Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an optical disc on and from which data is recorded and reproduced and to a disc drive apparatus for writing and reading data into and from such an optical disc and, in particular, to an optical disc in which data can be additionally written on a read only type optical disc and to a drive apparatus for writing and reading data into and from such an optical disc. As an external memory which can store a great amount of data, an attention is paid to an optical disc drive apparatus using a read-only type optical disc (hereinafter, referred to as an R/O disc) in which data is recorded on a disc-shaped plastic material in the forms of concave and convex pits of the submicron order and the data is reproduced by irradiating a laser beam having a diameter of about 1 µm.

The R/O disc is constituted in the following manner. The data modulated concave and convex pits of the submicron order are formed on a plastic resin made of polycarbonate or the like having a thickness of 1.2 mm. A reflecting layer made of aluminum or the like is evaporation deposited on the surface of the plastic resin and thereafter, a protecting layer is coated on the reflecting layer. Although the R/O disc has a diameter of 12 cm and a memory capacity of hundreds of mega bytes, additional data cannot be recorded.

Various uses and applications of such an R/O disc are considered owing to various advantages such that its memory capacity is large, random access can be performed, a number of duplicate discs can be easily produced, and the cost is low. For example, the R/O disc can be used as a disc in which the dictionary or font patterns for use in data base or word processors are stored, or as a disc in which programs or operating manual of computers are stored.

However, the foregoing R/O disc is of the read-only type and is manufactured in a particular factory. Therefore, it is impossible for the user to use the disc by adding his preferred extra data to the dictionary or font patterns of the data base or word processor which were supplied in the R/O disc. In addition, patch cannot be added in order to correct bug in the program. Therefore, the R/O disc has a problem such that its application field in computers is limited.

Patent Abstracts of Japan, Vol. 10, number 152 (P-462)(2208) 03.06.86, on which the preamble of the appended independent claims 1 and 2 are based, and JP-A-61005442 disclose an optical disc formed with concave/convex structures of area identification signals for read-only areas and recording areas.

US-A-4269917 discloses a technique of providing a guard zone between a fist recording zone and a second recording zone with a servo guide, and of enabling separation of different recording fields, as well as the recording of control information, such as a timing signal and of providing an R/W transducer with space.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In consideration of the foregoing problems, it is an object of the present invention to provide an optical disc in which the user can record additional data to the R/O disc and from which the user can well reproduce the data in the read-only area and those in the data recording area and further to provide a drive apparatus for writing and reading data into and from such an optical disc.

The present invention provides an optical disc having a plurality of tracks divided into a plurality of sectors comprising sector identifier portions for recording addresses and data field portions for recording data, said tracks defining a data read-only area in which data has been recorded, and a data recording/reproducing area with a recording material thereon in which data can be recorded in the data field portions by laser beam irradiation, said sectors each having a data identification flag to indicate whether the sector is of the data read-only area, or the data recording/reproducing area; characterised in that at least one dummy sector is provided at the boundary between said data read-only area and said data recording/reproducing area, in which dummy sector no data is recorded in, or reproduced from the data field portions, said dummy sector having a readable identifier portion for a data identification flag.

The invention further provides an optical disc recording/reproducing system comprising:

an optical disc having a plurality of tracks divided into a plurality of sectors (So-Sn) comprising sector identifier portions (ID) in which address information is recorded and data field portions (DF) for recording data, said tracks defining a data read-only area (4) in which data has been recorded and a data recording/reproducing area (3) in which data can be recorded in data field portions (DF), said sectors (So-Sn) each having a data identification flag (F) to indicate whether the sector is of the data read-only area, or the data recording/reproducing area;

an optical head (41-52) for irradiating said disc with a laser beam;

data recording means (29, 30) for reading address information of a sector identifier portion (ID) of a sector accessed on the disc, comparing the read address information with address information of a target sector for data recording/reproducing, and writing data into the data field portion of an accessed sector having address information coincident with address information of said target sector;

data reproducing means (38) for reading data from the data field portion of an accessed target sec-

tor;

means (26) for reading address information from the sector identifier portion (ID) of the accessed sector; and

area discrimination means (111, 28) for discriminating from the read address information, depending on a data identification flag in said identifier portion, whether the accessed sector is of said data read-only area (4), or of said data recording/reproducing area (3);

characterised in that:

said disc is provided with at least one dummy sector (DS) at the boundary between said data read-only area (4) and said data recording/reproducing area (3), in which dummy sector (DS) no data is recorded in, or reproduced from the data field portions (DS), said dummy sector (DS) having a readable identifier portion (ID) for a data identification flag (F); and that

said system includes:

control means (40, 54, 108, 109) for causing reproduction-signal reading conditions to become optimum when said data field identification flag of said current sector cannot be correctly read, said control means causing said conditions to become optimum by referring to the data field identification flag of the preceding sector identifier portion, which can be correctly read,

waveform equalizer means (37) for waveform-equalizing a signal reproduced by said optical head (41-52); and

waveform equalizer control means (39) for controllably changing waveform equalization amounts of said equalizer means (37) in response to said area discrimination means (111, 28).

Embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to Figs. 7 and 8 of the accompanying drawings. In the drawings:

Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) are a plan view and a cross-sectional view of optical disc which is described to assist understanding the invention, respectively;

Fig. 2 shows signal formats for the disc of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is enlarged cross sectional views of tracks of the disc of Fig. 1 and corresponding reproduced signal waveforms;

Fig. 4 is an external view of a cartridge for the optical disc;

Fig. 5 is a block diagram of a write protecting (enabling or disabling) circuit in an optical disc drive apparatus;

Fig. 6 is a block diagram of another write protecting (enabling or disabling) circuit;

Fig. 7 exemplarily shows track allocation diagrams of an optical disc according to the invention;

Fig. 8 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a data reading circuit, for the optical disc of Fig. 7, and used in an optical disc drive apparatus according to the invention;

Fig. 9 is a block diagram of an optical detecting system and a servo system used in the Fig. 8 embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a servo circuit used in the Fig. 8 embodiment; and

Fig. 11 is a block diagram of an optical detecting system, servo system, and search system used in the Fig. 8 embodiment.

