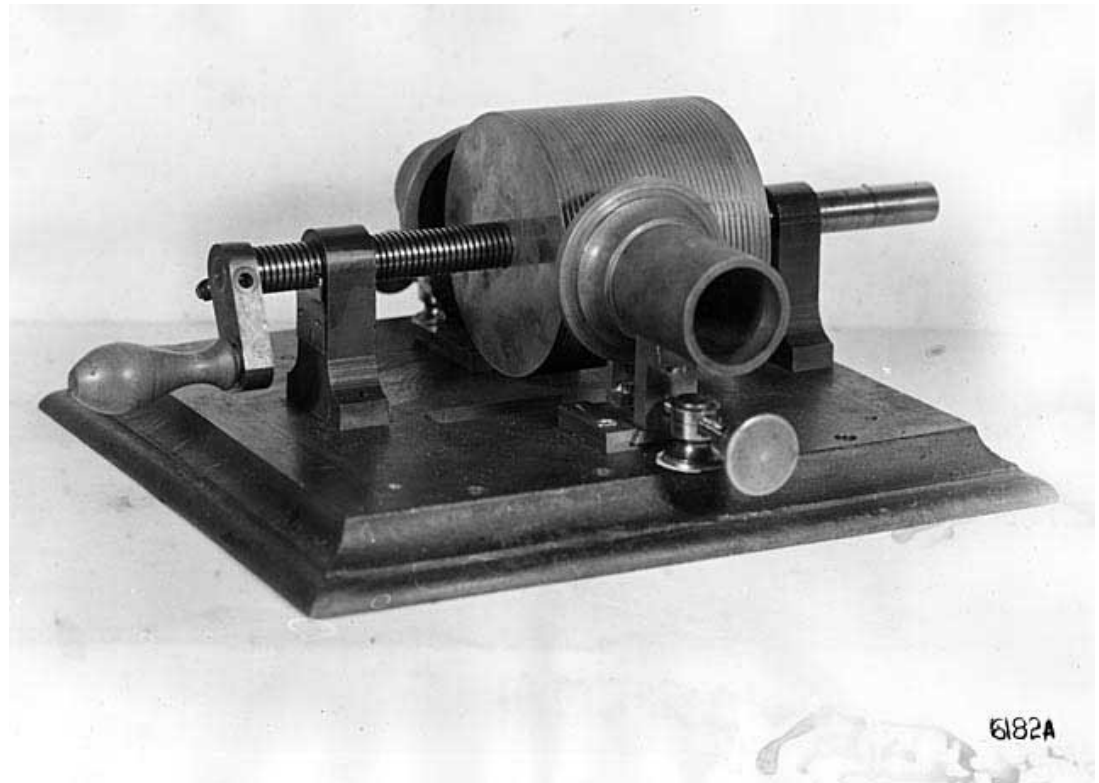
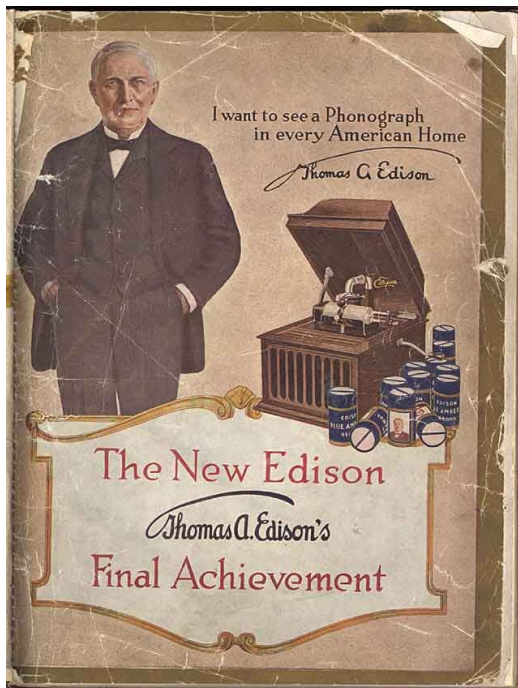


