

INFORMATION RECORDING MEDIUM AND

INFORMATION RECORDING DEVICE

ABSTRACT

An information storage medium according to the present invention has n information storage layers (where n is an integer and $n \geq 3$), on which data can be written with a laser beam and which are stacked one upon the other. Each of the n storage layers has a test write zone for determining the recording power of the laser beam. When those n layers are counted from the one that is located most distant from the surface of the medium on which the laser beam is incident, there is a bigger radial location difference between the outer peripheral end of the inner one of the test write zones of i^{th} and $(i+1)^{\text{th}}$ information storage layers (where i is an integer that satisfies $2 \leq i \leq n-1$) and the inner peripheral end of the other outer test write zone than between the outer peripheral end of the inner one of the test write zones of j^{th} and $(j+1)^{\text{th}}$ information storage layers (where j is an integer that satisfies $1 \leq j \leq i-1$) and the inner peripheral end of the other outer test write zone.

Fig. 2