Fig. 1 shows an external view of an optical disc which will be described to assist understanding the invention. Fig. 1(a) is a plan vie of the optical disc and Fig. 1(b) is a cross-sectional view taken along the line A-A' in Fig. 1(a). In Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 denotes an optical disc; 2 is a center hole adapted to attach the optical disc to a disc motor; 3 indicates data recording area of a plurality of tracks consisting of sectors having data field portions DF in which no data is recorded; 4 data read-only area of a plurality of tracks consisting of sectors having data field portions DF in which data has previously been recorded; 5 is a disc substrate made of polycarbonate resin or the like; 6 tracks which are formed as grooves in the disc substrate; 6a data recording area; 6b data read-only area; 7 a recording material in which signals can be optically or thermally recorded by a laser beam; and 8 a protecting layer to protect the recording material 7. S_0, S_1, S_2,...., S_n denot sectors: ID represents sector identifier portions in which the address information of the sectors S_0 to S_n is recorded; and DF indicates the data field portions to record data.

The optical disc 1 is constituted in the following manner. The groove-shaped tracks 6 are formed in the disc substrate 5. Each track is divided into a plurality of sectors comprising the sector identifier portions ID and data field portions DF. The recording material 7 is uniformly evaporation deposited on the disc substrate 5 having the tracks 6 so as to cover the whole surface of the disc.

By irradiating a recording laser beam of a large power onto the recording material 7 in the data recording area 3, the beam signal can be recorded in the data recording area as changes in reflectance or a formation of holes. If the recording material 7 is a magnetooptic material, by reversals of the magnetic domain, the recorded signal can be read out on the basis of the rotation of the polarizing wave front of the reflected light by the Faraday effect. In the data read-only area 4, the recording material 7 functions as a reflecting film to reflect a reading laser beam of a weak power.

As described above, by forming the same recording material 7 in the data read-only area 4 and in the data recording area 3, read-only type optical discs having the recordable sectors can be easily manufactured.

Fig. 2 is an explanatory diagram of data field

identification flags F (F_1, F_2) in the sector identifier portions ID of the optical disc.

In the diagram, Fig. 2(a) shows a sector format of the data read-only area 4 in which data is recorded as concave and convex forms in the data field portion DF. Fig. 2(b) is a sector format of the data recording area 3 in which the data field portion DF is the groove-shaped track segment of a uniform depth. Fig. 2(c) shows a practical example of an address ADR, a data field identification flag F_1, and error detection code CRC in the data read-only area 4. Fig. 2(d) shows a practical example of an address ADR, a data field identification flag F_2, and error detection code CRC in the data recording area 3.

In the sector identifier portion ID, PR denotes a preamble to reproduce a clock; AM is an address mark to indicate the start of the address information; ADR is the address; F_2 the data field identification flag indicative of the data recording area 3; F_1 the data field identification flag indicative of the data read-only area 4; CRC the error detection code such as cyclic-redundancy code or the like; and PO a postamble. G_1 and G_2 denote gaps in which no information is recorded in order to absorb the fluctuation in the rotation of the optical disc.

In the data field portion DF, SYNC denotes a clock sync signal to reproduce a clock; DM is a data mark indicative of the start of the data; DATA indicates data; ECC represents error detection/correction code; and RESYNC represents a RE-SYNC pattern to make word synchronization for data demodulation.

The address ADR comprises: two bytes of the track address information; a track address (high byte) TA (H); a track address (low byte) TA (L); and sector address information SA. The operation with the examples of Fig. 2 will now be described hereinbelow.

When the optical disc drive apparatus reads out an arbitrary sector identifier portion ID, the data field identification flag F are detected as, for example, $F_1 = 1$ or $F_2 = 0$ as shown in Figs. 2(c) or 2(d). The optical disc drive apparatus immediately knows whether this sector belongs to that with the data read-only area 4 or that with the data recording area 3 and performs controls such as prevention of the erroneous writing of the data, waveform equalization of the reproduction signal, optimization of the servo loop gain, and stabilization of the search of a desired track, which will be explained hereinafter.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the tracks of the foregoing optical disc. Fig. 3(a) illustrates a partial enlarged diagram of the sector identifier portion ID, gap G_1, and data field portion DF in the data read-only area 4. Fig. 3(b) shows a partial enlarged diagram of the sector identifier portion ID, gap G_1, and data field portion DF in the data recording area. Fig. 3(c) is a waveform diagram of the reproduction signal in the data recording area of Fig. 3(b).

In Fig. 3, the tracks in the data read-only area 4 and data recording area 3 are formed with the same recording material 7. The address information of the sector is formed in each sector identifier portion ID by concave and convex pits P. In addition, the data is formed in the data field portion DF in the data read-only area 4 by concave and convex pits P similarly to the sector identifier portion ID. The data field portions DF in the data recording area 3 are grooves of a uniform depth, wherein data recorded by the user is recorded in the recording material 7 as dots D such as of reflectance changes, reversals of the magnetic domain, holes, or the like.

As shown in Fig. 3(c), the reproduction amplitude A_1 of the pit portion P differs from the reproduction amplitude A_2 of the dot portion D. When the phase change recording material is evaporation deposited such that the depth of groove is equal to 1/8 of the wavelength, in general, the following relation of the reflectances is satisfied: namely, the reflectance of the dot portion > the reflectance of the land portion > the reflectance of the pit portion. On the other hand, since the optical characteristics of the pit portion and land portion differ, the frequency characteristics of the reproduction signals may also differ. Therefore, the waveform equalization amounts and the binary-clipping levels need to be controlled in accordance with the data recording area 3 and data read-only area 4.

Since the same recording material 7 is formed in the areas 3 and 4, there is no need to separately form the reflecting layer such as aluminum or the like in the area 4 and to form the recording material 7 in the area 3 as in conventional optical discs. Therefore, it is unnecessary to specially form buffer portions in which no data is recorded at boundary regions between the areas 3 and 4.

Fig. 4 is an external view of a cartridge wherein reference numeral 10 denotes the cartridge; 11 is a shutter of a window for recording and reproducing in order to irradiate a laser beam onto the optical disc 1; 12 is a disc identifier to identify the kind of disc such as R/O (read only) type, W/O (write once) type, W/E (erasable) type, or the like; and 13 a write protecting notch to set the permission/inhibition of the writing of the data into the data recording area 3 of the optical disc 1.

Fig. 5 shows a block diagram of a write protecting circuit to permit/inhibit the writing of the data into the optical disc in the optical disc drive apparatus.

Reference numeral 14 denotes a disc identifier detecting section to detect the disc identifier 12 of the cartridge; 15 is a write protecting notch detecting section to detect the setting of the write protecting notch 13 and to output a write protection detection signal 101; 16 an address reading section to read the address information from the sector identifier ID of a current sector and to output a data field identification flag signal 102; 17 a decoder section for decoding the output of the disc identifier detecting section 14 and

for generating an R/O disc detection signal 100; 18 and 19 two-input NAND gates; 21 an inverter; 20 and 22 AND gates; 23 a laser driving section; and 24 a semiconductor laser.