Mechanický záznam dat

8. Srpna 1877 Edisonův fonograf



voskovaný papír

cínová fólie

8. 11. 1887 Gramofon Emile Berliner



1926 – elektronické zesílení signálu

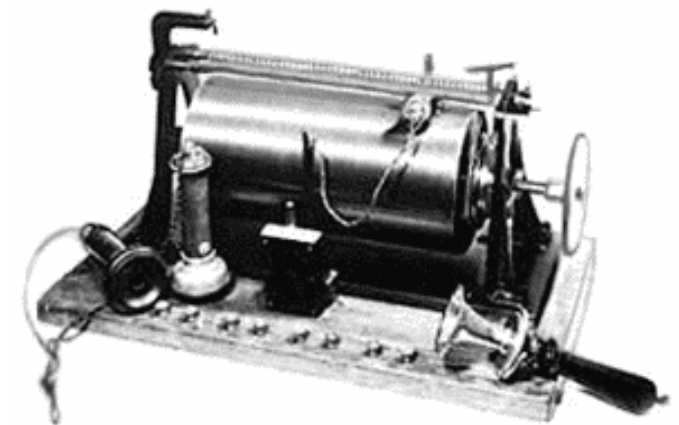
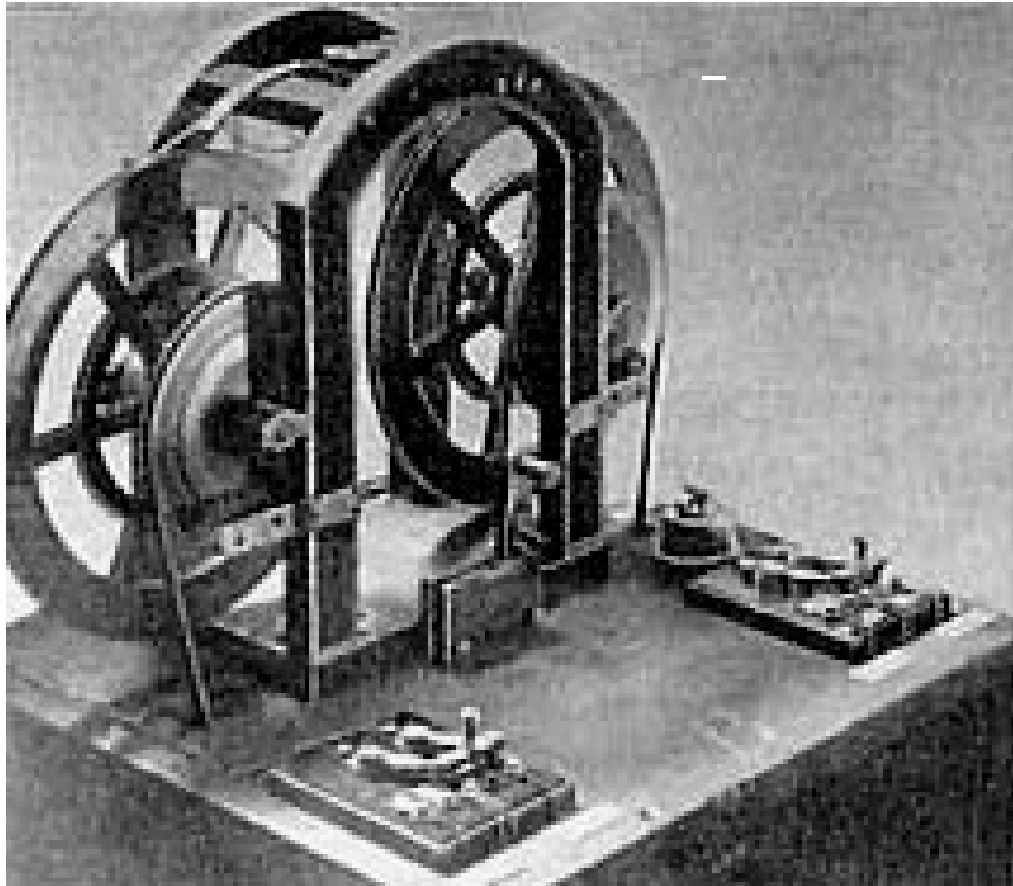
1948 – LP deska

