]; 46 Quai A. le Gallo, F-92100
Boulogne-Billancourt (FR).

(72) Inventor; and

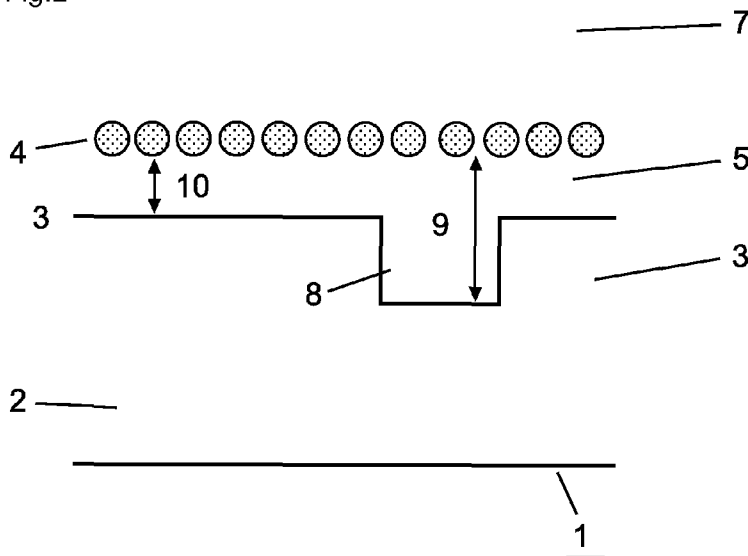
(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **KNITTEL, Joachim**
[DE/DE]; Lenastr. 32, 78532 Tuttlingen (DE).

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(54) Title: OPTICAL STORAGE MEDIUM WITH A MASK LAYER PROVIDING A SUPER RESOLUTION NEAR FIELD
EFFECT, AND RESPECTIVE MANUFACTURING METHOD

Fig.2



(57) Abstract: The optical storage medium (1), in particular a read-only optical disc, comprises a substrate layer (2), a read only data layer (3) comprising a pit structure and being arranged on the substrate layer (2), a mask layer (4) comprising nanoparticles for providing a super resolution near field effect, and a dielectric layer (5) arranged between the data layer (3) and the mask layer (4). The dielectric layer (5) has a thickness (9, 10, 12, 13), which changes in dependency of the pit structure and is for example a plastic layer having a completely flat surface for providing a uniform arrangement of the nanoparticles. For the manufacturing of a respective optical storage medium, the dielectric layer (5) is arranged on the data layer (3) advantageously by means of spin coating.

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**OPTICAL STORAGE MEDIUM WITH A MASK LAYER PROVIDING A SUPER
RESOLUTION NEAR FIELD EFFECT, AND RESPECTIVE MANUFACTURING
METHOD**

5 **TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to an optical storage medium, in particular an optical disc, which uses a super resolution near field effect for storing data with a high
10 data density in a read-only region, and a method of manufacturing for a respective optical storage medium.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Optical storage media are media in which data are stored in an optically readable manner, for example by means of a laser and a photo-detector being integrated within a pickup, the photo-detector being used for detecting the reflected light of the laser beam when reading the data.
20 In the meanwhile a large variety of optical storage media are known, which are operated with different laser wavelength, and which have different sizes for providing storage capacities from below one Gigabyte up to 50 Gigabyte (GB). The formats include read-only formats such
25 as Audio CD and Video DVD, write-once optical media such as CD-R and DVD-R, DVD+R, as well as rewritable formats like CD-RW, DVD-RW and DVD+RW. Digital data are stored on these media along tracks in one or more layers of the media.