The operation of the optical disc drive apparatus shown in Fig. 5 and using the optical disc 1 and cartridge 10 shown in Figs. 1 and 4 will now be described hereinbelow.

When the cartridge 10 of the R/O disc 1 is set into the optical disc drive apparatus, the disc identifier detecting section 14 reads the disc identifier 12 of the cartridge 10 and interprets by the decoding section 17 and outputs the R/O disc detection signal 100. The notch detecting section 15, on the other hand, reads the setting of the write protecting notch 13 of the cartridge 10 and outputs the write protection detection signal 101. Further, the address reading section 16 reads the sector identifier portion ID of the optical disc 1 by the laser beam and outputs the data field identification flag F of the sector identifier portion ID as the data field identification flag signal 102. When the signal 102 is valid and indicates the data read-only area 4, the output of the NAND gate 18 becomes a low level by the signals 100 and 102, thereby setting a write protection signal 103 as the output of the AND gate 20 to be valid (low level). Since the signal 103 is at a low level, a write data signal 104 as an input to the laser driving circuit 23 is made invalid by the AND gate 22, so that the semiconductor laser 24 does not produce the recording power output.

When the flag signal 102 is invalid and indicates the data recording area 3, the output of the NAND gate 19 is set to a low level by the write protection detection signal 101 and by the signal of which the flag signal 102 was inverted by the inverter 21 if the signal 101 indicates the inhibition of the writing, thereby setting the write protection signal 103 as the output of the AND gate 20 to be valid (low level). Thus, it is prevented that the semiconductor laser 24 produces the recording power output as in the case of the foregoing data read-only area 4.

If the detection signal 101 indicates the permission of the writing, the output of the NAND gate 19 becomes a high level, thereby making the signal 103 as the output of the AND gate 20 invalid (high level). Thus, the write data signal 104 is transmitted through the AND gate 22 and drives the laser driving section 23. The power of the semiconductor laser 24 is modulated by the recording power output, thereby recording the write data signal 104 into the current relevant sector.

As described above, by providing the data field identification flag F in the sector identifier portion ID of the optical disc and by providing the disc identifier and write protecting notch for the cartridge, the erroneous writing of data into the data read-only area can be inhibited and at the same time, the permission/inhibition of the writing of data into the data recording area can be selectively and freely set.

Fig. 6 shows a block diagram of another a write protecting circuit for permitting/ inhibiting the writing of data into the optical disc drive apparatus in an information recording and reproducing apparatus.

Reference numeral 25 denotes a write protecting notch detecting section for detecting the setting of the write protecting notch 13 and for outputting a write protection detection signal 105; 26 is an address reading section for reading address information 107 and a data field identification flag signal 110 which are included in the sector identifier portion ID of the sector from a reproduction signal 106; 27 an address comparing section for comparing the address information 107 with target address information 108; 28 a flag comparing section for comparing the flag signal 110 with an input flag 111 generated from CPU mentioned later; 29 a data modulating section for modulating input data 115; 30 a laser driving circuit section; 31 a semiconductor laser; 32 an inverter; and 33 and 34 AND gates.

The operation of the information recording apparatus shown in Fig. 6 will now be described hereinbelow by use of the optical disc 1 and cartridge 10 shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

When the cartridge 10 of the R/O disc 1 is set into the information recording apparatus, the write protecting notch detecting section 25 reads the setting of the write protecting notch 13 of the cartridge 10 and outputs the write protection detection signal 105. Further, address reading section 26 reads the sector identifier portion ID of the optical disc 1 by a laser beam and outputs the address information 107 of the sector identifier portion ID to the address comparing section 27 and the data field identification flag signal 110 to the flag comparing section 28.

The section 27 compares the address information 107 with the target address information 108 and transmits an address coincidence output 109 to the AND gate 33.

The flag comparing section 28 compares the input flag 111 with the flag signal 110 and outputs a flag coincidence output 112 to the AND gate 34.

First, the operation to inhibit the writing of data into the data read-only area 4 will be explained hereinbelow.

Since the writing of data is permitted to only the data recording area 3, the input flag 111 is set by the CPU to correspond to the data field identification flag indicative of the data recording area 3.

Namely, in the case of the data read-only area 4, the flag signal 110 differs from the input flag 111, so that the flag coincidence output 112 of the flag comparing section 28 becomes invalid (low level). Therefore, even if the target address information 108 and a write command 113 are applied in which the sector in the area 4 is used as the target sector and the address comparing section 27 outputs the address co-

incidence output 109 and the data modulating section 29 is made operative, a write data signal 116 from the section 29 is blocked by the AND gate 34, and the input to the laser driving section 30 is made invalid, thereby preventing that the semiconductor laser 31 produces the recording power output. Thus, it is prevented that the data is erroneously written into the data field portion DF of the sector in the data read-only area 4.

The operation to write data into the data recording area 3 will now be described hereinbelow.

The input flag 111 is set by the CPU to correspond to the data field identification flag indicative of the data recording area 3 and the flag coincidence signal 112 becomes valid (high level).

If the write protection detection signal 105 indicates the inhibition of the writing (high level), a signal 117 of which the detection signal 105 was inverted by the inverter 32 sets the output of the AND gate 34 to a low level, thereby preventing that the semiconductor laser 31 produces the recording power output similarly as in the case of the foregoing data read-only area 4. If the detection signal 105 indicates the permission of the writing (low level), the output of the inverter 32 becomes a high level. Therefore, predetermined target address information 108 and write command 113 are applied. When the address comparing section 27 detects a desired sector and makes the address coincidence output 109 valid (high level), the AND gate 33 makes a signal 114 valid (high level) and the data modulating section 29 is made operative, so that the input data 115 is modulated by the section 29 and is transmitted as the write data signal 116 through the AND gate 34 and drives the laser driving section 30. Thus, the power of the semiconductor laser 31 is modulated by the recording power output, thereby recording the write data signal 116 into the related sector.

As described above, by comparing the data field identification flags F provided in the sector identifier portion ID of the optical disc together with comparing the address information and by forming the write protecting notch, the erroneous writing of the data into the data read-only area can be inhibited and the permission/inhibition of the writing of data into the data recording area can be freely and selectively set.

