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1: How to create featured questions for Power BI Q&A - Power BI | Microsoft Docs

This post covers basic provisioning operations against local Windows storage resources using the Storage module for Windows PowerShell. Note: I will cover using the Storage module in combination with a Storage Management Provider to manage a storage subsystem (array) in a subsequent post. The Disk.

How to Change Power Plan Settings in Windows 7 Information This will show you how to change the settings for the power plan that you have selected to reflect how you want your Windows 7 computer to manage power usage. Open the Start Menu, and type powercfg. A Go to step 3. Open the Control Panel icons view , and click on the Power Options icon. Click on the Change plan settings link to the right of the power plan that you want to change the settings for. See screenshot below NOTE: Normally you will be changing the power plan that you have selected as your default power plan. To Only Change the Basic Power Plan Settings A Choose how many minutes to wait for the Turn off display and Put the computer to sleep settings, or select never if you do not want to use a setting. See screenshots below NOTE: If you have a computer with a battery ex: B When done, click on the Save changes button. See screenshots above C Close the Power Options window. See screenshots below B Click on the Change settings that are currently unavailable link. You will need to be logged in as an administrator account to be able to click on this option. This option allows you to change the power plan settings that are grayed out by default. C Make changes to the power plan settings below to suite your needs. See the tables below for some recommended settings for Sleep, Hybrid Sleep, or Hibernate. The settings that are not included in these recommendations are settings that you can set to whatever you like. These are only recommendations, you can choose to do what you want instead of course. Recommended Settings for SLEEP - Sleep saves any open documents and programs to memory only, and then puts the computer into a low-power state. If you lose power to the computer, you will also lose what is in memory.

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2: Managing Storage with Windows PowerShell on Windows Server â€“ Windows Storage Team

Disk Drill is the top free data recovery software for Windows. Recover deleted files on any storage device, multiple data recovery methods available.

Troubleshooting Summary You can use the Windows Server Disk Management snap-in tool to manage your hard disks and the volumes or partitions that they contain. With Disk Management, you can create and delete partitions; format volumes with the FAT, FAT32, or NTFS file systems; change basic disks to dynamic disks, and change dynamic disks back to basic disks; and create fault-tolerant disk systems. You can perform most disk-related tasks without having to restart your computer because most configuration changes take effect immediately. This article describes some of the more common disk storage management tasks that you can perform by using Disk Management. In the console tree, click Disk Management. The Disk Management window that appears displays your disks and volumes in a graphical view or list view. To customize whether you view your disks and volumes in the upper or lower pane of the window, point to Top or Bottom on the View menu, and then click the view that you want. Note Before a new, unpartitioned disk can be used in Windows partitioned or upgraded to Dynamic Disk , it must contain a disk signature. The first time that you run the Disk Management snap-in after a new hard disk is installed, the Disk Signature and Upgrade Disk Wizard starts. If you cancel the wizard, you may find that when you try to create a partition on the new hard disk, the Create Partition option is unavailable appears dimmed. How to Manage Basic Disks Basic disk storage supports partition-oriented disks. A basic disk is a physical disk that contains basic volumes primary partitions, extended partitions, or logical drives. On master boot record MBR disks, you can create up to four primary partitions on a basic disk, or up to three primary partitions and one extended partition. You can also use free space on an extended partition to create logical drives. Because you are not limited to four partitions on GPT disks, you do not have to create extended partitions on logical drives. These operating systems cannot access data that is stored on dynamic disks. Note Windows Server operating systems and Windows XP Professional do not support multidisk basic volumes such as spanned, mirrored, stripe sets, or stripe sets with parity that were created by using Windows NT 4. To create a new partition, right-click unallocated space on the basic disk where you want to create the partition, and then click New Partition. On the Select Partition Type page, click the type of partition that you want to create, and then click Next. On the Specify Partition Size page, specify the size in megabytes MB of the partition that you want to create, and then click Next. On the Format Partition page, specify the formatting options that you want, and then click Next. On the Completing the New Partition Wizardpage, verify that the options that you selected are correct, and then click Finish. Disk Management creates the new partition or logical drive and displays it in the appropriate basic disk in the Disk Management window. If you chose to format the partition in step 6, the format process now starts. Format a Partition or Logical Drive In the Disk Management window, right-click the partition or logical drive that you want to format, and then click Format. Specify the formatting options that you want, and then click OK. Click OK when you are prompted to confirm the formatting changes. View the Properties of a Partition or Logical Drive In the Disk Management window, right-click the partition or logical drive that you want to view the properties of, and then click Properties. Click the appropriate tab to view a property. Click Yes when you are prompted to confirm the deletion. Notes When you delete a partition or logical drive, you delete all data on that partition or logical drive and the partition or logical drive itself. You cannot delete the system partition, the boot partition, or a partition that contains the active paging swap file. You cannot delete an extended partition unless the extended partition is empty. You must delete all logical drives before you can delete the extended partition. Change a Basic Disk to a Dynamic Disk Before you change a basic disk to a dynamic disk, note the following: You must have at least 1 megabyte MB of unallocated disk space available on any master boot record MBR basic disk that you want to change to a dynamic disk. When you change a basic disk to a dynamic disk, you change the existing partitions on the basic disk to simple volumes on the dynamic disk. After you change a basic disk to a dynamic disk, you cannot change the dynamic volumes back to partitions. You must first delete all dynamic volumes on the disk, and then change the dynamic disk back to a basic disk.