1949 – SP deska

1957 – stereofonní záznam

Magnetický záznam dat

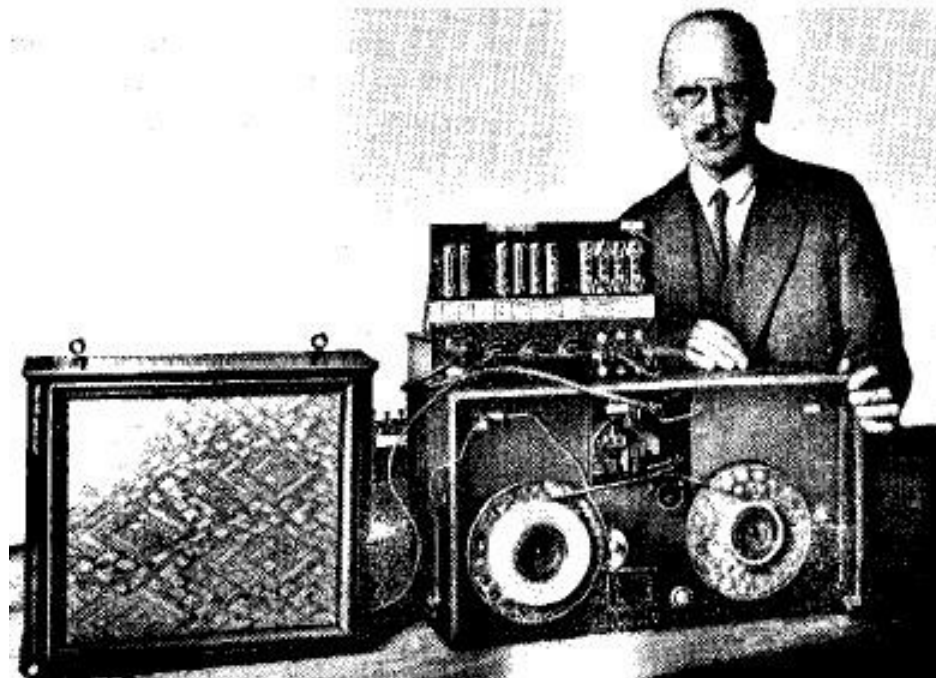
1. prosinec 1898 Valdemar Poulsen, Telegraphon