Fig. 7 is a track allocation diagram of an optical disc according to the invention. Fig. 7(a) shows an embodiment of a track allocation which are divided into data read-only areas 35a and 35b and a data recording area 36a on the basis of sectors. This allocation is constituted by: the data read-only area 35a constituted from the track portions of track 0 and sectors S_0 to S_n, track 1 and sectors S_0 to S_n-- up to the track 2 and sector S_1; the data recording area 36a from the track 2 and sector S_2 up to the track (i+l) and sector S_0; and the data read-only area 35b from the track (i+l) and sector S_1 up to the track n and sector S_n. A dummy sector DS_1 corresponding to the sector S_2 in track 2 is provided in the boundary between the areas 35a and 36a and belongs to the data recording area 36a. A dummy sector DS_2 corresponding to the sector S_1 in track (i+l) is provided in the boundary between the areas 36a and 35b and belongs to the data read-only area 35b.

Fig. 7(b) shows an embodiment of a track allocation which are divided into data read-only areas 35c and 35d and a data recording area 36b on the basis of tracks. This allocation is constituted by: the data read-only area 35c constituted from the sector S_0 in track 0 up to the sector S_n in track (i-l); the data recording area 36b from the sector S_0 in track i up to the sector S_n in track (ℓ-l); and the data read-only area 35d from the sector S_0 in trade ℓ up to the sector S_n in track n. Two dummy sectors DS_{36a} and DS_{36b} corresponding to the sectors S_0 and S_1 in track i are provided in the boundary between the areas 35c and 36b and belong to the data recording area 36b. Two dummy sectors DS_{35a} and DS_{35b} corresponding to the ℓ sectors S_0 and S_1 in track ℓ are provided in the boundary between the areas 36b and 35d and belong to the data read-only area 35d.

Each of the dummy sectors DS_1, DS_{36a}, and DS_{36b} which belong to the data recording areas 36a and 36b comprises: the sector identifier portion ID having the data field identification flag F indicative of the data recording area; and the data field portion DF in which no data is recorded. Each of the dummy sectors DS_2, DS_{35a}, and DS_{35b} which belong to the data read-only areas 35b and 35d comprises: the sector identifier portion ID having the data field identification flag F indicative of the data read-only area; and the data field portion DF where no data is preliminarily recorded.

Referring to Fig. 7, as will be explained hereinafter, even when an error occurs in the sector identifier portion ID of the sector in which the data is recorded and this sector cannot be found out, the reproduction signal can be read out of each area under the optimum reading condition by use of the data field identification flags in the sector identifier portions ID of the head dummy sectors of the data read-only areas 35b and 35d or of the data recording areas 36a and 36b.

Fig. 8 shows a block diagram of a data reading circuit for performing the data reproduction from the optical disc in Fig 7 and as used in an optical disc drive apparatus according to the invention. In Fig. 8, reference numeral 37 denotes a data equalization and binary signal generating section for performing the waveform equalization to correct the deterioration of the frequency characteristic of the reproduction signal 106 and converting the analog signal into binary signal; 38 is a data demodulating section for digitally demodulating the output of the section 37; 39 a level control section for generating a level control signal

118 to control the waveform equalization amount and binary-clipping level of the section 37 in response to the data field identification flag signal 110; 26 the address reading section for reading the address information and data field identification flag from the sector identifier portion ID; 27 the address comparing section for detecting the coincidence between the target address signal 108 and read address signal 107 and for outputting the address coincidence signal 109; 40 a control CPU for producing the target address signal 108 to control the data demodulation for the target sector, for detecting the address coincidence signal 109 and for outputting a data demodulation enable signal 119 to make the data demodulating section 38 operative; and 120 a read data signal.

The operation of the optical disc drive apparatus shown in Fig. 8 will now be described hereinbelow.

When the optical disc 1 is set into the optical disc drive apparatus, the address reading section 26 reproduces the sector identifier portion ID of the optical disc by a laser beam and reads out the address information and data field identification flag of the sector identifier portion ID and outputs the address signal 107 and data field identification flag signal 110.

The waveform equalization amount and binary-clipping level of the address reading section 26 are set to the level for the data read-only area 4. By changing the level control signal 118 of the level control section 39, the data field identification flag signal 110 is referred to set the waveform equalization amount and binary-clipping level in the section 37 so that the bit error rate of the read data signal 120 becomes a minimum value when the reproduction signal 106 is demodulated by the data demodulating section 38. For example, in the case of the binary-clipping level, if the flag signal 110 indicates the data read-only area 4, the level control signal 118 sets the binary-clipping level of 1/2 of the amplitude A_1 of the reproduction signal of the sector identifier portion ID in Fig. 3(c) into the data equalization and binary signal generating section 37. On the other hand, if the flag signal 110 indicates the data recording area, the level control signal 118 sets the binary clipping level of 1/2 of the amplitude A_2 of the reproduction signal of the data field portion DF in Fig. 3(c) into the section 37.

The control CPU 40 outputs the target address signal 108 to the address comparing section 27. When the read address signal 107 coincides with the target address signal 108, the section 27 outputs the address coincidence signal 109. When the control CPU 40 detects the address coincidence signal 109, it outputs the data demodulation enable signal 119 to the data demodulating section 38, thereby starting the data demodulating operation. The section 38 digitally demodulates the binary signal supplied from the section 37 and outputs the read data signal 120.

If the address coincidence signal 109 is not detected, the control CPU 40 outputs the target address signal 108 having the address value of (the target address value - 1) to the section 27. When the read address signal 107 coincides with the new target address signal 108, the section 27 outputs the address coincidence signal 109. The data field identification flag signal 110 which was read out of the sector corresponding to the target address signal 108 having the address value of (the target address value - 1) supplies the level control signal 118 such as to allow section 37 to perform the optimum reading operation. Next, the control CPU 40 detects the address coincidence signal 109 and waits for only the period of time corresponding to one sector and then outputs the data demodulation enable signal 119 to the data demodulating section 38, thereby starting the data demodulating operation of the target sector. The foregoing operations correspond to the cases of the dummy sectors DS_1 and DS_2 in Fig. 7(a).

Further, if an error still occurs with a sector identifier portion ID even with the above operation with the address value of (the target address value - 1), the address value of (the target address value - 2) may be given to the target address signal 108 by use of the allocation with two dummy sectors DS_{36a} and DS_{36b} or DS_{35a} and DS_{35b} shown in Fig. 7(b). With the allocation, the control CPU 40 waits for only the period of time corresponding to two sectors after the address coincidence signal 109 was detected. Then, the CPU 40 outputs the data demodulation enable signal 119 to the section 38, thereby reading out the target sector. By producing the target address signals 108 indicative of the address value of (the target address value - 1) and the address value of (the target address value - 2), data can be recovered and reproduced even from data read-only area or recording area with two continuous defective sector identifiers. Therefore, the optimum binary-clipping level and waveform equalization amount can be set with the high reliability and the data reading reliability can be increased.

