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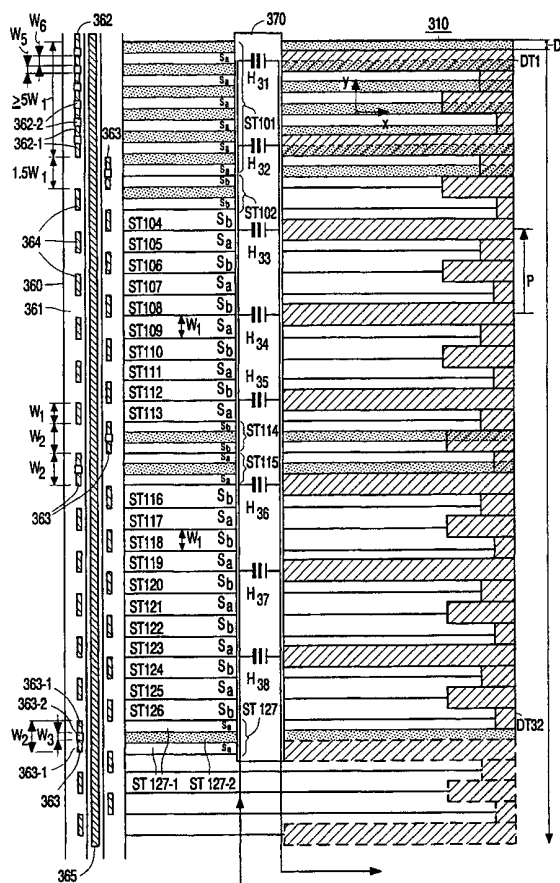
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(54) Title: SYSTEM FOR RECORDING AND/OR REPRODUCING INFORMATION, MAGNETIC WRITE HEAD AND MAGNETIC TAPE FOR USE IN THE SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: A system for recording and/or reproducing information, including a magnetic tape formatted by means of a magnetic write head which is movable in a longitudinal direction (x) and which forms "buried" servo tracks of different widths. The amplitude of the servo read signals as a function of the position of the magnetic read/write head of the apparatus with respect to the "buried" servo tracks of the magnetic tape in the width direction (y) is substantially the same for all the read/write units of the read/write head in spite of the width differences.

WO 01/46948 A1

**SYSTEM FOR RECORDING AND/OR REPRODUCING INFORMATION,
MAGNETIC WRITE HEAD AND MAGNETIC TAPE FOR USE IN THE
SYSTEM**

The invention relates to a system as defined in the introductory part of Claim 1, to a magnetic write head, to a magnetic tape as defined in the introductory part of Claim 7, as to an arrangement for formatting a magnetic tape in accordance with the introductory part of Claim 12.

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Such a system, such a magnetic write head, such a magnetic tape, such a cassette and such an arrangement are known from WO 98/26410, the subject matter of which, insofar as it is relevant to the present Application, is incorporated in the present Application by reference. Other publications which are of relevance to the present Application are WO
10 96/308997, WO 97/17699, WO 97/19446, WO 97/21213, and WO 97/33274. All said Applications, insofar as relevant hereto, are incorporated in the present description by reference.

The known system, the known magnetic tape, the known magnetic write head, the known cassette and the known arrangement make it possible to position the magnetic
15 read/write head with a high accuracy with respect to the pattern of data tracks on the magnetic tape. This enables information to be read from and written into the pattern of data tracks during the movement of the magnetic tape in the one direction and in the reverse other direction. The described system enables the information to be read from and written into the pattern of data tracks while the servo tracks are read and the magnetic read/write head is
20 controlled on the basis of the scanned servo signals, as a result of which the position signal is immune to tolerances in the width of the servo track. This immunity is obtained inter alia in that always at least two magnetic read/write units are situated on the boundary between two adjacent servo tracks and in that these read/write units read a servo track of the same type by means of facing parts and read a servo track of the other type by means of parts which are
25 remote from one another. The above-mentioned tolerances influence the signals read by these read/write units to the same degree, as a result of which the tolerances in the actuator drive cancel one another because this drive is based on the difference between the signals read by the relevant read/write units.

It has been found that the format of the inscribed servo signals gives rise to unequal amplitudes of the signals read from the servo tracks having a width larger than the data tracks. This reduces the overall signal-to-noise ratio of the servo system and may lead to an undesired degree of limitation of the track density. The reason for this is that the read/write units of the read/write head appear to be sensitive not only to the parts of the servo tracks situated directly underneath the active part of the read/write units but also to those parts of the servo tracks which extend adjacent the active party of the read/write units. As a consequence, the servo tracks of larger width are read with a greater amplitude than the other servo tracks. This has a negative effect on the servo control of the read/write head. A reason for this is that the asymmetry of the servo signal thus read causes a reduction of the accuracy of the analog/digital conversion of the servo signal read.

It is an object of the invention to provide a system as defined in the introductory part of Claim 1, which does not have said drawbacks. The system in accordance with the invention has the characteristic feature defined in Claim 1. The aforementioned undesired reduction of the signal-to-noise ratio of the servo system is avoided in that the amplitude of the servo read signals as a function of the position of a magnetic read/write head of the apparatus is substantially constant.