American Telegraphphone Company recorder, c.1915

Magnetický pásek 1928



Fritz Pfleumer, 1928

1927 – vysokofrekvenční předmagnetizace



Německý magnetofon, 1945

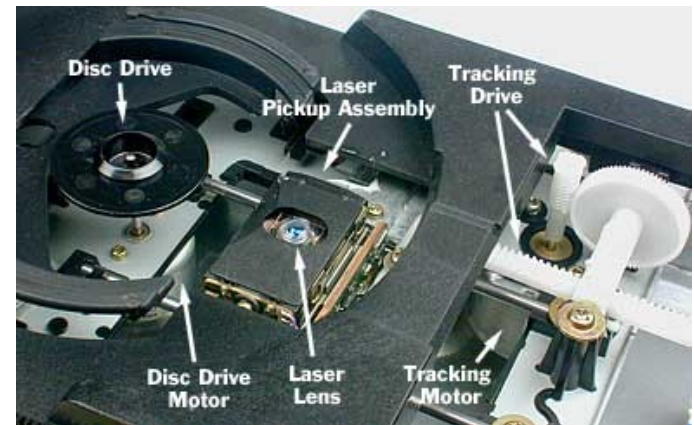
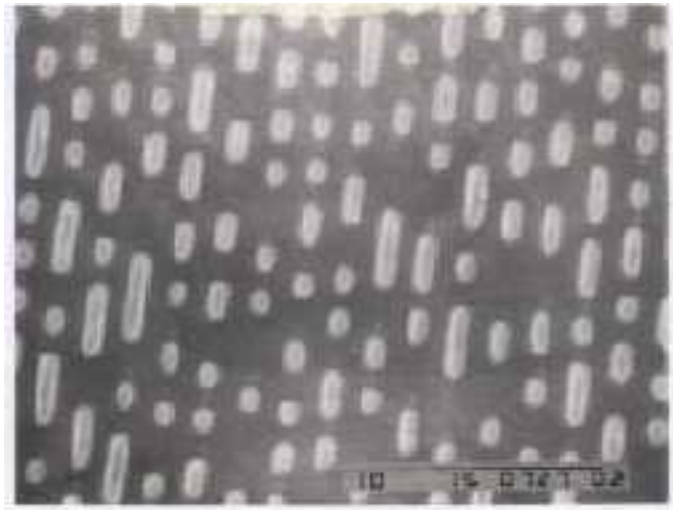
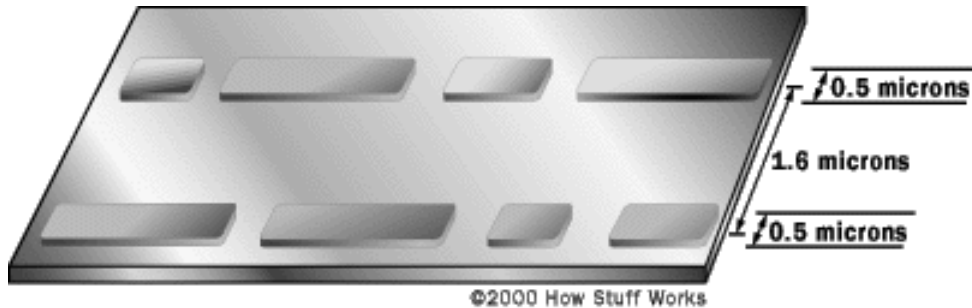
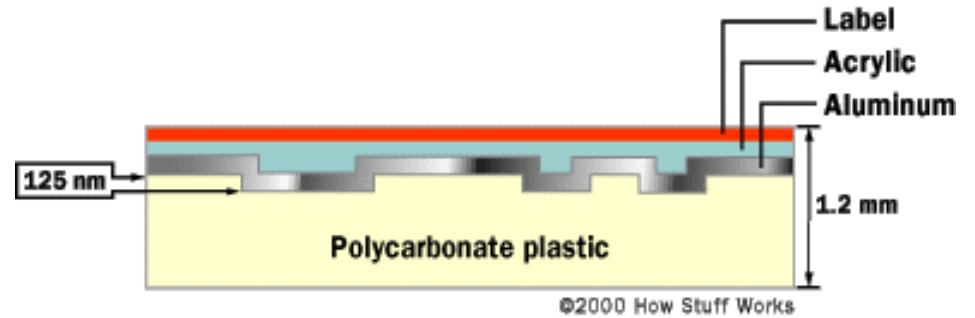
1963 Hudební kazeta