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After you change a basic disk to a dynamic disk, you can only access the disk locally from these operating systems. To change a basic disk to a dynamic disk: In the graphical view of the Disk Management window, right-click the basic disk that you want to change, and then click Convert to Dynamic Disk. Note To right-click the basic disk, you must right-click the gray area that contains the disk title at the left of the Disk Management details pane for example, Disk 0. Click to select the check box next to the disk that you want to change, and then click OK. If you want to view the list of volumes in the disk, click Details in the Disks to Convert dialog box. Click Yes when you are prompted to confirm the conversion, and then click OK. How to Manage Dynamic Disks Dynamic disk storage supports volume-oriented disks. A dynamic disk is a physical disk that contains dynamic volumes. With dynamic disks, you can create simple volumes, volumes that span multiple disks spanned and striped volumes , and fault-tolerant volumes mirrored and RAID-5 volumes. Dynamic disks can contain an unlimited number of volumes. Local access to dynamic disks and the data that they contain is limited to computers that run Windows Server operating systems, Windows XP Professional, or Windows You create dynamic disks when you use the Convert to Dynamic Disk command in Disk Management to change a basic disk. To create a simple volume, right-click unallocated space on the dynamic disk where you want to create the simple volume, and then click New Volume. On the Select Disks page, do one of the following: If you are creating a simple volume, verify that the disk that you want to create a simple volume on is listed in the Selected dynamic disks box. Verify that the disks that you want to create a spanned volume on are listed in the Selected dynamic disks box. In the Size box, specify the size in MB that you want for the volume, and then click Next. On the Format Volume page, specify the formatting options that you want, and then click Next. On the Completing the New Volume Wizardpage, make sure that the options that you selected are correct, and then click Finish. Extend a Simple Volume or Spanned Volume If you want to increase the size of a simple or spanned volume after you create it, you can extend it by adding unallocated free space on the dynamic disk. To extend a simple or spanned volume: In the Disk Management window, right-click the simple or spanned volume that you want to extend, and then click Extend Volume. On the Select Disks page, click to select the disk or disks that you want to extend the volume on, and then click Add. Verify that the disks that you want to extend the volume on are listed in the Selected dynamic disks box. In the Size box, specify how much unallocated disk space in MB that you want to add, and then Next. On the Completing the Extend Volume Wizardpage, make sure that the options that you selected are correct, and then click Finish. If you upgraded from Windows to Windows Server or to Windows XP Professional , you cannot extend a simple or spanned volume that you originally created as a basic volume and then changed to a dynamic volume in Windows You cannot extend the system or boot volume. If part of one physical disk fails, you can recover the data on the failed disk by using the data and parity information on the functioning disks. Format a Dynamic Volume In the Disk Management window, right-click the dynamic volume that you want to format, and then click Format. View the Properties of a Dynamic Volume In the Disk Management window, right-click the dynamic volume that you want to view the properties of, and then click Properties. Delete a Dynamic Volume In the Disk Management window, right-click the dynamic volume that you want to delete, and then click Delete Volume. Notes When you delete a volume, you delete all data on the volume and the volume itself. You cannot delete the system volume, the boot volume, or any volume that contains the active paging swap file. Change a Dynamic Disk Back to a Basic Disk Before you can change a dynamic disk back to a basic disk, you must delete all volumes from the dynamic disk. To change a dynamic disk back to a basic disk, right-click the dynamic disk that you want to change back to a basic disk in the Disk Management window, and then click Convert to Basic Disk. Note To right-click the disk, right-click the gray area that contains the disk title at the left of the Disk Management details pane for example, Disk 0. Troubleshooting When a disk or volume fails, Disk Management displays status descriptions of disks and volumes in the Disk Management window. These descriptions, which are shown in the following list, inform you of the current status of the disk or volume. This is the normal disk status when the disk is accessible and functioning correctly. This is the normal volume status when the volume is accessible and functioning correctly. Online Errors displayed with dynamic disks only: To resolve this issue, right-click the disk, and then click Reactivate Disk to return the disk to Online status. Offline or Missing displayed with dynamic disks only: The disk may