Claim 2 relates to a first embodiment of such a system. In this embodiment care is taken that the servo tracks of greater width induce a signal into the relevant read/write units with an amplitude which is the same as that of the servo signals for the other read/write units.

Claim 3 relates to a preferred embodiment of a system in accordance with the present invention. In this preferred embodiment the servo signals in the embedded servo tracks of greater width are given a suitable effective value by dividing the servo track into a plurality of signal-carrying sub-tracks alternating with one or more empty sub-tracks.

Preferably, the system further has the characteristic features defined in Claim 4, which features are known per se.

A magnetic write head in accordance with is defined in Claim 5. This magnetic write head is adapted to format magnetic tapes which are suitable for the system described above, which has signal-carrying sub-tracks and or more empty sub-tracks.

Claim 6 relates to a suitable embodiment of a magnetic write head in accordance with the invention. Write heads of this type can be manufactured with the aid of a so-called thin-film technology.

The magnetic tape in accordance with the invention having the characteristic features defined in Claim 7 has been pre-formatted in such a manner that during cooperation with a magnetic read/write head of the system the servo read signals obtained from the various servo tracks, including those from the broader servo tracks, have substantially equal amplitudes.

This can be achieved, for example, by recording a servo signal of smaller amplitude in the broader servo tracks. It is also possible to use a magnetic tape as defined in Claim 9, where the servo tracks of greater width have been divided into one or more signal-carrying tracks and one or more empty servo tracks. Claim 9 relates to an embodiment of the magnetic tape in accordance with the invention which is of practical importance.

In accordance with Claim 11, the magnetic tape can be accommodated in a cassette.

Claim 12 relates to an interesting arrangement for formatting a magnetic tape for use in the system in accordance with the invention, which utilizes a magnetic write head in the preferred embodiment mentioned hereinbefore for writing a sub-set of tracks comprising one or more signal-carrying sub-tracks and one or more empty sub-tracks.

The invention will now be described in more detail, by way of example, with reference to the drawings, in which

Figure 1 shows diagrammatically a system in accordance with the prior art and in accordance with the invention,

Figure 2 shows a write head, a magnetic head unit, an actuator and a first embodiment of the medium in accordance with the prior art,

Figure 3 shows two servo signals and their phase relationship to one another,

Figure 4 shows diagrammatically an embodiment of the medium in accordance with the invention, a part of a write head for writing the servo tracks, and a read/write head having eight read/write units, and

Figure 5 shows diagrammatically an arrangement in accordance with the invention.

Figure 1 shows diagrammatically a system in accordance with the invention of the type described previously in the afore-mentioned document WO 98/26410. The system includes an apparatus 100 and a magnetizable medium, in the present case a magnetic tape 10 accommodated in a housing in the form of a cassette 11. The magnetic tape 10 has been

provided with a pattern of servo tracks in which servo signals are stored in the form of a magnetization pattern recorded at a deep level (see Figure 2). These deep servo tracks are referred to as "buried" servo tracks. The apparatus 100 comprises a magnetic head unit 20 and means, in the present case a motor 30, for the relative movement of the magnetic tape 10 with respect to the magnetic head unit 20 in a longitudinal direction x along the servo tracks (see Figure 2). The apparatus 100 further comprises an actuator 40, for moving the magnetic head unit 20 transversely to the servo tracks, and a servo circuit 50, arranged between the magnetic head unit 20 and the actuator 40. The apparatus 100 comprises control means, in the present case a microcomputer 70, for controlling the actuator 40 and the magnetic head unit 20.

Figure 2 shows diagrammatically a magnetizable medium in the form of the magnetic tape 10, a write head 60, the magnetic head unit 20 and the actuator 40. The magnetic tape 10 has been provided with a pattern of servo tracks ST1-ST5 which extend in a longitudinal direction x and which adjoin one another in a transverse direction y which is perpendicular to the longitudinal x. The servo tracks ST1, ST3 and ST5 are of a first type containing a servo signal Sa and the servo tracks ST2 and ST4 are of a second type containing a servo signal Sb. The servo signals Sa and Sb each contain a fundamental of the same frequency but are in phase opposition to one another (see Figure 3). The servo signals have been recorded by means of the write head 60 having a comparatively large gap length s. As a result of this, the servo signals are stored deep into the magnetic tape 10. The magnetic head 60 has a head face 61 and a structure of integrated write units S1-S5, which structure terminates in the head face 61, which write units are disposed adjacent one another, extend substantially in the transverse direction and each have a write gap. The structure comprises a group of two write units S2 and S4 of a first type A, which are separated by a write unit S3 of a second type B. The write units S2 and S4 of the first type A have a first typical width W1 and the write unit S3 of the second type B has a second typical width $W2 = 2 \cdot W1$. By means of this write head 60 the track pattern ST1-ST5 is written onto the magnetic tape 10 in a single pass. This writing is preferably effected in an apparatus to be described hereinafter and specially designed for this purpose, during the manufacture of the magnetic tape or during loading of the magnetic tape 10 into the cassette 11 (see Fig. 1).