Optický záznam dat

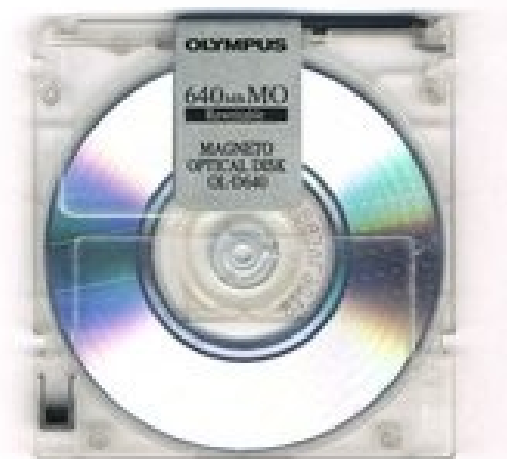
1977 CD

1984 CD-ROM



1990 Magneto optical disc

První přepisovatelný
optický audio formát



Magnetooptický Kerrův jev – změna
lineárně polarizovaného světla na elipticky
polarizované při magnetizaci materiálu

Zápis: zahřátí feromagnetika na Curieovu
teplotu a ochlazení zpět ve vnějším mg. poli
dané polarizace



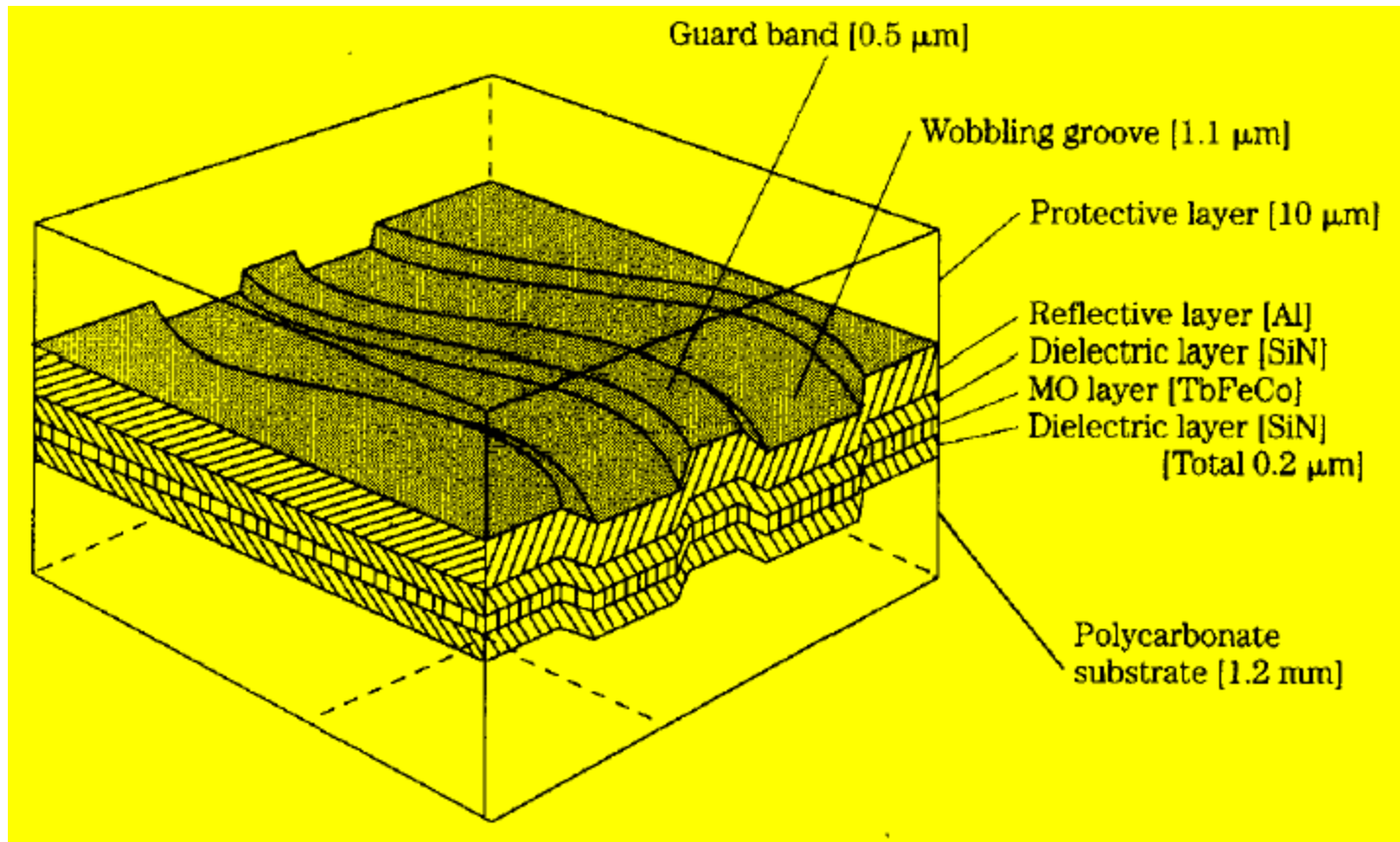


Figure 12.4 Recordable discs are manufactured with a pregroove configuration to guide the