be inaccessible. This may occur if the disk is corrupted or made temporarily unavailable. To resolve this issue, repair any disk, controller, or connection problems, verify that the physical disk is turned on and correctly attached to the computer, right-click the disk, and then click Reactivate Disk to return the disk to Online status. For a complete list of disk and volume status descriptions, see Disk Management Help. In the Disk Management snap-in, click the Action menu, and then click Help.

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3: PowerCfg - Windows CMD - SScom

A couple of my students have been trying to find a way to convert a basic til to a dynamic disk. They succeeded to do so using diskpart, however, when I challenged them to find a way to do it using PowerShell they gave up.

Some keys on some Apple keyboards have special symbols and functions, such as for display brightness , keyboard brightness , Mission Control, and more. To use these keys as F1, F2, F3, or other standard function keys, combine them with the Fn key. Cut, copy, paste, and other common shortcuts Command-X: This also works for files in the Finder. In some apps, you can undo and redo multiple commands. To find the previous occurrence, press Shift-Command-G. Save the current document. Open a new tab. To close all windows of the app, press Option-Command-W. Show the Character Viewer, from which you can choose emoji and other symbols. Use the app in full screen, if supported by the app. In macOS Mojave , take a screenshot or make a screen recording. Learn more about screenshots. Create a new folder in the Finder. Open preferences for the front app. Sleep, log out, and shut down shortcuts You might need to press and hold some of these shortcuts for slightly longer than other shortcuts. This helps you avoid using them unintentionally. Power button or Touch ID sensor: Press to turn on your Mac or wake it from sleep. Press and hold for 1. Put your Mac to sleep. Put your displays to sleep. Display a dialog asking whether you want to restart, sleep, or shut down. Force your Mac to restart, without prompting to save any open and unsaved documents. Quit all apps, then restart your Mac. If any open documents have unsaved changes, you will be asked whether you want to save them. Quit all apps, then shut down your Mac. Log out of your macOS user account. You will be asked to confirm. Finder and system shortcuts Command-D: Duplicate the selected files. Eject the selected disk or volume. Start a Spotlight search in the Finder window. Show the Get Info window for a selected file. Open the Computer window. Open the desktop folder. Open the Recents window, showing all of the files you viewed or changed recently. Open a Go to Folder window. Open the Home folder of the current macOS user account. Open the Network window. Open the Downloads folder. Create a new folder. Open the Documents folder. Show or hide the Preview pane in Finder windows. Open the AirDrop window. Show or hide the tab bar in Finder windows. Open the Utilities folder. Show or hide the Dock. Add the selected item to the sidebar OS X Mavericks or later. Hide or show the path bar in Finder windows. Hide or show the Sidebar in Finder windows. Hide or show the status bar in Finder windows. Open the Connect to Server window. Make an alias of the selected item. Open a new Finder window. Create a new Smart Folder. Show or hide the tab bar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. Show or hide the toolbar when a single tab is open in the current Finder window. Move the files in the Clipboard from their original location to the current location. Use Quick Look to preview the selected files. View a Quick Look slideshow of the selected files. View the items in the Finder window as icons. View the items in a Finder window as a list. View the items in a Finder window in columns. View the items in a Finder window with Cover Flow. Go to the previous folder. Go to the next folder. Open the folder that contains the current folder. Open the folder that contains the current folder in a new window. Open the selected item. Open the selected folder. This works only when in list view. Close the selected folder. Move the selected item to the Trash. Turn target display mode on or off. This works with either Brightness key. Change the brightness of your external display, if supported by your display. Adjust the display brightness in smaller steps. Add the Control key to this shortcut to make the adjustment on your external display, if supported by your display. Open Mission Control preferences. Show all windows of the front app. This works with any of the volume keys. Adjust the sound volume in smaller steps. This works with either Keyboard Brightness key. Adjust the keyboard brightness in smaller steps. Option key while double-clicking: Open the item in a separate window, then close the original window. Command key while double-clicking: Open a folder in a separate tab or window. Command key while dragging to another volume: Move the dragged item to the other volume, instead of copying it. Option key while dragging: Copy the dragged item. The pointer changes while you drag the item. Make an alias of the dragged item. Option-click a disclosure triangle: Open all folders within the selected folder. Command-click a window title: See the folders that contain the current folder.