The magnetic head unit 20 forms part of the apparatus 100 as shown in Figure 1 and has three magnetic heads H1, H2 and H3 capable of reading and writing simultaneously. The apparatus 100 as shown in Figure 1 is adapted to write information signals into information tracks D1-D6. For positioning the magnetic head unit 20 during

writing and/or reading of the information tracks D1-D6 the apparatus 100 has an actuator 40 and a servo circuit 50. The servo circuit 50 is arranged between the head 21 and the actuator 40 and a servo circuit 50. The servo circuit 50 is arranged between the head 21 and the actuator 40 and is adapted to position the magnetic head unit 20 with respect to the track pattern ST1-ST5 in response to the servo signals V1, V2 and V3 read from the servo tracks by the heads H1, H2 and H3, respectively. The servo circuit 50 has a selector 51 for selecting the signals received from heads disposed on a boundary line between two servo tracks, and a comparator 52 for generating a difference signal Vdif from the selected signals. The selector 51 is controlled by the microcontroller 70 shown in Figure 1. The servo circuit 50 further comprises a multiplier 53 for generating a position signal Vp for driving the actuator 40, which position signal is obtained by multiplying the difference signal Vdif and a reference signal Vref obtained from the head which is disposed on one of the servo tracks. The actuator 40 is driven until the position signal Vp is substantially equal to zero. Depending on the pass, the reference signal Vref and the difference signal Vdif are formed as follows by means of the selector 51:

Pass	Vref	Vdif
1	V2	V1-V3
2	V3	V2-V1

The center-to-center distance p between the magnetic heads H1, H2 and H3 is equal to twice the typical width W1 of the servo tracks ST2 and ST4. As a result of this, two passes are needed to provide the magnetic tape 10 wholly with information tracks D1-D6. In a first pass the magnetic head unit 20 writes the information tracks D1, D3 and D5, the magnetic tape 10 being moved in the direction x with respect to the magnetic head unit 20. In a second pass the same magnetic head unit, now referenced 20', writes the information tracks D2, D4 and D6 at another position in the transverse direction y, the magnetic tape 10 being moved in a direction opposite to the direction x with respect to the magnetic head unit 20'. After these two passes the magnetic tape 10 has resumed its initial position.

Figure 4 shows diagrammatically a part of an embodiment of the medium in accordance with the invention and a part of a magnetic write head in accordance with the invention for writing the servo tracks. By means of the write head 360 the magnetic tape 310 has been provided with a pattern of servo tracks ST101 - ST127 which extend in a longitudinal direction x. The odd-numbered servo tracks contain a servo signal Sa and the even-numbered servo tracks contain a servo signal Sb. The servo signals Sa and Sb each

contain a fundamental of the same frequency but are in phase opposition to one another (see Figure 3). The servo tracks ST103 - ST113 and ST116 - ST126 have a typical width $W1$ and form a group of two bands separated by a band with the servo tracks ST114 and ST115 having a typical width of $W2 = 1.5.W1$. The magnetic tape 310 is adapted to cooperate with an apparatus having a magnetic read/write head 370 with read/write head units H31-H38. The center-to-center distance p between the read/write units H31-H38 is equal to four times the typical width $W1$. As a result, four passes are needed to fill the track pattern ST101 - 127 with information tracks DT1 - DT32 in a manner comparable to that described with reference to Figure 2. After these four passes the magnetic tape 310 has again reached its initial position. Depending on the pass, the reference signal V_{ref} and the difference signal V_{dif} are formed as follows by the selector 51:

Pass	V_{ref}	V_{dif}
1	H31+H32	$(H33+H34+H35)-(H36+H37+H38)$
2	H31-H32	$(H33+H34+H35)-(H36+H37+H38)$
3	H31-H35	$(H32+H33+H34)-(H36+H37+H38)$
4	H31+H35	$(H32+H33+H34)-(H36+H37+H38)$

Figure 4 also illustrates the measures which are characteristic of the invention. According thereto, the servo tracks of greater width at the upper edge of the magnetic tape 310, ST114, ST115 and ST127 are such that the amplitude of the servo read signals read by the relevant read/write units of the read/write head 370 of the apparatus with respect to the magnetic tape in the width direction y is substantially equal for all the read/write units H31 - H38 of the read/write head 370. In the present read/write head 370 all the read/write units H31 - H38 have the same read/write characteristics. Steps have been taken to achieve that each buried servo track of greater width ST101, ST114, ST115 and ST127 contains a servo signal having an effective value adapted to the read/write characteristics of the read/write units H31 - H38 and to the effective value of the servo signals in the servo tracks of the width $W1$. For this purpose, the embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 4 employs a characteristic feature which, for the sake of simplicity, will be described primarily with reference to the servo track ST127 of the width $W2$, but which also applies to the other servo tracks of greater width ST101, ST114 and ST115.