As described above, according to the above embodiment, in order to detect the data field identification flags of the sector identifier portions of the optical disc the dummy sectors are provided for the head sectors of the data read-only area and the data recording area, and the data recovery operations can be executed with those dummy sectors against possible errors caused in sector identifier portions. Therefore, the data field identification flags of all the sectors in the current related area can be detected with a high reliability. The data reading conditions can be controlled so as to correct the differences of the reproduction signal amplitudes and of the frequency characteristics of the data field portions. In this manner, the data can be read out of the R/O disc having the data recordable area with the high reliability.

Fig. 9 shows a block diagram of the optical detecting system and the servo system in the optical disc drive apparatus. Reference numeral 1 denotes

the optical disc for recording and reproducing information; 41 is a semiconductor laser of a wavelength λ; 42 and 43 condenser lenses; 44 a polarizing beam splitter; 45 a 1/4 wavelength plate; 46 a focusing lens; 47 a focusing lens actuator; 48 a mirror to separate the reflected light; 49 a focusing photodetector; 50 a tracking photodetector; 51 and 52 differential amplifiers; 53 a focus servo circuit section; and 54 a tracking servo circuit section.

The light emitted from the semiconductor laser 41 progresses as indicated by broken lines and passes through the focusing lens 46 and is focused onto the track of the disc, thereby performing the recording and reproducing operations. The reflected light then passes through the beam splitter 44 and condenser lens 43 as shown by solid lines and is separated by the mirror 48. The separated lights enter the focusing photodetector 49 and tracking photodetector 50, respectively. Thus, a focus error signal 121 and a tracking error signal 122 are outputted through the difference amplifiers 51 and 52, respectively. Drive signals 123 and 124 of the focusing lens actuator are outputted by the focus servo circuit 53 and tracking servo circuit 54 and the focusing lens 46 is driven to the optimum position such that the error signals 121 and 122 become zero. In this manner, the well-known focus control and tracking control are performed.

Fig. 10 is a detailed diagram of the focus servo circuit section 53. In this diagram, the focus error signal 121 derived from the focus servo photodetector 49 passes through a gain switching section 55 and a phase compensating section 56 and is supplied to a driving circuit section 57. The drive signal 123 is outputted to drive the focusing lens 46 so that the focus error signal 121 becomes zero. The flag signal 110 is sent to the gain switching section 55 in the focus servo circuit section 53, thereby switching the gain such that the loop gain of the focus servo becomes constant.

In this manner, in the data recording area 3, it is possible to eliminate the instability of the servo characteristic due to the large amplitude of the focus error signal and the large loop gain of the focus servo because of the large reflectance. In the data read-only area 4, the loop gain of the focus servo decreases since the reflectance is small, and the deterioration of the servo tracking performance can be compensated, and the loop gain can be always made constant.

With respect to the tracking servo, the stable tracking servo can be also performed by constituting the circuit similarly to the foregoing focus servo.

As described above, according to the embodiment, by switching the gain such that the loop gains of the focus and the tracking servo become constant in each of the data read-only area and the data recording area, the optimum recording and reproducing operations of the R/O disc having the data recordable area can be executed.

Fig. 11 shows a block diagram of the optical detecting system, servo system, and search system in the optical disc drive apparatus of the invention. In Fig. 11, the parts and components indicated at reference numerals 41 to 54 are the same as those shown in Fig. 9. Reference numeral 58 denotes a differential amplifier; 59 is a traversed track number counting circuit section; 60 a comparator section for comparing the target track with the output of the counting circuit section 59 in order to detect their coincidence; 61 a target track address register for storing the target track address value; 62 a linear motor driving circuit section; and 63 a linear motor to move an optical head surrounded by a broken line.

A focus sum signal 125 of the differential amplifier 58 is input to the counting circuit section 59 together with the tracking error signal 122. As disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,484,319, "Apparatus for locating a track on disc-like optical information carriers" herein incorporated by reference, the true number of tracks which are traversed by the laser beam is counted and this true track number is obtained by correcting a possible eccentricity of the optical disc 1 from the polarity of the tracking error signal 122 using the phase of the focus sum signal 125 as a reference signal.

The rough search by the linear motor 63 is executed in a manner such that the value of the target track address register section 61 is compared with the output of the counting circuit section 59 by the comparing section 60 and when they coincide, the driving of the linear motor driving circuit section 62 is stopped.

After completion of the rough search, the tracking servo circuit 54 is made operative, thereby tracing a predetermined track.

When the address of the track which is being tracked is read out and if it differs from the target track, the track is again searched. The difference between the searched track and the target track is called the search error and this error is caused by the possible erroneous counting of the number of traversed tracks. If the search error is smaller than a predetermined value, the focusing lens actuator 47 is driven by the tracking servo circuit 54 to skip the tracks, thereby performing the fine search to move to the target track while checking the track address by the signal 107. If the search error is large, the linear motor is again driven and the rough search is reexecuted.

Claims

1. An optical disc having a plurality of tracks divided into a plurality of sectors (So-Sn) comprising sector identifier portions (ID) for recording addresses and data field portions (DF) for recording data,

the optical disc for recording and reproducing information; 41 is a semiconductor laser of a wavelength λ; 42 and 43 condenser lenses; 44 a polarizing beam splitter; 45 a 1/4 wavelength plate; 46 a focusing lens; 47 a focusing lens actuator; 48 a mirror to separate the reflected light; 49 a focusing photodetector; 50 a tracking photodetector; 51 and 52 differential amplifiers; 53 a focus servo circuit section; and 54 a tracking servo circuit section.

The light emitted from the semiconductor laser 41 progresses as indicated by broken lines and passes through the focusing lens 46 and is focused onto the track of the disc, thereby performing the recording and reproducing operations. The reflected light then passes through the beam splitter 44 and condenser lens 43 as shown by solid lines and is separated by the mirror 48. The separated lights enter the focusing photodetector 49 and tracking photodetector 50, respectively. Thus, a focus error signal 121 and a tracking error signal 122 are outputted through the difference amplifiers 51 and 52, respectively. Drive signals 123 and 124 of the focusing lens actuator are outputted by the focus servo circuit 53 and tracking servo circuit 54 and the focusing lens 46 is driven to the optimum position such that the error signals 121 and 122 become zero. In this manner, the well-known focus control and tracking control are performed.

Fig. 10 is a detailed diagram of the focus servo circuit section 53. In this diagram, the focus error signal 121 derived from the focus servo photodetector 49 passes through a gain switching section 55 and a phase compensating section 56 and is supplied to a driving circuit section 57. The drive signal 123 is outputted to drive the focusing lens 46 so that the focus error signal 121 becomes zero. The flag signal 110 is sent to the gain switching section 55 in the focus servo circuit section 53, thereby switching the gain such that the loop gain of the focus servo becomes constant.

