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FIG. 1

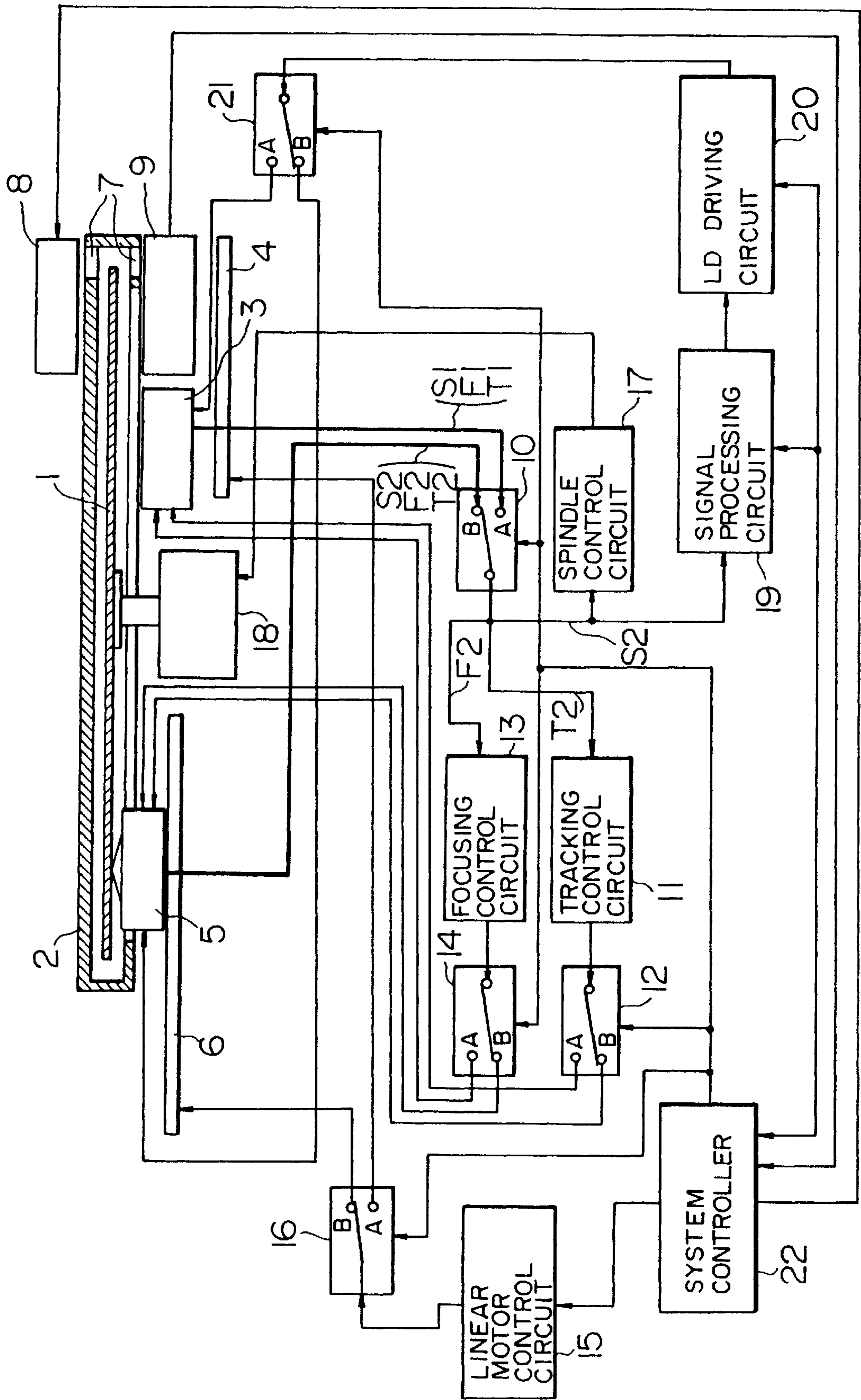