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Thus, one can use a single parity rather than a set of parity disks to recover lost information. In a bit-interleaved, parity disk array, data is conceptually interleaved bit-wise over the data disks, and a single parity disk is added to tolerate any single disk failure. Each read request accesses all data disks and each write request accesses all data disks and the parity disk. Thus, only one request can be serviced at a time. Because the parity disk contains only parity and no data, the parity disk cannot participate on reads, resulting in slightly lower read performance than for redundancy schemes that distribute the parity and data over all disks. They are also simpler to implement than RAID levels 4, 5, and 6. Here, the parity disk is written in the same way as the parity bit in normal Random Access Memory RAM , where it is the Exclusive Or of the 8, 16 or 32 data bits. In RAM, parity is used to detect single-bit data errors, but it cannot correct them because there is no information available to determine which bit is incorrect. With disk drives, however, we rely on the disk controller to report a data read error. Reference 2 As a simple example, suppose we have 4 data disks and one parity disk. The sample bits are: Here the sum of Disk 0 through Disk 3 is "3", so the parity is 1. Now if we attempt to read back this data, and find that Disk 2 gives a read error, we can reconstruct Disk 2 as the XOR of all the other disks, including the parity. In the example, the sum of Disk 0, 1, 3 and Parity is "3", so the data on Disk 2 must be 1. Block-Interleaved Parity RAID Level 4 The block-interleaved, parity disk array is similar to the bit-interleaved, parity disk array except that data is interleaved across disks of arbitrary size rather than in bits. The size of these blocks is called the striping unit. Read requests smaller than the striping unit access only a single data disk. Write requests must update the requested data blocks and must also compute and update the parity block. For small write requests that update only one data disk, parity is computed by noting how the new data differs from the old data and applying those differences to the parity block. This is referred to as a read-modify-write procedure. Because a block-interleaved, parity disk array has only one parity disk, which must be updated on all write operations, the parity disk can easily become a bottleneck. Because of this limitation, the block-interleaved distributed parity disk array is universally preferred over the block-interleaved, parity disk array.

5: filesystems - Combine `Get-Disk` info and `LogicalDisk` info in PowerShell? - Stack Overflow

Win32_DiskDrive gives you information about the physical disks. Win32_DiskPartition gives you information about the partitions on the physical disks. Win32_LogicalDisk gives you information about the filesystems inside the partitions.