30 The storage medium with the highest data capacity is at present the Blu-Ray disc (BD), which allows to store 50 GB on a dual layer disc. Available Blu-Ray formats are at present read only BD-ROM, re-writable BD-RE and write once
35 BD-R discs. For reading and writing of a Blu-Ray disc an optical pickup with a laser wavelength of 405 nm is used. On the Blu-Ray disc a track pitch of 320 nm and a mark length from 2T to 8T + 9T is used, where T is the channel

bit length, and which corresponds with a minimum mark length of 138 - 160 nm. The re-writable BD-RE disc is based on a phase change technology comprising a phase change layer, which uses for example a compound of
5 AgInSbTe or GeSbTe. Further information about the Blu-Ray disc system is available for example from the Blu-Ray group via internet: www.blu-raydisc.com.

New optical storage media with a super resolution near-field structure (Super-RENS) offer the possibility to
10 increase the data density of the optical storage medium by a factor of four in one dimension as compared with the Blu-Ray disc. This is possible by a so-called Super-RENS structure, which is placed above a data layer of the
15 optical storage medium, and which significantly reduces the effective size of a light spot used for reading from or writing to the optical storage medium. The super resolution layer is also called a mask layer because it is arranged above the data layer and only the high intensity
20 center part of a laser beam can penetrate the mask layer.

The Super-RENS effect allows to record and read data stored in marks of an optical disc, which have a size below the resolution limit of a laser beam used for
25 reading or writing the data on the disc. As known, the diffraction limit of the resolution of the laser beam is $\lambda/(2 \cdot NA)$, where λ is the laser wavelength and NA the numerical aperture of the objective lens of the optical pickup.

30

A "Super-resolution and frequency dependent-efficiency of near-field optical disks with silver nanoparticles" is described by Ng and Liu, Optics Express, Vol. 13, No. 23, 14 November 2005, p. 9422 - 9430. As described, silver
35 nanoparticles in an AgO_x layer generate near fields exhibiting a strongly local field enhancement around the nanoparticles due to localized surface plasmons. Sub-wavelength recording marks smaller than $\lambda/10$ were

distinguishable since the metallic nanoparticles transferred evanescent waves to detectible signals in the far field. The super-RENS disc studied by Ng and Liu includes a GeSbTe phase change material as a recording layer, an AgO_x layer including a random distribution of silver nanoparticles imbedded in the AgO_x layer, and two ZnS-SiO₂ dielectric layers as protective layers for the AgO_x layer.

10 In US 2005/0009260 a recordable optical disk is described, which comprises a phase change layer or a metal layer as the data layer. As the mask layer a metal oxide layer or a layer of nanoparticles may be used, for example a layer with platinum nanoparticles.

15 In EP 1724768 an optical storage medium is described which comprises a light-transmissible composite layer for providing a super-resolution effect, the composite layer containing nanoparticles with a high refractive index for increasing the refractive index of the composite layer.
20 The composite layer may be applied by using spin coating.

A mask layer for a high-density near-field optical storage system, wherein the mask layer includes nanoparticles embedded in a nonlinear optical material to modify an index of refraction, is disclosed in WO 2005/098843.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

30 The optical storage medium according to the invention comprises a substrate layer, a read only data layer comprising a pit structure being arranged on the substrate layer, a mask layer providing a super resolution near field effect by utilizing nanoparticles, and a dielectric layer arranged between the data layer and the mask layer,
35 which provides a defined, nonuniform distance between the mask layer and the pit structure of the data layer. The distance between the mask layer and the data layer, as

defined by the dielectric layer, is in particular such, that it changes in dependence of the pit structure.

Preferentially nanoparticles are selected having
5 properties such that the scattering cross section of the nanoparticles increases when they are close to a pit, which causes a strong interaction between the light scattered by the nanoparticles and the pits. Hence, there will be an increased signal modulation between the
10 nanoparticles and the pits and therefore sub-diffraction limited pits can be detected.

The dielectric layer is in a preferred embodiment a plastic layer, which is arranged on the data layer by
15 means of spin coating for providing a flat surface of the dielectric layer. The optical storage medium is in particular an optical disc being arranged for operation with a Blu-Ray pickup, in accordance with a pickup for the Blu-Ray disc system.

