

(19) (KR)
(12) (B1)

| | | | |
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| (21) | 10-2001-0067810 | (65) | 10-2002-0034954 |
| (22) | 2001 11 01 | (43) | 2002 05 09 |

(30) JP-P-2000-00334119 2000 11 01 (JP)

(72) 가 6-1-1

(74)

(54)

1

¹ (shaping) (aperture)

2a 2b

2c 2d

4

5 (groove)/ (land)

(master-disc)

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graph LR
    A["(image)/  
(audio)"] --> B["(mastering)"]
    B --> C["(cutting)"]
    C --> D["(NA)"]
    D --> E["(pit)"]
    E --> F["(groove)"]
    F --> G["1 μm"]
    G --> H["12cm"]
    H --> I["DVD(Digital Versatile Disc)"]
    I --> J["30GB"]
    I --> K["(visible)  
(spot)"]
    K --> L["0.2 μm"]
    I --> M["ROM  
(prepit)"]

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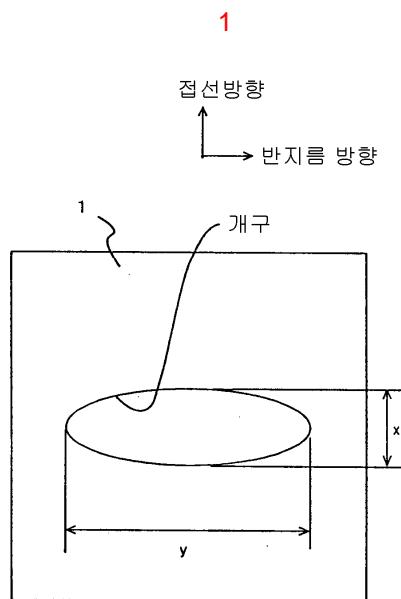
The diagram illustrates the recording process for a DVD. It starts with the input of image and audio data, which undergoes mastering and cutting to create a master disc. This master disc is then used to create a (NA) master, which is used to create pits. These pits are then used to create a groove, which has a width of $1 \mu\text{m}$. The groove is recorded on a disc with a diameter of 12cm, resulting in a DVD with a capacity of 30GB. The visible spots on the disc have a diameter of $0.2 \mu\text{m}$. The DVD is also used to create a ROM (prepit) for a computer.

가 (Si) 가
가 (凹凸) (latent image)

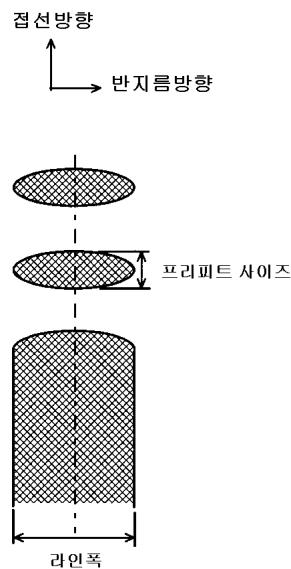
,
(convergence device)

(57)

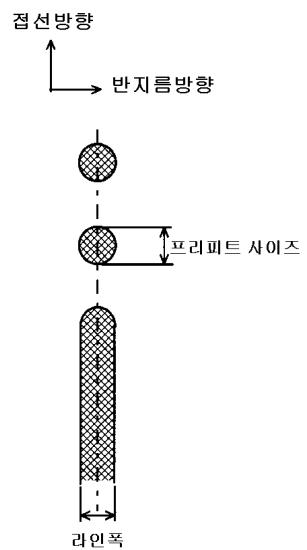
| | | (opening) 가 | | (aperture) |
|----|--------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| , | | 1 | , | 1 |
| 2. | 2 | 가 | | . |
| 1 | 1 | x가 2 | y가 1 | $x < y < 3x$ |
| 3. | ; | | 가 , | |
| 가 | (land) | (groove) ; | | |
| | | (prepit) | , | |
| | | | 가 , | |
| 4. | , | h가 | v가 | |
| 3 | | | | $v < h < 3v$ |
| 5. | , | 100nm | 300nm | |