Laser construction A laser consists of a gain medium , a mechanism to energize it, and something to provide optical feedback. Light of a specific wavelength that passes through the gain medium is amplified increases in power. For the gain medium to amplify light, it needs to be supplied with energy in a process called pumping. The energy is typically supplied as an electric current or as light at a different wavelength. Pump light may be provided by a flash lamp or by another laser. The most common type of laser uses feedback from an optical cavity â€”a pair of mirrors on either end of the gain medium. Light bounces back and forth between the mirrors, passing through the gain medium and being amplified each time. Typically one of the two mirrors, the output coupler , is partially transparent. Some of the light escapes through this mirror. Depending on the design of the cavity whether the mirrors are flat or curved , the light coming out of the laser may spread out or form a narrow beam. In analogy to electronic oscillators , this device is sometimes called a laser oscillator. Most practical lasers contain additional elements that affect properties of the emitted light, such as the polarization, wavelength, and shape of the beam. Laser physics This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. May See also: Laser science Electrons and how they interact with electromagnetic fields are important in our understanding of chemistry and physics. Stimulated emission Main article: Stimulated emission In the classical view , the energy of an electron orbiting an atomic nucleus is larger for orbits further from the nucleus of an atom. However, quantum mechanical effects force electrons to take on discrete positions in orbitals. Thus, electrons are found in specific energy levels of an atom, two of which are shown below: When an electron absorbs energy either from light photons or heat phonons , it receives that incident quantum of energy. But transitions are only allowed in between discrete energy levels such as the two shown above. This leads to emission lines and absorption lines. When an electron is excited from a lower to a higher energy level, it will not stay that way forever. An electron in an excited state may decay to a lower energy state which is not occupied, according to a particular time constant characterizing that transition. When such an electron decays without external influence, emitting a photon, that is called " spontaneous emission ". The phase associated with the photon that is emitted is random. A material with many atoms in such an excited state may thus result in radiation which is very spectrally limited centered around one wavelength of light , but the individual photons would have no common phase relationship and would emanate in random directions. This is the mechanism of fluorescence and thermal emission. An external electromagnetic field at a frequency associated with a transition can affect the quantum mechanical state of the atom. As the electron in the atom makes a transition between two stationary states neither of which shows a dipole field , it enters a transition state which does have a dipole field, and which acts like a small electric dipole , and this dipole oscillates at a characteristic frequency. In response to the external electric field at this frequency, the probability of the atom entering this transition state is greatly increased. Thus, the rate of transitions between two stationary states is enhanced beyond that due to spontaneous emission. A transition from the higher to a lower energy state, however, produces an additional photon; this is the process of stimulated emission. The pink-orange glow running through the center of the tube is from the electric discharge which produces incoherent light, just as in a neon tube. This glowing plasma is excited and then acts as the gain medium through which the internal beam passes, as it is reflected between the two mirrors. Although it is a deep and pure red color, spots of laser light are so intense that cameras are typically overexposed and distort their color. Spectrum of a helium neon laser illustrating its very high spectral purity limited by the measuring apparatus. The gain medium is put into an excited state by an external source of energy. In most lasers this medium consists of a population of atoms which have been excited into such a state by means of an outside light source, or an electrical field which supplies energy for atoms to absorb and be transformed into their excited states. The gain medium of a laser is normally a material of controlled purity, size, concentration, and shape,