In this manner, in the data recording area 3, it is possible to eliminate the instability of the servo characteristic due to the large amplitude of the focus error signal and the large loop gain of the focus servo because of the large reflectance. In the data read-only area 4, the loop gain of the focus servo decreases since the reflectance is small, and the deterioration of the servo tracking performance can be compensated, and the loop gain can be always made constant.

With respect to the tracking servo, the stable tracking servo can be also performed by constituting the circuit similarly to the foregoing focus servo.

As described above, according to the embodiment, by switching the gain such that the loop gains of the focus and the tracking servo become constant in each of the data read-only area and the data recording area, the optimum recording and reproducing operations of the R/O disc having the data recordable area can be executed.

Fig. 11 shows a block diagram of the optical detecting system, servo system, and search system in the optical disc drive apparatus of the invention. In Fig. 11, the parts and components indicated at reference numerals 41 to 54 are the same as those shown in Fig. 9. Reference numeral 58 denotes a differential amplifier; 59 is a traversed track number counting circuit section; 60 a comparator section for comparing the target track with the output of the counting circuit section 59 in order to detect their coincidence; 61 a target track address register for storing the target track address value; 62 a linear motor driving circuit section; and 63 a linear motor to move an optical head surrounded by a broken line.

A focus sum signal 125 of the differential amplifier 58 is input to the counting circuit section 59 together with the tracking error signal 122. As disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,484,319, "Apparatus for locating a track on disc-like optical information carriers" herein incorporated by reference, the true number of tracks which are traversed by the laser beam is counted and this true track number is obtained by correcting a possible eccentricity of the optical disc 1 from the polarity of the tracking error signal 122 using the phase of the focus sum signal 125 as a reference signal.

The rough search by the linear motor 63 is executed in a manner such that the value of the target track address register section 61 is compared with the output of the counting circuit section 59 by the comparing section 60 and when they coincide, the driving of the linear motor driving circuit section 62 is stopped.

After completion of the rough search, the tracking servo circuit 54 is made operative, thereby tracing a predetermined track.

When the address of the track which is being tracked is read out and if it differs from the target track, the track is again searched. The difference between the searched track and the target track is called the search error and this error is caused by the possible erroneous counting of the number of traversed tracks. If the search error is smaller than a predetermined value, the focusing lens actuator 47 is driven by the tracking servo circuit 54 to skip the tracks, thereby performing the fine search to move to the target track while checking the track address by the signal 107. If the search error is large, the linear motor is again driven and the rough search is reexecuted.

Claims

1. An optical disc having a plurality of tracks divided into a plurality of sectors (So-Sn) comprising sector identifier portions (ID) for recording addresses and data field portions (DF) for recording data,

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said tracks defining a data read-only area (4) in which data has been recorded, and a data recording/reproducing area (3) with a recording material (7) thereon in which data can be recorded in the data field portions (DF) by laser beam irradiation, said sectors (So-Sn) each having a data identification flag (F) to indicate whether the sector is of the data read-only area, or the data recording/reproducing area; characterised in that at least one dummy sector (DS) is provided at the boundary between said data read-only area (4) and said data recording/reproducing area (3), in which dummy sector (DS) no data is recorded in, or reproduced from the data field portions (DF), said dummy sector (DS) having a readable identifier portion (ID) for a data identification flag (F).

2. An optical disc recording/reproducing system comprising:

an optical disc having a plurality of tracks divided into a plurality of sectors (So-Sn) comprising sector identifier portions (ID) in which address information is recorded and data field portions (DF) for recording data, said tracks defining a data read-only area (4) in which data has been recorded and a data recording/reproducing area (3) in which data can be recorded in data field portions (DF), said sectors (So-Sn) each having a data identification flag (F) to indicate whether the sector is of the data read-only area, or the data recording/reproducing area;

an optical head (41-52) for irradiating said disc with a laser beam;

data recording means (29, 30) for reading address information of a sector identifier portion (ID) of a sector accessed on the disc, comparing the read address information with address information of a target sector for data recording/reproducing, and writing data into the data field portion of an accessed sector having address information coincident with address information of said target sector;

data reproducing means (38) for reading data from the data field portion of an accessed target sector;

means (26) for reading address information from the sector identifier portion (ID) of the accessed sector; and

area discrimination means (111, 28) for discriminating from the read address information, depending on a data identification flag in said identifier portion, whether the accessed sector is of said data read-only area (4), or of said data recording/reproducing area (3);

characterised in that:

said disc is provided with at least one dummy sector (DS) at the boundary between said data read-only area (4) and said data recording/reproducing area (3), in which dummy sector (DS) no data is recorded in, or reproduced from the data field portions (DS), said dummy sector (DS) having a readable identifier portion (ID) for a data identification flag (F); and that

said system includes:

control means (40, 54, 108, 109) for causing reproduction-signal reading conditions to become optimum when said data field identification flag of said current sector cannot be correctly read, said control means causing said conditions to become optimum by referring to the data field identification flag of the preceding sector identifier portion, which can be correctly read,

waveform equalizer means (37) for waveform-equalizing a signal reproduced by said optical head (41-52); and

waveform equalizer-control means (39) for controllably changing waveform equalization amounts of said equalizer means (37) in response to said area discrimination means (111, 28).

3. A system according to Claim 2 and further including servo means (53, 54) for focusing said laser beam for tracking on said disc and writing inhibit means (112, 34) for inhibiting said data recording means (29, 30) from writing data in said accessed sector when said area discriminating means (111, 28) discriminates that said accessed sector is of said data read-only area (4).

4. A system according to Claim 3 and further including means for stabilising the tracking operation of said servo means (53, 54) thereby enabling said optical head (41-52) to be precisely positioned after traversing the boundary of said data read-only area (4) and said recording/reproducing area (3) in making the search.

5. A system according to Claim 4 and further including servo gain switching means (55) for switching the servo gain of said servo means (55) in response to said discrimination means (111, 28).

6. A system according to Claim 4, wherein said servo gain switching means (55) switches the servo gain of said servo means (53, 54) so that the loop gain of the servo means (53, 54) for focusing said laser beam is constant in said data read-only area (4) and in said data recording/reproducing area (3).