20 For a manufacturing of a respective optical disc first the substrate including the pit structure is manufactured, on which a reflective metallic layer is provided in a next step, for example by means of sputtering, for providing a
25 read-only data layer. Then a dielectric layer is arranged on the data layer, which is applied in particular by means of spin coating, to get a completely flat surface for the mask layer. The thickness of the dielectric layer is therefore not uniform, because the thickness changes in
30 dependency of the pit structure.

The advantage of the spin coating over for example sputtering is, that negative pits are filled up with material, respectively positive pits are surrounded by the
35 dielectric material, and still a flat surface is provided for the mask layer, when a spin coating method is used. This is not the case by sputtering methods, because then the thickness of the layer would be essentially constant

and therefore, a flat surface would not be obtained because of the pit structure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5

Preferred embodiments of the invention are explained now in more detail below by way of example with reference to schematic drawings, which show:

- 10 Fig. 1 an optical storage medium according to the invention in a cross-section,
Fig. 2 a simplified diagram for illustrating the function of a mask layer comprising nanoparticles,
15 Fig. 3 a second embodiment of the invention showing an optical storage medium comprising a read-only data layer with a negative pit structure, and
Fig. 4 a third embodiment of the invention showing an optical storage medium comprising two mask
20 layers including nanoparticles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An optical storage medium 1 is shown in a cross section in
25 Fig. 1 in a simplified manner. On a substrate 2 a read-only data layer 3 is arranged comprising a reflective metallic layer, having a pit structure, for example an aluminum layer. On the data layer 3 a first dielectric layer 5 is arranged which consists for example of a
30 plastic material. On the dielectric layer 5 a mask layer 4 is arranged which comprises nanoparticles for providing a superresolution near-field effect (Super-RENS).

The dielectric layer 5 is arranged with a flat surface, on
35 which the nanoparticles are placed, and provides therefore a defined distance between the nanoparticles of the mask layer 4 and the data layer 3 in that the thickness changes in dependency of the pit structure. Above the mask layer 4

a second dielectric layer 6 is arranged, which comprises for example the material ZnS-SiO₂. As a further layer, a cover layer 7 is arranged on the dielectric layer 6 as a protection layer. For reading the data of the data layer 3, a laser beam is applied from the top of the storage medium 1, penetrating first the cover layer 7.

The optical storage medium 1 is in particular an optical disk. The read-only data layer 3 may have a pressed pit structure having positive marks or negative marks, as known from conventional ROM disks, for example DVDs and CDs.

In Fig. 2 a first embodiment is shown comprising a data layer 3 having a pit structure with marks arranged as pits 8, which have for example a depth of larger than 30 nm, e.g. about 40 nm. The pits 8 of the data layer 3 can be manufactured for example by means of a stamper. The mask layer 4 with the nanoparticles is shown as dots being arranged in a uniform plane. The mask layer 4 may have a thickness for example in the range of 1 - 30 nm and the dielectric layer 5 a thickness in the range of 20 - 50 nm.

To obtain such a uniform plane of the mask layer 4, the dielectric layer 5 arranged between the data layer 3 and the mask layer 4 includes a completely flat surface for the nanoparticles of the mask layer 4. The distance between the nanoparticles of the mask layer 4 and the data layer 3 changes therefore when there is a pit 8 in the data layer 3. The distance 9 between the mask layer 4 and the bottom of the pit 8 is in particular larger than 50 nm and in case of no pit, the distance 10 is in particular less than 50 nm.

The properties of the nanoparticles will change therefore in dependency of the non-uniform thickness of the dielectric layer 5 and preferentially the properties of the nanoparticles are selected such that the scattering

cross section of the nanoparticles increases when they are close to a pit. In this case there is a strong interaction between the light scattered by the nanoparticles and the pit and so the signal modulation due to the pits will be increased and subdiffraction limited pits can be detected, providing therefore a super-resolution near field effect.