In accordance with this characteristic feature the servo track of greater width ST127 consists in total of a set of three sub-tracks, namely two sub-tracks ST127-1 and a central sub-track ST127-2. This last-mentioned track is disposed in the center, so that the two

tracks ST127-1 have the same width. The two sub-tracks ST127-1 are signal-carrying and the sub-track ST127-2 is an empty sub-track. The fact that the sub-track ST127-2 is empty, i.e. does not have a "buried" servo signal, is symbolized in the drawing in that this empty servo track has been marked with a dot pattern. Also in the case of the servo tracks of greater width ST101, ST114 and ST115 each empty sub-track is marked with a dot pattern. For the signal-carrying sub-tracks ST127-1 a servo signal Sa of equal amplitude and phase has been provided. As already stated hereinbefore, the servo signals in the servo tracks in turn comprise a servo signal Sa and a servo signal Sb, which are essentially formed by sinusoidal signals of the same frequency but of opposite phase (see Figure 3).

The write head 360 has a head face 361 with a longitudinal direction x which corresponds to the longitudinal direction of the movement of the magnetic tape with respect to the write head 360 and has a width direction y perpendicular to the longitudinal direction and parallel to a generatrix of the head face. Figure 4 shows that there is a structure of integrated write units 362, 363 and 364 which are disposed adjacent one another and which extend in the width direction y. The write units 364 have a width W1, the write unit 362 has a width greater than 5W1, and the write units 363 have a width equal to 1.5W1. A common pole 365 terminates in the center of the head face 361 of the write head 360.

The write units 362, 363 and 364 are staggered with respect to said common pole 365 and thus form staggered write gaps whose dimension in the width direction corresponds to the widths just mentioned and to the width of the corresponding servo tracks. The write units provided for the servo tracks of greater pitch ST101, ST114, ST115 and ST127 each comprise a set of write sub-units having a spacing between each pair of adjacent write sub-units, each write sub-unit having the width of a signal-carrying sub-track and the spacing having the width of an empty sub-track. When reference is made to the servo track ST127, it can be seen that the relevant write unit consists of a set of write sub-units 363-1 having a spacing 363-2 between them. Each write sub-unit 363-1 has the width of a signal-carrying sub-track ST127-1 and the spacing 363-2 has the width of the empty sub-track 127-2. Thus, only the write sub-units 363-1 are actively involved in writing a servo sub-track, the spacing 363-2 being formed by a non-active part of the write head 360. The same principles apply to the write units belonging to the servo tracks ST101, ST114 and ST115. Particularly the servo track ST101 differs, because this servo track consists of a set of six signal-carrying sub-tracks and six empty sub-tracks, the write unit 362 consequently also consisting of six active parts and six inactive parts.

With reference to the embodiment shown in Figure 4 it is to be noted that such an embodiment is suitable for use in a so-called tape streamer for the storage of computer data. For example, the width $W1$ may then be $18.75\ \mu$, the width $W2$ may be equal to $1.5W1$, and the width $W3$, which is the width of the inactive part 373-2 of the write unit 363, may be $10.125\ \mu$. The inactive parts 362-2 of the write unit 362 may have a width of $5\ \mu$ and the active parts 362-1 may have a width of $13.75\ \mu$. It will be obvious that other values may be selected for other uses, the degree to which the effective servo signal read by the different read/write units H31 through H38 of the read/write head complies with the requirements being determined by experiment.

Figure 5 shows an embodiment of the arrangement in accordance with the invention. The arrangement 400 has a compartment for accommodating the cassette 11. The cassette 11 has two reel hubs 12 and 13 onto which a magnetic tape has been wound. The arrangement 400 further includes a write head 60 and a motor 430 for the transport of the magnetic tape 10 past the write head 60 so as to enable recording on the tape 10. The arrangement 100 further includes electronic control means 440 for controlling the write head 60 and the motor 430. By means of this arrangement it is possible to manufacture a magnetic tape 10 provided with servo tracks as shown in Figure 4.

It is to be noted that the invention is not limited to the embodiments disclosed herein. Various other embodiments are possible within the scope of the invention. As already stated hereinbefore, it is alternatively possible to use, for example, servo tracks which, instead of consisting of a set of sub-tracks, have been provided with a servo signal of smaller amplitude. In the case of sub-tracks all the sub-tracks may in principle be provided with a servo signal of alternately opposite phase, the widths of the sub-tracks being adapted so as to obtain eventually a net servo signal of the desired amplitude. The servo signals Sa and Sb can be signals of different frequencies, the servo circuit generating a position signal for controlling the actuator in dependence on the amplitude of the servo signals Sa and Sb as read by a number of heads.

