ABSTRACT

The present invention is aimed at providing an optical disk, an optical disk device, and an optical disk reproduction method, for allowing for stable and efficient reading of address information. The optical disk includes a plurality of tracks each divided into a plurality of recording sectors. Each of the recording sectors includes a header region. The header region includes address information for identifying the position of the corresponding recording sector and address synchronous information for identifying the recording position of the address information for bit synchronization. The address information has been modulated using a run length limit code of a maximum inversion interval of T_{max} bits (T_{max} is a natural number), and the address synchronous information includes two patterns of which inversion interval is (T_{max} + 3) bits or more, so that the reproduced signal of the address synchronous information is distinguished from the reproduced signal of other information.