It is assumed that the nanoparticles generate localized surface plasmons in dependency of the pit structure of the data layer, when irradiated by laser light, which leads to detectible signals in the far field, in correspondence with the nanoparticle effect of the AgO_x layer, as described by the article "Super-resolution and frequency dependent-efficiency of near-field optical disks with silver nanoparticles" of Ng and Liu, as cited in the beginning of the description.

For reading the data of the read-only data layer 3, in particular a pickup with a blue laser diode having 405 nm in accordance with the Blu-ray disk system may be used. A laser with such a wavelength allows at present optical data disks with the highest possible data density. When a laser diode with a different wavelength is used, then the thickness of the dielectric layer 5 has to be changed accordingly.

In Fig. 3 a second embodiment of the invention is shown comprising a data layer 3 with a negative pit structure, with pits 11 being arranged therefore as positive marks or bumps. The distance 12 between the pit 11 and the mask layer 4 is therefore small and the distance 13 correspondingly large. The dielectric layer 5 arranged between the mask layer 4 and the data layer 3 is also provided with a completely flat surface, on which the nanoparticles of the mask layer 4 are arranged.

For this embodiment, the data layer 3 comprises for example negative marks with a height of larger than 30 nm, e.g. 40 nm, and the distance 13 between the mask layer 4

and the data layer 3 is larger than 50 nm in case of no bump. The distance 12 is for example smaller than 50 nm between the mask layer 4 and the pit 11 present at a location of the data layer 3. The thickness of the dielectric layer 5 varies therefore in dependency of the pit structure between a minimum distance, e.g. in a range of 20-50 nm, and a maximum distance larger than e.g. 50-60 nm.

10 In Fig. 4 a further embodiment of the invention is shown, which comprises in addition to a first mask layer 4 a second mask layer 17 with nanoparticles 14 being arranged directly on the surface of the data layer 3. The nanoparticles 14 of the dielectric layer 13 are therefore located also on the bottom of the pits 18. Between the nanoparticles layers 17 and 4 a dielectric layer 15 is arranged having a flat surface to provide the arrangement of the nanoparticles 16 of the mask layer 4 in a uniform plane. The distances 9, 10 and the depth of the pits 18 can be similar to the values as used in the embodiment of the figure 2. The thickness of the second a mask layer 17 is in particular constant. The thickness of the dielectric layer 15 varies therefore also in dependency of the pit structure between a minimum distance and a maximum distance, in correspondence with the preceding embodiments.

For reading the data of the read-only data layer 3 of the optical storage media shown in figure 2- 4, in particular a pickup with a blue laser diode having 405 nm in accordance with the Blu-Ray disk system may be used. A laser with such a wavelength allows at present optical data disks with the highest possible data density. When a laser diode with a different wavelength is used, then the thickness of the dielectric layer 5 has to be changed accordingly.

For the manufacturing of a storage medium 1, in particular an optical disk, first the substrate 2 including the pit structure is manufactured, on which a reflective metallic layer as the data layer 3 is arranged, for example by means of sputtering. For providing a dielectric layer 5 with a completely flat surface on the data layer 3, advantageously a spin coating method is used. A sputtering method cannot be used for the dielectric layer 5, because then the layer 5 would have a constant thickness, and would not provide therefore a flat surface for the mask layer 4 with the nanoparticles. The dielectric layer 5 is for example a thin plastic layer having a thickness value within the range of 20 - 50 nm, which can be easily manufactured by spin coating.

In a next step, the nanoparticles of the mask layer 4 are arranged on the dielectric layer 5, for example by means of sputtering. The mask layer 4 with the nanoparticles may be produced for example by reactive sputtering, as described in US 2005/0009260. Then, the cover layer 7 is arranged on the disk, for example by using a spin coating method. In addition, a second dielectric layer 6 between the mask layer 4 and the cover layer 7 may be arranged.

Also other embodiments of the invention can be made by a person skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. The invention is in particular not limited to a storage medium for a use with a pickup unit comprising a Blu-Ray disc type pickup. The invention resides therefore in the claims herein after appended.