which amplifies the beam by the process of stimulated emission described above. This material can be of any state: The gain medium absorbs pump energy, which raises some electrons into higher-energy " excited " quantum states. Particles can interact with light by either absorbing or emitting photons. Emission can be spontaneous or stimulated. In the latter case, the photon is emitted in the same direction as the light that is passing by. When the number of particles in one excited state exceeds the number of particles in some lower-energy state, population inversion is achieved and the amount of stimulated emission due to light that passes through is larger than the amount of absorption. Hence, the light is amplified. By itself, this makes an optical amplifier. When an optical amplifier is placed inside a resonant optical cavity, one obtains a laser oscillator. The optical resonator is sometimes referred to as an "optical cavity", but this is a misnomer: The resonator typically consists of two mirrors between which a coherent beam of light travels in both directions, reflecting back on itself so that an average photon will pass through the gain medium repeatedly before it is emitted from the output aperture or lost to diffraction or absorption. If the gain amplification in the medium is larger than the resonator losses, then the power of the recirculating light can rise exponentially. But each stimulated emission event returns an atom from its excited state to the ground state, reducing the gain of the medium. With increasing beam power the net gain gain minus loss reduces to unity and the gain medium is said to be saturated. In a continuous wave CW laser, the balance of pump power against gain saturation and cavity losses produces an equilibrium value of the laser power inside the cavity; this equilibrium determines the operating point of the laser. If the applied pump power is too small, the gain will never be sufficient to overcome the cavity losses, and laser light will not be produced. The minimum pump power needed to begin laser action is called the lasing threshold. The gain medium will amplify any photons passing through it, regardless of direction; but only the photons in a spatial mode supported by the resonator will pass more than once through the medium and receive substantial amplification. The light emitted In most lasers, lasing begins with stimulated emission amplifying random spontaneously emitted photons present in the gain medium. Stimulated emission produces light that matches the input signal in wavelength, phase , and polarization. Some lasers use a separate injection seeder to start the process off with a beam that is already highly coherent. This can produce beams with a narrower spectrum than would otherwise be possible. Many lasers produce a beam that can be approximated as a Gaussian beam ; such beams have the minimum divergence possible for a given beam diameter. Some lasers, particularly high-power ones, produce multimode beams, with the transverse modes often approximated using Hermite â€” Gaussian or Laguerre -Gaussian functions. Some high power lasers use a flat-topped profile known as a " tophat beam ". Unstable laser resonators not used in most lasers produce fractal-shaped beams. Near the "waist" or focal region of a laser beam, it is highly collimated: However, due to diffraction , that can only remain true well within the Rayleigh range. The beam of a single transverse mode gaussian beam laser eventually diverges at an angle which varies inversely with the beam diameter, as required by diffraction theory. Thus, the "pencil beam" directly generated by a common heliumâ€”neon laser would spread out to a size of perhaps kilometers when shone on the Moon from the distance of the earth. On the other hand, the light from a semiconductor laser typically exits the tiny crystal with a large divergence: However even such a divergent beam can be transformed into a similarly collimated beam by means of a lens system, as is always included, for instance, in a laser pointer whose light originates from a laser diode. That is possible due to the light being of a single spatial mode. This unique property of laser light, spatial coherence , cannot be replicated using standard light sources except by discarding most of the light as can be appreciated by comparing the beam from a flashlight torch or spotlight to that of almost any laser. A laser beam profiler is used to measure the intensity profile, width, and divergence of laser beams. Diffuse reflection of a laser beam from a matte surface produces a speckle pattern with interesting properties. This is a quantum phenomenon discovered by Einstein who derived the relationship between the A coefficient describing spontaneous emission and the B coefficient which applies to absorption and stimulated emission. However, in the case of the free electron laser , atomic energy levels are not involved; it appears that the operation of this rather exotic device can be explained without reference to quantum mechanics. Continuous and pulsed modes of operation Lidar measurements of lunar topography made by Clementine mission. Laserlink point to point optical wireless network Mercury Laser Altimeter MLA of the MESSENGER

spacecraft A laser can be classified as operating in either continuous or pulsed mode, depending on whether the power output is essentially continuous over time or whether its output takes the form of pulses of light on one or another time scale. Of course even a laser whose output is normally continuous can be intentionally turned on and off at some rate in order to create pulses of light. When the modulation rate is on time scales much slower than the cavity lifetime and the time period over which energy can be stored in the lasing medium or pumping mechanism, then it is still classified as a "modulated" or "pulsed" continuous wave laser. Most laser diodes used in communication systems fall in that category. Continuous wave operation Some applications of lasers depend on a beam whose output power is constant over time. Such a laser is known as continuous wave CW. Many types of lasers can be made to operate in continuous wave mode to satisfy such an application. Many of these lasers actually lase in several longitudinal modes at the same time, and beats between the slightly different optical frequencies of those oscillations will, in fact, produce amplitude variations on time scales shorter than the round-trip time the reciprocal of the frequency spacing between modes , typically a few nanoseconds or less. In most cases, these lasers are still termed "continuous wave" as their output power is steady when averaged over any longer time periods, with the very high-frequency power variations having little or no impact in the intended application. However, the term is not applied to mode-locked lasers, where the intention is to create very short pulses at the rate of the round-trip time. For continuous wave operation, it is required for the population inversion of the gain medium to be continually replenished by a steady pump source. In some lasing media, this is impossible. In some other lasers, it would require pumping the laser at a very high continuous power level which would be impractical or destroy the laser by producing excessive heat. Such lasers cannot be run in CW mode. Pulsed operation Pulsed operation of lasers refers to any laser not classified as continuous wave, so that the optical power appears in pulses of some duration at some repetition rate. This encompasses a wide range of technologies addressing a number of different motivations. Some lasers are pulsed simply because they cannot be run in continuous mode. In other cases, the application requires the production of pulses having as large an energy as possible.