CLAIMS:

1. A system for recording and/or reproducing information, comprising a magnetic tape (10) formatted with the aid of a magnetic write head which is movable in a longitudinal direction (x) with respect to said magnetic tape and including an apparatus having a magnetic read/write head having magnetic read/write units for writing data tracks into a magnetic tape which is movable in a longitudinal direction (x) with respect thereto, which read/write head is movable in a width direction (y) with respect to the longitudinal direction (x) of the magnetic tape by means of an actuator, the magnetic tape being previously provided with a pattern of buried servo tracks (ST_n) by means of the write head, which buried servo tracks extend in the longitudinal direction (x) and which alternately contain a different servo signal, at least one group of juxtaposed servo tracks of a width (w₁) being provided and at least one servo track of greater width being provided, which apparatus further includes control means for controlling the actuator by means of a control signal, which control means receive servo read signals which originate from servo signals embedded in adjacent servo tracks and read by the read/write units of said magnetic read/write head and process said servo read signals in a processing unit so as to form said control signal for the actuator, characterized in that
- the amplitude of the servo read signal as a function of the position of the magnetic read/write head of the apparatus with respect to the magnetic tape in the width direction (y) is substantially equal for all the read/write units of the read/write head.
2. A system as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that
- the read/write units of the read/write head all have substantially the same read/write characteristics, and
 - each buried servo track of greater width contains a servo signal having an effective value adapted to the read/write characteristics of the read/write units and to the effective value of the servo signal in the servo tracks of the width (w₁).
3. A system as claimed in Claim 2, characterized in that

- each servo track of greater width in its totality consists of a set of sub-tracks, which set comprises the elements: signal-carrying sub-track and empty sub-track,
- a signal-carrying track sub-track extends in the longitudinal direction (x) of the magnetic tape and has a constant width in the width direction (y) of the magnetic tape,
- 5 - an empty sub-track has a constant width and directly adjoins at least one signal-carrying track and extends in the same direction,
- a servo signal of the same amplitude and phase is present in each of the signal-carrying sub-tracks, and
- each of the empty sub-tracks is substantially free from a servo signal.

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4. A system as claimed in any one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that

- the buried servo signals in the servo tracks alternately consist of a servo signal (Sa) and a servo signal (Sb),
- the servo signals (Sa and Sb) substantially consist of sinusoidal signals of the same
- 15 frequency but of opposite phase, and
- the amplitudes of the servo signals (Sa and Sb) are substantially equal to one another.

5. A magnetic write head for a system as claimed in Claim 3, characterized in that

- 20 - the write head has a head face having a longitudinal direction (x) which corresponds to the longitudinal direction of movement of a magnetic tape with respect to the write head, and a width direction (y) which is perpendicular to the longitudinal direction and extends parallel to a generatrix of the head face,
- a structure of integrated write units has been provided,
- 25 - the write units are juxtaposed and extend in the width direction (y),
- each of the write units has at least one write gap which terminates in the head face and has a dimension in the width direction, which dimension corresponds to the width of the corresponding servo track, and
- each write unit provided for a servo track of greater width consists of a set of write sub-
- 30 units with a spacing between each pair of adjacent write sub-units, each write sub-unit having the width of a signal-carrying sub-track and the spacing having the width of an empty sub-track.

6. A magnetic write head as claimed in Claim 5, characterized in that

- the write gaps of adjacent write units are alternately disposed in one of two mutually parallel planes which are spaced at a given distance from one another and extend perpendicularly to the head face of the magnetic head, and
- the write gaps of the write units extend between a common magnetic pole which terminates in the head face and an individual pole which terminates in the head face.

7. A magnetic tape provided with a pattern of buried servo tracks, comprising
- buried servo tracks of a first type containing a first servo signal (Sa), and
 - buried servo tracks of a second type containing a second servo signal (Sb),
- 10 which servo tracks extend substantially in a longitudinal direction (x) and which track pattern, in a transverse direction (y) perpendicular to the longitudinal direction (x), alternately comprises a servo track of the first type and a servo track of the second type, at least one group of servo tracks having a width w_1 and at least one servo track of a greater width being present, which magnetic tape is intended for cooperation with a magnetic read/write head of a
- 15 given type which is movable by an actuator in a width direction (y) with respect to the longitudinal direction (x) of the magnetic tape, characterized in that
- during cooperation with said magnetic read/write head of the given type the amplitude of the servo read signals as a function of the position in the width direction (y) of the magnetic read/write head with respect to the magnetic tape is substantially the same for all the
- 20 read/write units of the read/write head.

8. A magnetic tape as claimed in Claim 7, characterized in that
- each buried servo track of greater width contains a servo signal having an effective value adapted to the read/write characteristics of the read/write units of said read/write head and to
- 25 the effective value of the servo signal in the servo tracks of the width w_1 .

9. A magnetic tape as claimed in Claim 7, characterized in that
- each servo track in its totality consists of a set of sub-tracks, which set comprises the elements: signal-carrying sub-track and empty sub-track,
- 30 - a signal-carrying track sub-track extends in the longitudinal direction (x) of the magnetic tape and has a constant width in the width direction (y) of the magnetic tape,
- an empty sub-track has a constant width and directly adjoins at least one signal-carrying track and extends in the same direction,

- a servo signal of the same amplitude and phase is present in each of the signal-carrying sub-tracks, and
- each of the empty sub-tracks is substantially free from a servo signal.

5 10. A magnetic tape as claimed in Claim 7, characterized in that

- the servo signals (Sa and Sb) substantially consist of sinusoidal signals of the same frequency but of opposite phase, and
- the amplitudes of the servo signals (Sa and Sb) are substantially equal to one another.

10 11. A cassette having a housing which accommodates a take-up reel hub with a magnetic tape wound on it, characterized in that
the magnetic tape is a magnetic tape as claimed in any one of the Claims 7 - 10.