Claims

1. Optical storage medium (1) comprising
a substrate layer (2),
5 a read only data layer (3) comprising a pit
structure and arranged on the substrate layer (2),
a mask layer (4) comprising nanoparticles for
providing a super resolution near field effect by
generating surface plasmons when irradiated with a
10 laser beam, and
a dielectric layer (5) arranged between the data
layer (3) and the mask layer (4), **wherein**
the dielectric layer (5) has a thickness (9,
10), which changes in dependency of the pit
15 structure.
2. The optical storage medium of claim 1, **wherein** the
thickness of the dielectric layer (5) is within a
range of 20 - 50 nm.
20
3. The optical storage medium of claim 1 or 2, **wherein**
the read only data layer (3) is covered by a
reflective metallic layer.
- 25 4. Optical storage medium of one of the claims 1 - 3,
wherein the data layer (3) comprises positive pits (8)
with a pit depth of larger than 30 nm, the distance
(9) between the mask layer (4) and the data layer (3)
being larger than 50 nm in case of a pit, and the
30 distance (10) between the mask layer (4) and the data
layer (3) being smaller than 50 nm in case of no pit
present at a location of the data layer (3).
5. Optical storage medium of one of the claims 1 - 3,
35 **wherein** the data layer (3) comprises negative pits or
bumps (11) with a pit height of larger than 30 nm, the
distance (13) between the mask layer (4) and the data
layer (3) being larger than 50 nm in case of no pit,

and the distance (12) being smaller than 50 nm between the mask layer (4) and a pit present at a location of the data layer (3).

- 5 6. The optical storage medium of one of the preceding claims, **wherein** the dielectric layer (5) comprises a flat surface for providing a defined distance between the mask layer (4) and the data layer (3).
- 10 7. The optical storage medium of one of the preceding claims, **wherein** the dielectric layer (5) is a plastic layer and is arranged on the data layer (3) by means of spin coating.
- 15 8. The optical storage medium of one of the preceding claims, **wherein** the thickness of the the mask layer (4) is in a range of 1 - 30 nm, and wherein the nanoparticles included in the mask layer (4) contain a noble metal.
- 20
9. The optical storage medium of one of the preceding claims, **wherein** the thickness of the dielectric layer (5) varies in dependency of the pit structure between a minimum distance, e.g. in a range of 20 - 50 nm, and
- 25 a maximum distance, e.g. larger than 50 nm.
10. The optical storage medium of one of the preceding claims, **wherein** the optical storage medium is a read-only optical disc (1).
- 30
11. Method for manufacturing an optical storage medium with the subsequent steps of
- providing a substrate layer (2), on which a read-only data layer (3) with a pit structure is
- 35 arranged,
- providing a dielectric layer (5), having a thickness, which changes in dependency of the pit structure,

providing a mask layer (4) on the dielectric layer (5), wherein the mask layer (4) comprises nanoparticles and

5 providing a cover layer (6) as a protection layer on the mask layer (4).

12. The method of claim 11, **wherein** the dielectric layer (5) is a plastic layer, which is arranged on the data layer (3) by means of spin coating.

10

13. The method of claim 11 or 12, with the additional step of providing a second dielectric layer (6) between the mask layer (4) and the cover layer (7).

15 14. Optical storage medium (1) comprising

a substrate layer (2),

a read only data layer (3) comprising a pit structure and arranged on the substrate layer (2),

20 a mask layer (4) comprising nanoparticles for providing a super resolution near field effect, and

a dielectric layer (5, 15) arranged between the data layer (3) and the mask layer (4), **wherein**

25 the dielectric layer (5) has a thickness (9, 10), which changes in dependency of the pit structure.

15. The optical storage medium of claim 14, **wherein** the read only data layer (3) is covered by a reflective metallic layer.