6: MiniTool Partition Wizard | Best partition magic alternative for Windows PC and Server

To change a dynamic disk back to a basic disk, right-click the dynamic disk that you want to change back to a basic disk in the Disk Management window, and then click Convert to Basic Disk. Note To right-click the disk, right-click the gray area that contains the disk title at the left of the Disk Management details pane (for example, Disk 0).

Passive mode locking[edit] Nonlinear polarization rotation[edit] When linearly polarized light is incident to a piece of weakly birefringent fiber, the polarization of the light will generally become elliptically polarized in the fiber. The orientation and ellipticity of the final light polarization is fully determined by the fiber length and its birefringence. However, if the intensity of the light is strong, the non-linear optical Kerr effect in the fiber must be considered, which introduces extra changes to the light polarization. As the polarization change introduced by the optical Kerr effect depends on the light intensity, if a polarizer is put behind the fiber, the light intensity transmission through the polarizer will become light intensity dependent. Through appropriately selecting the orientation of the polarizer or the length of the fiber, an artificial saturable absorber effect with ultra-fast response could then be achieved in such a system, where light of higher intensity experiences less absorption loss on the polarizer. The NPR technique makes use of this artificial saturable absorption to achieve the passive mode locking in a fiber laser. Soliton operation is almost a generic feature of the fiber lasers mode-locked by this technique and has been intensively investigated. Sapphire lasers which employed KLM as a fast saturable absorber. RPM is another coupled-cavity mode-locking technique. Different from APM lasers which employ non-resonant Kerr-type phase nonlinearity for pulse shortening, RPM employs the amplitude nonlinearity provided by the resonant band filling effects of semiconductors. SESAMs were soon developed into intracavity saturable absorber devices because of more inherent simplicity with this structure. Since then, the use of SESAMs has enabled the pulse durations, average powers, pulse energies and repetition rates of ultrafast solid-state lasers to be improved by several orders of magnitude. Sapphire oscillator was achieved. A major advantage SESAMs have over other saturable absorber techniques is that absorber parameters can be easily controlled over a wide range of values. For example, saturation fluence can be controlled by varying the reflectivity of the top reflector while modulation depth and recovery time can be tailored by changing the low temperature growing conditions for the absorber layers. This freedom of design has further extended the application of SESAMs into modelocking of fiber lasers where a relatively high modulation depth is needed to ensure self-starting and operation stability. Optical absorption from graphene can become saturated when the input optical intensity is above a threshold value. This nonlinear optical behavior is termed saturable absorption and the threshold value is called the saturation fluency. Self-started mode locking and stable soliton pulse emission with high energy have been achieved with a graphene saturable absorber in an erbium-doped fiber laser. In practice, the modulator can be acousto-optic or electro-optic modulator, Mach-Zehnder integrated-optic modulators, or a semiconductor electro-absorption modulator EAM. The principle of active mode-locking with a sinusoidal modulation. In this situation, optical pulses will form in such a way as to minimize the loss from the modulator. The peak of the pulse would automatically adjust in phase to be at the point of minimum loss from the modulator. For stable operation, the cavity length must precisely match the period of the modulation signal or some integer multiple of it. The most powerful technique to solve this is regenerative mode locking i. This procedure enforces synchronism if the cavity length undergoes fluctuations due to acoustic vibrations or thermal expansion. By using this method, highly stable mode-locked lasers have been achieved. The major advantage of active mode-locking is that it allows synchronized operation of the mode-locked laser to an external radio frequency RF source. This is very useful for optical fiber communication where synchronization is normally required between optical signal and electronic control signal. Also active mode-locked fiber can provide much higher repetition rate than passive mode-locking. Currently, fiber lasers and semiconductor diode lasers are the two most important types of lasers where active mode-locking are applied. Dark soliton fiber lasers[edit] In the non-mode locking regime, the first dark soliton fiber laser has been successfully achieved in an all-normal dispersion erbium-doped fiber laser with a polarizer in cavity. Experimentally finding that apart from the bright pulse