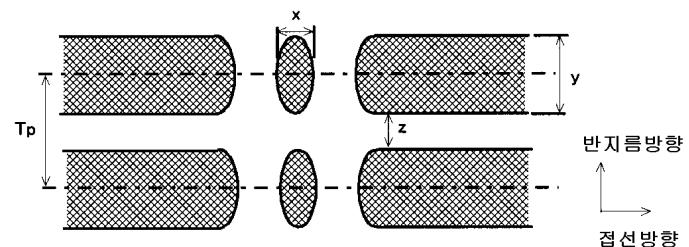
2a

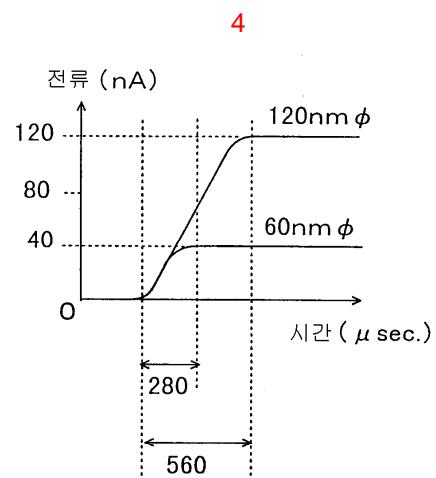
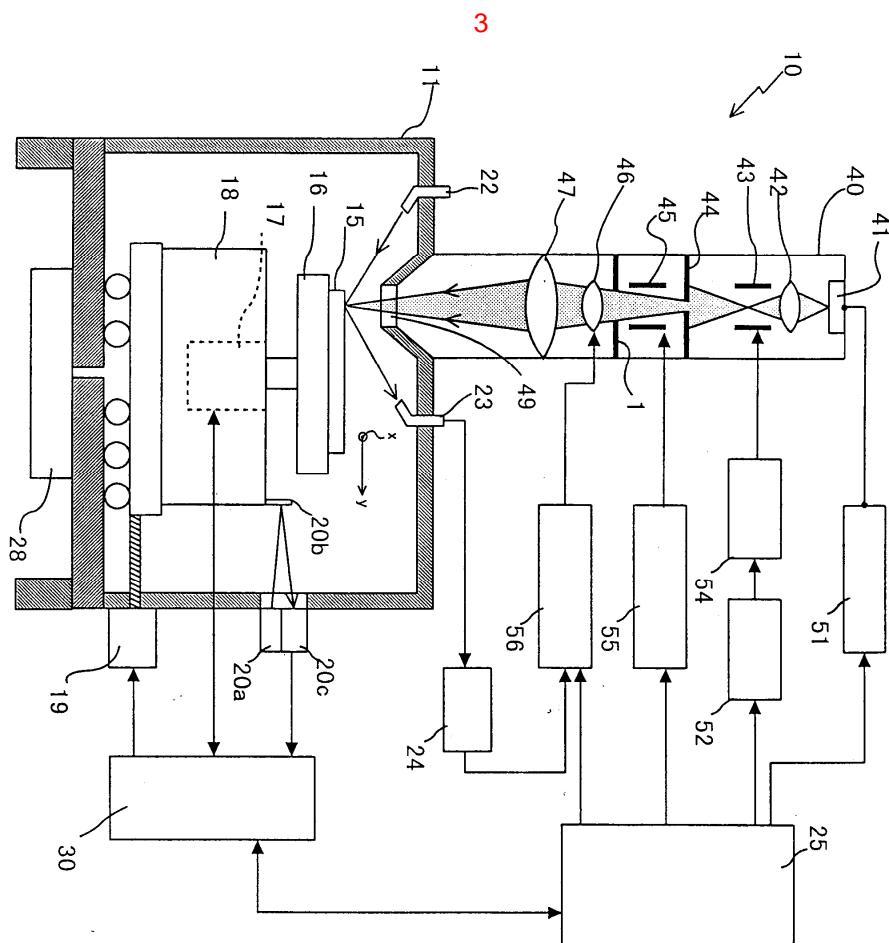
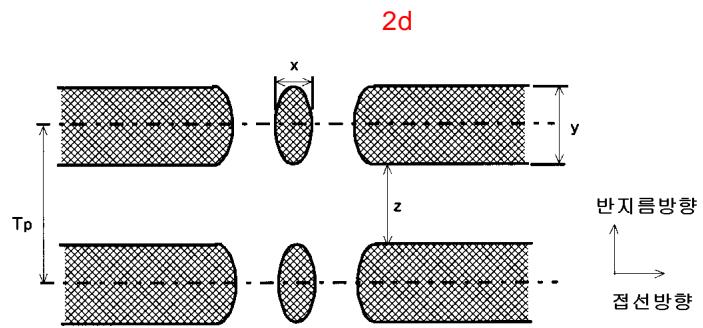


2b



2c





5