30

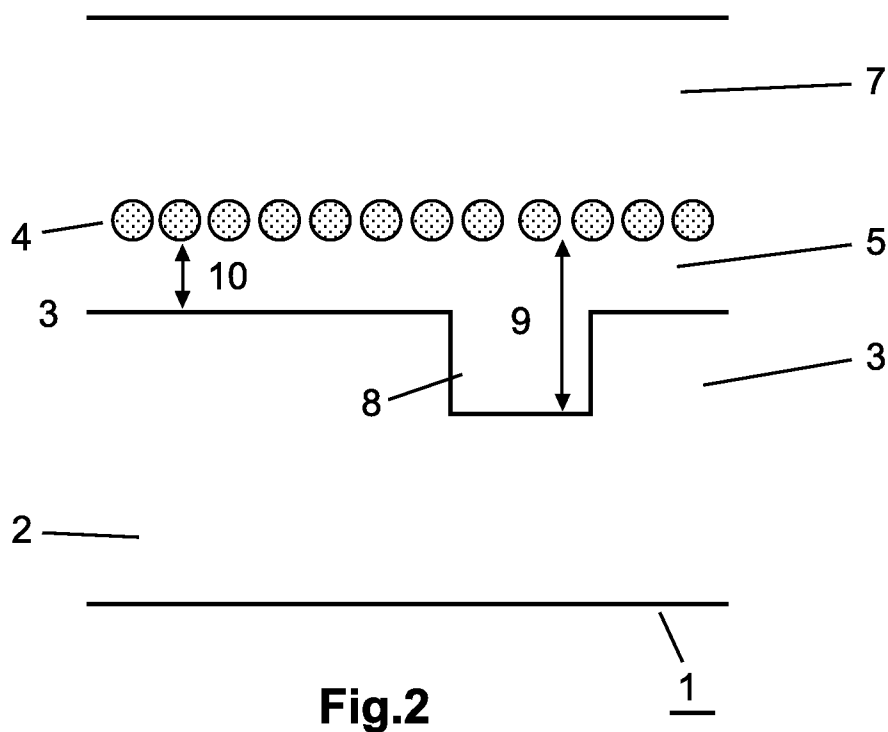
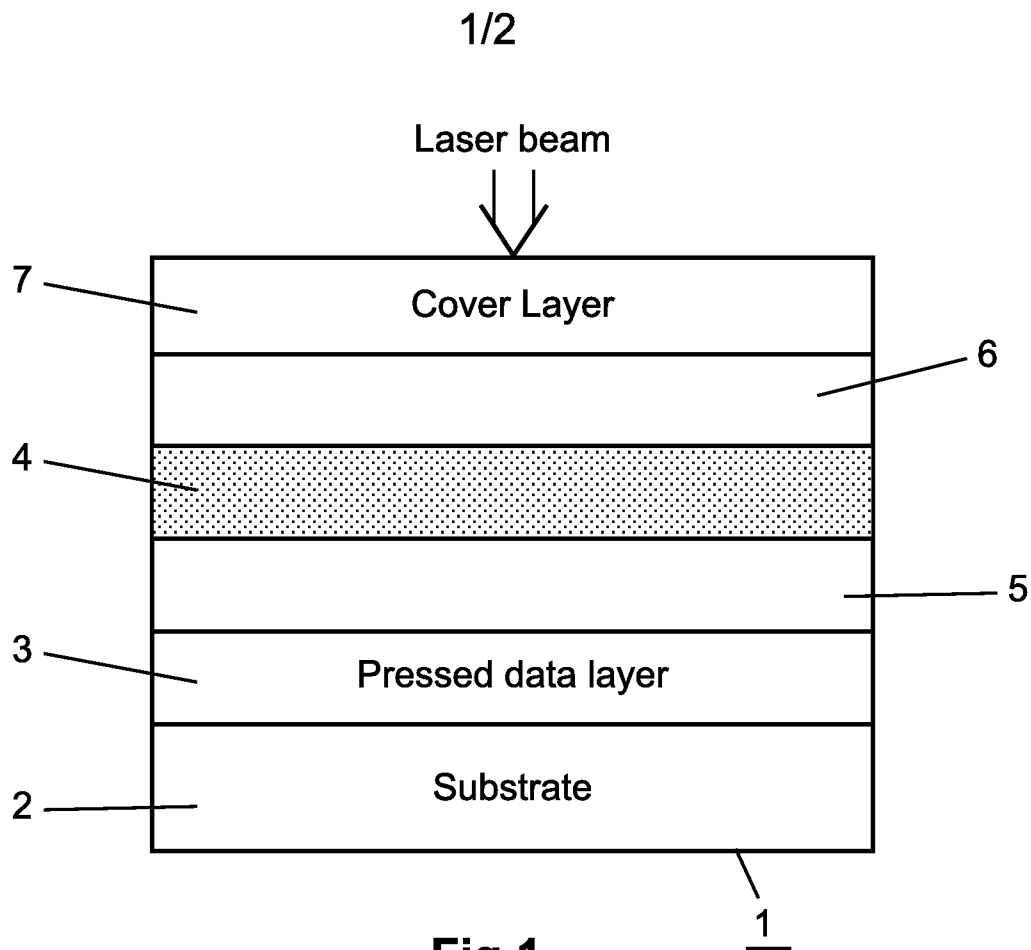
16. The optical storage medium of claim 14 or 15, **wherein** the dielectric layer (5, 15) comprises a flat surface for providing a defined distance between the mask layer (4) and the data layer (3).