writing and reading laser within a spiral track. The MO recording layer is contained within dielectric layers. (*Sony Corporation*)

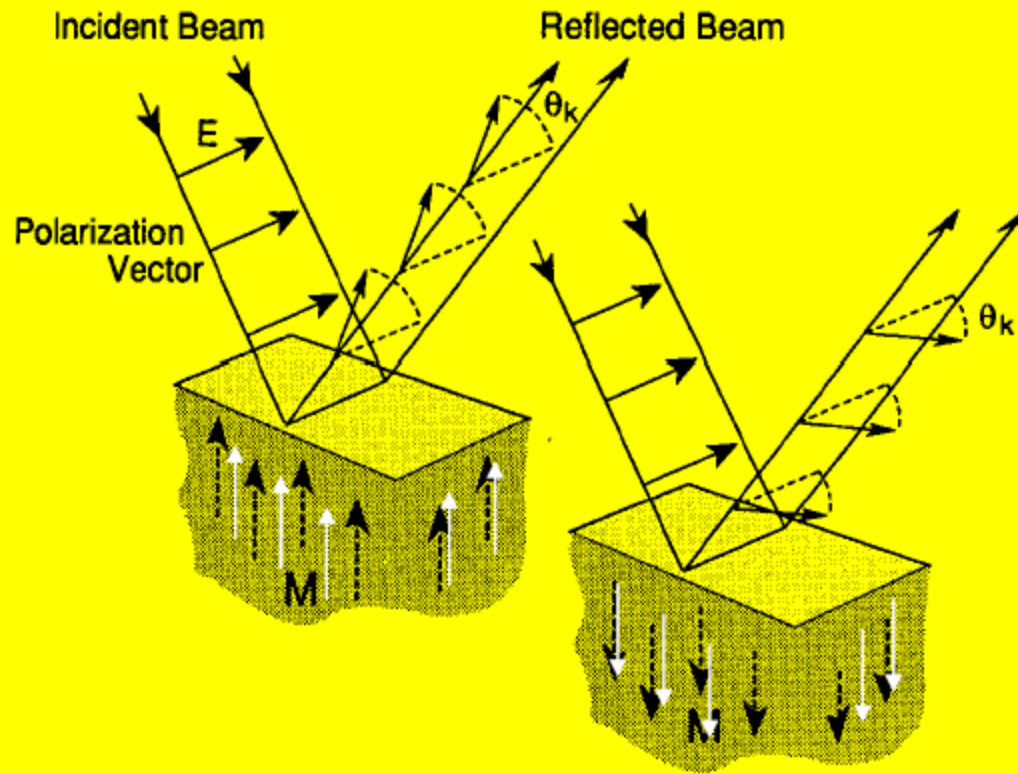


Figure 1.20. Schematic diagram describing the polar magneto-optical Kerr effect. Upon reflection from the surface of a perpendicularly magnetized medium, the polarization vector undergoes a rotation. The sense of rotation depends on the direction of the magnetization vector \mathbf{M} , and switches sign when \mathbf{M} is reversed.