12. An arrangement for formatting a magnetic tape, including a magnetic write
15 head and means for scanning a magnetic tape by means of the magnetic write head, in which:
- the write head has a head face having a longitudinal direction (x) which corresponds to the longitudinal direction of movement of a magnetic tape with respect to the write head, and a width direction (y) which is perpendicular to the longitudinal direction and extends parallel to a generatrix of the head face,
20 - a structure of integrated write units has been provided in the write head,
- the write units are juxtaposed and extend in the width direction (y), and
- each of the write units has at least one write gap which terminates in the head face and has a dimension in the width direction, which dimension corresponds to the width of the corresponding servo track, and
25 - at least one group of juxtaposed write units of a width w1 being provided and at least one write unit of greater width being provided, characterized in that
- each write unit of greater width consists of a set of write sub-units with a spacing between each pair of adjacent write sub-units, each write sub-unit having the width of a signal-carrying sub-track and the spacing having the width of an empty sub-track.

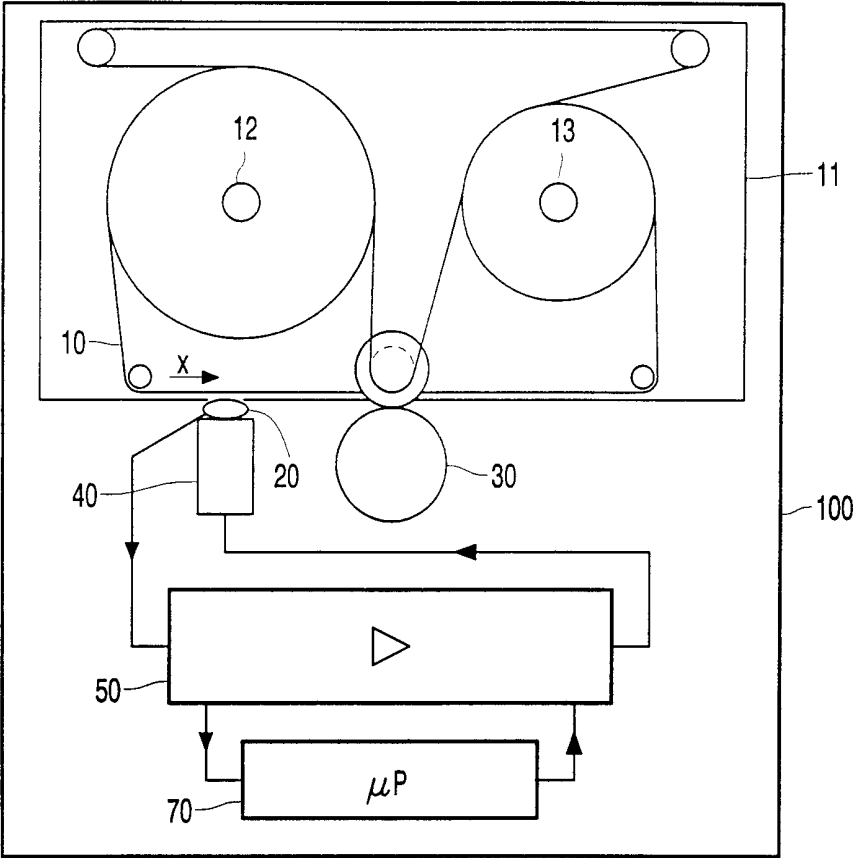


FIG. 1

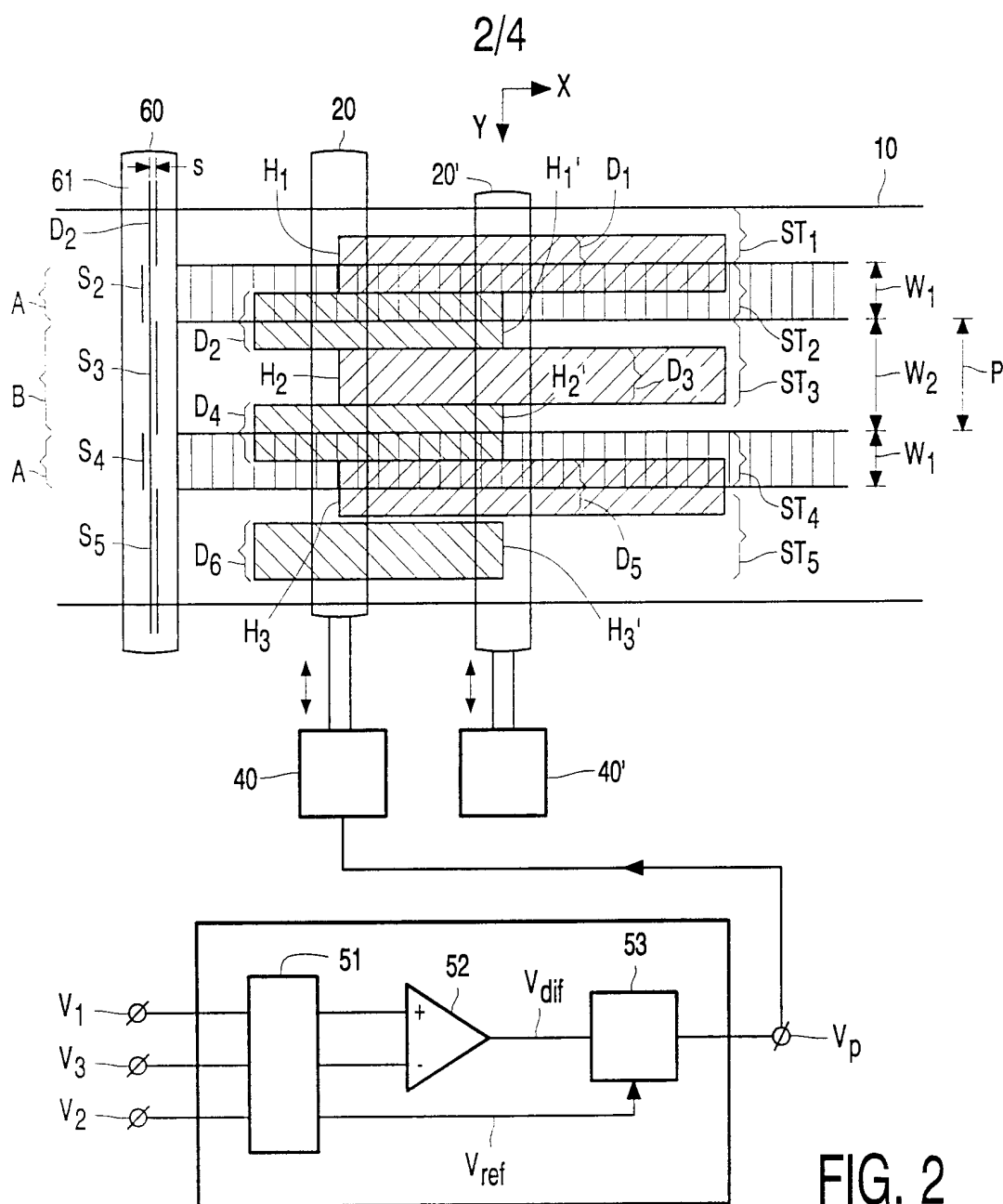


FIG. 2

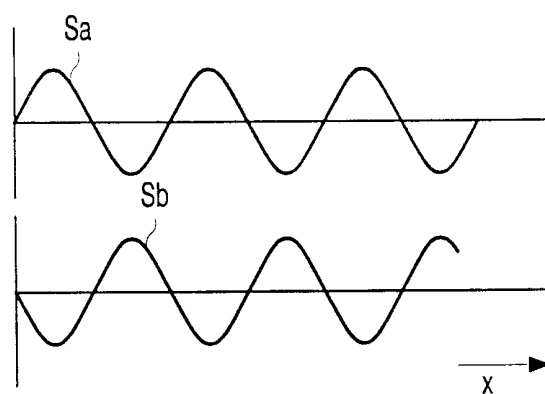
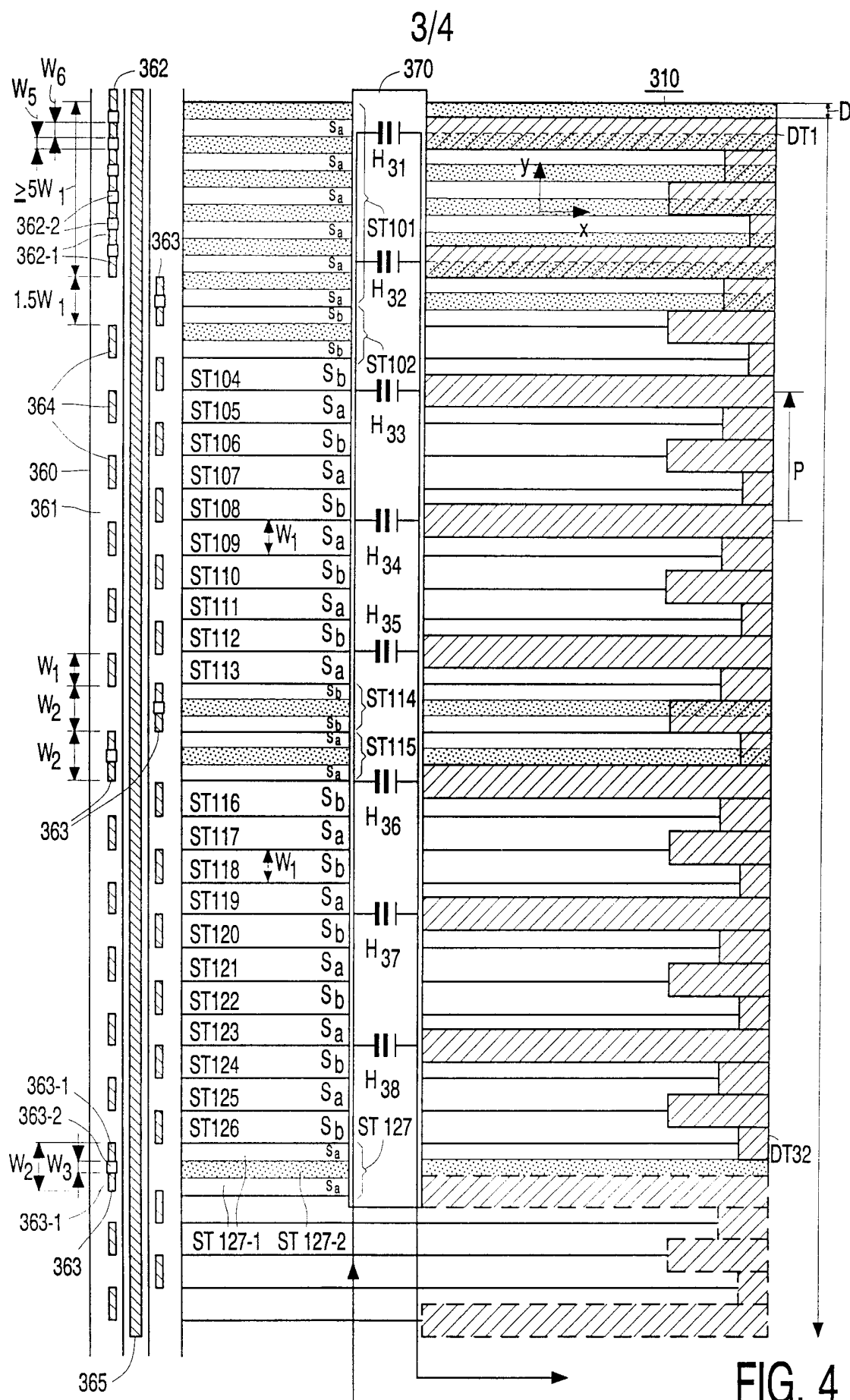