Patentansprüche

1. Optische Platte mit einer Mehrzahl von in eine Mehrzahl von Sektoridentifizierbereiche (ID)

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zum Aufzeichnen von Adressen und Datenfeldbereiche (DF) zum Aufzeichnen von Daten aufweisenden Sektoren (So-Sn) unterteilten Spuren, wobei die Spuren ein nur zum Lesen von Daten vorgesehenes Gebiet (4) , in welches Daten aufgezeichnet wurden, und ein Datenaufzeichnungs-/-Wiedergabegebiet (3) mit einem Aufzeichnungsmaterial (7) darauf, in welches Daten in den Datenfeldbereichen (DF) durch Laserstrahlbestrahlung aufgezeichnet werden können, bestimmen, und die Sektoren (So-Sn) jeweils ein Datenidentifizierungskennzeichen (F) zum Anzeigen, ob der Sektor zum nur zum Lesen von Daten vorgesehenen Gebiet oder zum Datenaufzeichnungs-/-Wiedergabegebiet gehört, aufweisen; dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß an der Grenze zwischen dem nur zum Lesen von Daten vorgesehenen Gebiet (4) und dem Datenaufzeichnungs-/-Wiedergabegebiet (3) zumindest ein Blindsektor (DS) geschaffen ist, wobei in dem Blindsektor (DS) keine Daten aufgezeichnet oder von den Datenbereichen (DF) wiedergegeben werden, und der Blindsektor (DS) einen lesbaren Identifizierbereich (ID) für ein Datenidentifizierungskennzeichen (F) aufweist.

2. Aufzeichnungs-/Wiedergabesystem für eine optische Platte, umfassend:
eine optische Platte mit einer Mehrzahl von in eine Mehrzahl von Sektoridentifizierbereiche (ID), in denen Adresseninformation aufgezeichnet ist, und Datenfeldbereiche (DF) zum Aufzeichnen von Daten aufweisenden Sektoren (So-Sn) unterteilten Spuren, wobei die Spuren ein nur zum Lesen von Daten vorgesehenes Gebiet (4) in welches Daten aufgezeichnet wurden, und ein Datenaufzeichnungs-/-Wiedergabegebiet (3), in welchem Daten in Datenfeldbereichen (DF) aufgezeichnet werden können, bestimmen, wobei die Sektoren (So-Sn) jeweils ein Datenidentifizierungskennzeichen (F) zum Anzeigen, ob der Sektor zum nur zum Lesen von Daten vorgesehenes Gebiet oder zum Datenaufzeichnungs-/-Wiedergabegebiet gehört, aufweisen;
einen optischen Kopf (41-52) zum Bestrahlen der Platte mit einem Laserstrahl;
eine Datenaufzeichnungseinrichtung (29, 30) zum Lesen von Adresseninformation eines Sektoridentifizierbereiches (ID) eines Sektors, auf den auf der Platte zugegriffen wurde, Vergleichen der gelesenen Adresseninformation mit Adresseninformation eines Zielsektors zum Datenaufzeichnen/-Wiedergeben, und Schreiben von Daten in den Datenfeldbereich eines eine mit Adresseninformation des Zielsektors übereinstimmende Adresseninformation aufweisenden Sektors, auf den zugegriffen wurde;
eine Datenwiedergabeeinrichtung (38) zum Lesen von Daten von dem Datenfeldbereich eines Zielsektors, auf den zugegriffen wurde;
eine Einrichtung (26) zum Lesen von Adresseninformation von dem Sektoridentifizierbereich (ID) des Sektors auf den zugegriffen wurde; und
eine Gebietsunterscheidungseinrichtung (111, 28), zum Unterscheiden auf Grundlage der gelesenen Adresseninformation, abhängig von einem Datenidentifizierungskennzeichen in dem Identifizierbereich, ob der Sektor, auf den zugegriffen wurde, zum nur zum Lesen von Daten vorgesehenen Gebiet (4) oder zum Datenaufzeichnungs-/-Wiedergabegebiet (3) gehört;
dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß:
die Platte an der Grenze zwischen dem nur zum Lesen von Daten vorgesehenen Gebiet (4) und dem Datenaufzeichnungs-/-Wiedergabegebiete (3) mit mindestens einem Blindsektor versehen ist, wobei keine Daten in den Blindsektor (DS) aufgezeichnet oder von den Datenfeldbereichen (DS) wiedergegeben werden und der Blindsektor (DS) einen lesbaren Identifizierbereich (ID) für ein Datenidentifizierungskennzeichen (F) aufweist; und daß
das System enthält:
eine Steuereinrichtung (40, 54, 108, 109) zum Veranlassen, daß die Wiedergabesignallesebedingungen optimal werden, wenn das Datenfeldidentifizierungskennzeichen des vorliegenden Sektors nicht auf korrekte Weise gelesen werden kann, wobei die Steuereinrichtung veranlaßt, daß die Bedingungen optimal werden unter Bezugnahme auf das Datenfeldidentifizierungskennzeichen des vorhergehenden Sektoridentifizierbereiches, der auf korrekte Weise gelesen werden kann,
eine Wellenformausgleichseinrichtung (37) zum Wellenformausgleichen eines von dem optischen Kopf (41-52) wiedergegebenen Signals; und
eine Wellenformausgleichssteuereinrichtung (39) zum steuerbaren Ändern des Wellenformausgleichsausmaßes der Ausgleichseinrichtung (37) ansprechend auf die Gebietsunterscheidungseinrichtung (111, 28).

3. System nach Anspruch 2 und ferner enthaltend eine Regeleinrichtung (53, 54) zum Fokussieren des Laserstrahls zum Spurnachlauf auf der Platte und eine Schreibverhinderungseinrichtung (112, 34) um die Datenaufzeichnungseinrichtung (29, 30) daran zu hindern, Daten in den Sektor zu schreiben, auf den zugegriffen wurde, wenn die Gebietsunterscheidungseinrichtung (111, 28) unterscheidet, daß der Sektor, auf den zugegriffen wurde, zum nur zum Lesen von Daten vorgesehenen Gebiet (4) gehört.

4. System nach Anspruch 3 und ferner enthaltend

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eine Einrichtung zum Stabilisieren des Spurnachlaufbetriebs der Regeleinrichtung (53, 54), um dadurch zu ermöglichen, daß der optische Kopf (41-52) nach Überschreiten der Grenze zwischen dem nur zum Lesen von Daten vorgesehenen Gebiet (4) und dem Aufzeichnungs-/Wiedergabegebiet (3) bei Ausführung der Suche genau in Stellung gebracht wird.

5. System nach Anspruch 4 und ferner enthaltend eine Regelverstärkungsschalteinrichtung (55) zum Schalten der Regelverstärkung der Regeleinrichtung (55) ansprechend auf die Unterscheidungseinrichtung (111, 28).