emission, under appropriate conditions the fiber laser could also emit single or multiple dark pulses. Based on numerical simulations we interpret the dark pulse formation in the laser as a result of dark soliton shaping. It is found that depending on the cavity birefringence, stable single-, dual- and triple-wavelength dissipative soliton can be formed in the laser. Its generation mechanism can be traced back to the nature of dissipative soliton. Fiber disk laser Another type of fiber laser is the fiber disk laser. In such lasers, the pump is not confined within the cladding of the fiber, but instead pump light is delivered across the core multiple times because the core is coiled on itself like a rope. This configuration is suitable for power scaling in which many pump sources are used around the periphery of the coil. Fiber disk lasers can be used for welding and cutting applications requiring more than watts of power.

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7: Data recovery software for Windows. FREE easy steps in

The Setup program on disk 1 unpacks files as it installs them. A separate file unpacking utility (www.enganchecubano.com) is provided for manual file decompression. Size: MB Download Downloads Visual Basic for DOS by Author: Microsoft.

Disk Drill offers free data recovery within MB. Even obscure file types are accessible using our software. If you can connect it to your computer, Disk Drill can find your lost data. Quick and Simple Disk Drill tells you if your files can be recovered for free. Just a few files deleted? Complete Data Recovery There are countless ways to lose your data. Power failure, failed boot drives, partition damage, an accidentally emptied Recycle Bin, a virus attackâ€¦ these are only the most common. Data loss can be a frustrating, infuriating or downright terrifying experience. For fast, reliable file recovery software, download Disk Drill for Windows to recover your lost data no matter what the cause. Once installed, Disk Drill scans for lost data and scavenges recoverable files from any accessible media. Hard drives, both internal and external, memory cards, USB drives, music players â€" Disk Drill can read all of them. All your lost documents, including music, pictures, videos, documents, custom file formats and much more can be quickly and easily restored. On Windows, your chances of free file recovery are much higher if you act right away and Disk Drill is the perfect way to retrieve these lost bits. Typically, when a file is deleted, the file contents are still there on the drive and only the filename has been marked as removed. Quick Scan takes just a second to find the list of recently deleted items. If your loss was a little less recent, Disk Drill free file recovery software can also dig much deeper. Deep Scan does a thorough search of your entire drive to find and reconstruct lost files. This list is growing and we gladly accept customer requests for new formats! Disk Drill is a free download for Windows 7, 8, In an ideal world we would be able to sit around and wait, but that is not always the case, which is why Disk Drill features powerful session management features. Scans can be paused, stopped or resumed anytime. This means that you do not need to wait for a full scan to finish if you have already found the file you were after, simply stop the scan and recover it. If you need to pause a scan to step away or turn off your computer, no problem! Come back and resume a scan anytime exactly where you left off in a prior session. Flexible scanning means Disk Drill understands your data recovery needs! Still, keep in mind, that we recommend you to stop using the storage device with lost data right away after the accidental deletion occurred. So, while you have the flexibility of managing the recovery at your own speed, the recommended setting will be: With Recovery Vault enabled, our software provides an added level of protection for all your sensitive and important locations. Quite simply, Recovery Vault stores detailed information about every file that you delete, think of it as an extended Recycle Bin in your system without the need for extra disk space. Disk Drill is always working and fixes the major flaw of the operating system: Recovery Vault is a complete free data recovery solution: These powerful optional features can be enabled or disabled at your own discretion, Disk Drill is a flexible and powerful free download.

8: Power Plan Settings - Change - Windows 7 Help Forums

two expressions, the geometric series and the function 1=(1 q) are identical in the disk jqj<1, but they are not at all identical outside of that disk since the series does not make any sense (i.e. it diverges) outside of it.

9: MiniTool Solutions | Best Partition Manager & Data Recovery [Software]

As a partition magic alternative, Minitool Partition Wizard is the latest partition manager software which be used to manage partition on Windows 10/8/7/XP and Server //

POWER OF Q BASIC/DISK pdf

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