35

17. The optical storage medium of one of the preceding claims 14-16, **wherein** the dielectric layer (5, 15) is

a plastic layer and is arranged on the data layer (3) by means of spin coating.

18. The optical storage medium of one of the preceding
5 claims 14-17, **wherein** the nanoparticles included in the mask layer (4) contain a noble metal, for generating a surface plasmon induced super-resolution effect, when irradiated with a laser beam.
- 10 19. The optical storage medium of one of the preceding claims 14-18, **wherein** the thickness of the dielectric layer (5, 15) varies in dependency of the pit structure between a minimum distance, e.g. in a range of 20 - 50 nm, and a maximum distance, e.g. larger
15 than 50 nm.
20. The optical storage medium of one of the preceding claims 14-19, **wherein** a second a mask layer (17) comprising nanoparticles for providing a super
20 resolution near field effect is arranged on the read only data layer (3), between the data layer (3) and the dielectric layer (15).
21. The optical storage medium of claim 209, **wherein** the
25 second a mask layer (17) has a constant thickness (9, 10).



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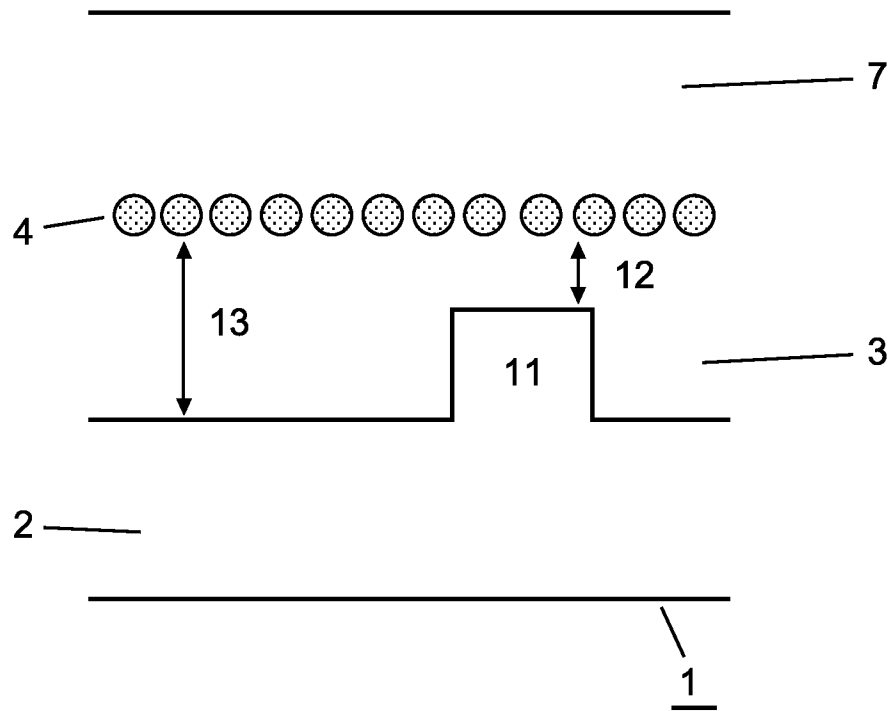