FIG. 3



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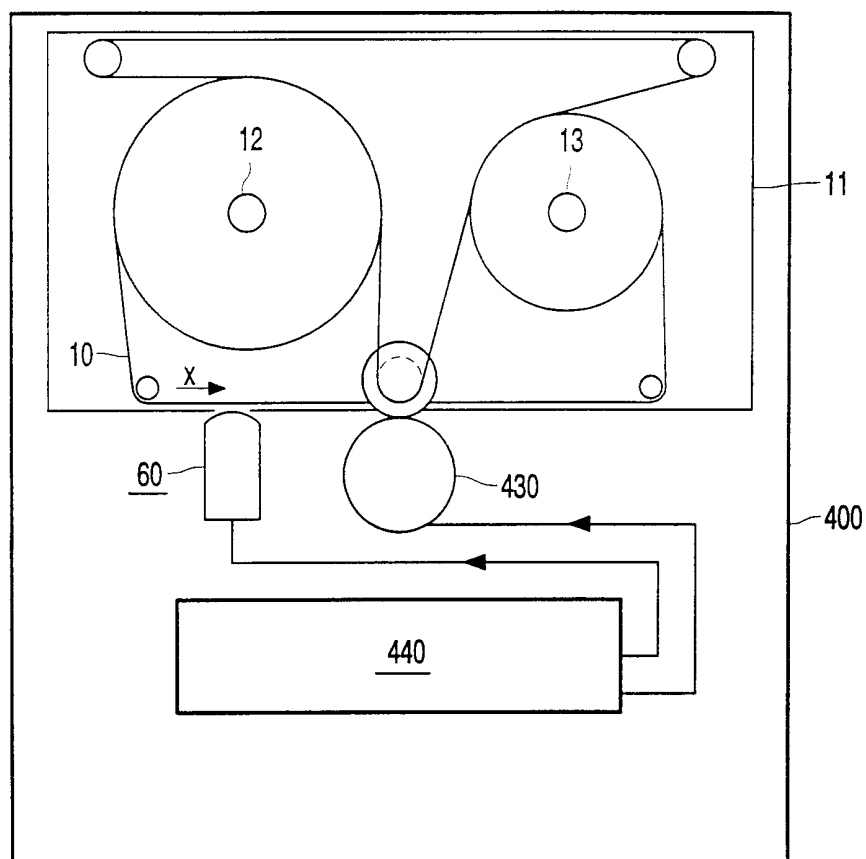


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PC1/EP 00/12258

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G11B5/48 G11B5/584 G11B5/008

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)

IPC 7 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)

WPI Data, EPO-Internal, PAJ, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 98 26410 A (PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.) 18 June 1998 (1998-06-18) cited in the application page 9, line 3 - line 25; figure 4 ---	1,7,12
A	J.J.M. RUIGROK ET AL: "Multitrack Thin Film Heads for the DigaMax Tape storage System" IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON MAGNETICS, vol. 34, no. 4, July 1998 (1998-07), pages 1459-1461, XP000833138 page 1459, column 1, paragraph 3 -page 1460, column 1, paragraph 1 ---	1,7,12
A	US 5 966 276 A (EELTJE A. DRAAISMA ET AL) 12 October 1999 (1999-10-12) column 6, line 56 -column 8, line 59; figures 4-6 --- -/--	1,7,12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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