6. System nach Anspruch 4, bei dem die Regelverstärkungsschalteinrichtung (55) die Regelverstärkung der Regeleinrichtung (53, 54) so schaltet, daß die Schleifenverstärkung der Regeleinrichtung (53, 54) zum Fokussieren des Laserstrahls im nur zum Lesen von Daten vorgesehenen Gebiet (4) und im Datenaufzeichnungs-/-Wiedergabegebiet (3) gleichbleibend ist.

Revendications

1. Disque optique, comportant une multiplicité de pistes divisées en une multiplicité de secteurs (So-Sn) comprenant des parties identificatrices de secteur (ID) pour l'enregistrement d'adresses et des parties zones de données (DF) pour l'enregistrement de données, lesdites pistes définissant une zone (4) destinée seulement à la de consultation des données, dans laquelle des données ont été enregistrées, et une zone d'enregistrement/ reproduction de données (3) qui porte une matière d'enregistrement (7) dans laquelle des données peuvent être enregistrées dans les parties zones de données (DF) par irradiation par un faisceau laser, chacun desdits secteurs (So-Sn) portant un drapeau d'identification de données (F) pour indiquer si le secteur appartient à la zone destinée seulement à la consultation des données ou à la zone d'enregistrement/reproduction de données; caractérisé en ce qu'au moins un secteur fictif (DS) est prévu à la limite entre ladite zone destinée seulement à la consultation des données (4) et ladite zone d'enregistrement/reproduction de données (3), secteur fictif (DS) dans lequel il n'est ni enregistré de données ni reproduit de données à partir des parties zones de données (DF), ledit secteur fictif (DS) comportant une partie identificatrice lisible (ID) pour un drapeau d'identification de données (F).

2. Système d'enregistrement/reproduction à disque optique, comprenant:

un disque optique comportant une multiplicité de pistes divisées en une multiplicité de secteurs (So-Sn) comprenant des parties identificatrices de secteur (ID) dans laquelle une information d'adresse est enregistrée et des parties zones de données (DF) pour l'enregistrement de données, lesdites pistes définissant une zone (4) destinée seulement à la consultation des données dans laquelle des données ont été enregistrées, et une zone d'enregistrement/reproduction de données (3) dans laquelle des données peuvent être enregistrées dans des parties zones de données (DF), chacun desdits secteurs (So-Sn) comportant chacun un drapeau d'identification de données (F) pour indiquer si le secteur appartient à la zone destinée seulement à la consultation des données ou à la zone d'enregistrement/ reproduction de données;

une tête optique (41-52) pour projeter un faisceau laser sur ledit disque;

des moyens d'enregistrement de données (29, 30) pour lire l'information d'adresse d'une partie identificatrice de secteur (ID) d'un secteur ayant fait l'objet d'un accès sur le disque, comparer l'information d'adresse lue avec l'information d'adresse d'un secteur cible pour l'enregistrement/reproduction de données, et écrire des données dans la partie zone de données d'un secteur ayant fait l'objet de l'accès et présentant une information d'adresse qui coïncide avec l'information d'adresse dudit secteur cible;

des moyens de reproduction de données (38) pour lire des données dans la partie zone de données d'un secteur cible ayant fait l'objet d'un accès;

des moyens (26) pour lire l'information d'adresse dans la partie identificatrice de secteur (ID) du secteur ayant fait l'objet de l'accès; et

des moyens de discrimination de zones (111, 28) pour discriminer d'après l'information d'adresse lue, selon un drapeau d'identification de données dans ladite partie identificatrice, si le secteur ayant fait l'objet de l'accès appartient la zone destinée seulement à la consultation des données (4) ou à la zone d'enregistrement/reproduction de données (3);

caractérisé en ce que:

ledit disque est muni d'au moins un secteur fictif (DS) à la limite entre ladite zone destinée seulement à la consultation des données (4) et ladite zone d'enregistrement/reproduction de données (3), secteur fictif (DS) dans lequel il n'est ni enregistré de données ni reproduit de données à partir des parties zones de données (DF), ledit secteur fictif (DS) comportant une partie identificatrice lisible (ID) pour un drapeau d'identification de données (F); et en ce que

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ledit système comprend:

des moyens de commande (40, 54, 108, 109) pour faire en sorte que les conditions de reproduction-lecture de signaux deviennent optimales lorsque ledit drapeau d'identification de zone de données dudit secteur en cours de lecture ne peut pas être lu correctement, ces moyens de commande faisant en sorte que lesdites conditions deviennent optimales en se référant au drapeau d'identification de zone de données de la partie identificatrice de secteur précédente, qui peut être lu correctement;

des moyens égaliseurs de forme d'onde (37) pour égaliser la forme d'onde d'un signal reproduit par ladite tête optique (41-52); et

des moyens (39) de commande d'égaliseur de forme d'onde pour modifier de façon commandée les valeurs d'égalisation de forme d'onde desdits moyens égaliseurs (37) en réponse auxdits moyens de discrimination de zones (111, 28).

3. Système selon la revendication 2, comprenant en outre des moyens d'asservissement (53, 54) pour focaliser ledit faisceau laser et pour le suivi de piste sur ledit disque, et des moyens d'inhibition d'écriture (112, 34) pour empêcher lesdits moyens d'enregistrement de données (29, 30) d'écrire des données dans ledit secteur faisant l'objet d'un accès lorsque lesdits moyens de discrimination de zones (111, 28) déterminent que ledit secteur ayant fait l'objet d'un accès appartient à la zone destinée seulement à la consultation des données (4).

4. Système selon la revendication 3, comprenant en outre des moyens pour stabiliser l'opération de suivi de piste effectuée par lesdits moyens d'asservissement (53, 54), permettant ainsi que ladite tête optique (41-52) soit positionnée avec précision après avoir traversé la limite de ladite zone destinée seulement à la consultation des données (4) et de ladite zone d'enregistrement/reproduction (3) en effectuant la recherche.

5. Système selon la revendication 4, comprenant en outre des moyens (55) de commutation de gain d'asservissement pour commuter le gain d'asservissement desdits moyens d'asservissement (53, 54) en réponse auxdits moyens de discrimination (111, 28).

6. Système selon la revendication 4, dans lequel lesdits moyens (55) de commutation de gain d'asservissement commutent le gain d'asservissement desdits moyens d'asservissement (53, 54) de sorte que le gain de la boucle des moyens d'asservissement (53, 54) pour la focalisation dudit faisceau laser soit constant dans ladite zone destinée seulement à la consultation des données (4) et dans ladite zone d'enregistrement/reproduction de données (3).

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