Fig.3

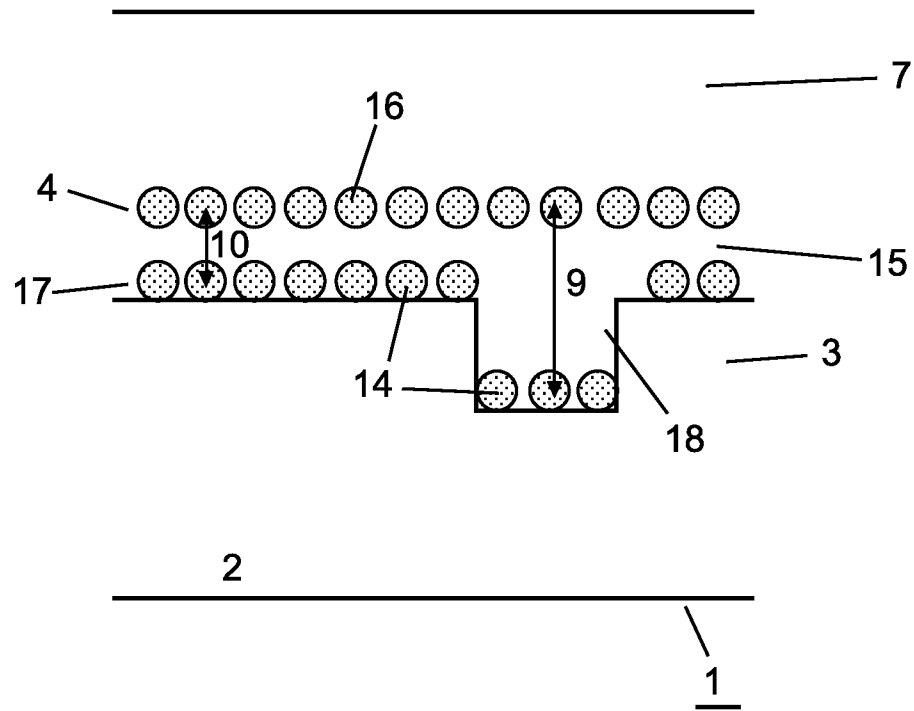


Fig.4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2008/050602

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. G11B7/257

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
G11B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	EP 1 724 769 A (SONY CORP [JP]) 22 November 2006 (2006-11-22) paragraphs [0033], [0034], [0069]; claims 7,12,13; figure 5	1
A	WO 2005/098843 A (GEN ELECTRIC COMPANY A NEW YOR [US]; UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR [US];) 20 October 2005 (2005-10-20) claims 1,5-7	1
A	EP 1 403 860 A1 (SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD [KR]) 31 March 2004 (2004-03-31) claims 1-8; examples 2,3	1-12
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 March 2008

Date of mailing of the international search report

02/04/2008

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Stabel, Andreas

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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>CHAU ET AL: "Three-dimensional analysis of silver nano-particles doping effects on super resolution near-field structure" OPTICS COMMUNICATIONS, NORTH-HOLLAND PUBLISHING CO. AMSTERDAM, NL, vol. 269, no. 2, 23 November 2006 (2006-11-23), pages 389-394, XP005778150 ISSN: 0030-4018 the whole document</p> <p>-----</p>	1-12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

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			TW 246683 B 01-01-2006
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