FIG. 2

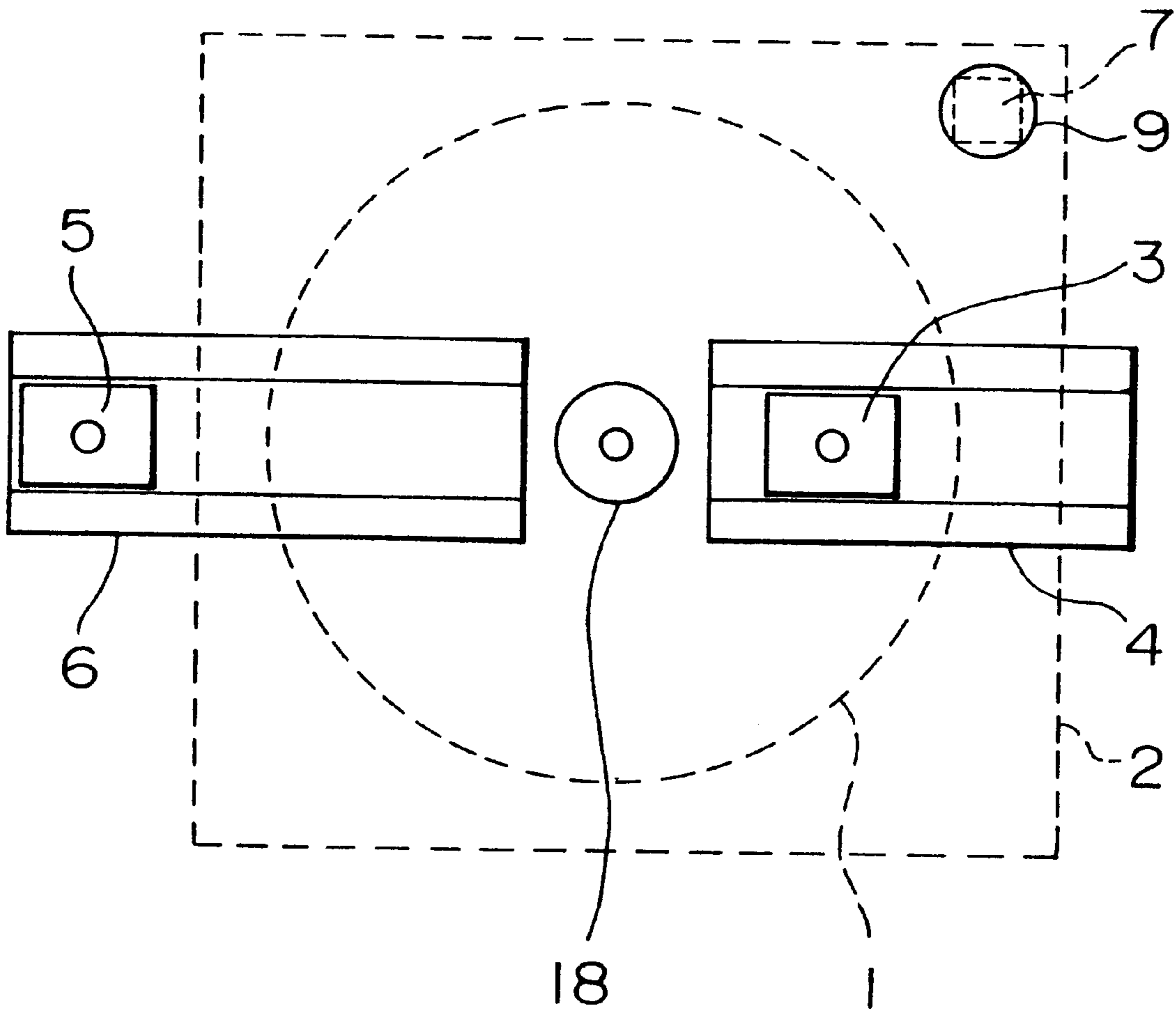


FIG. 3A

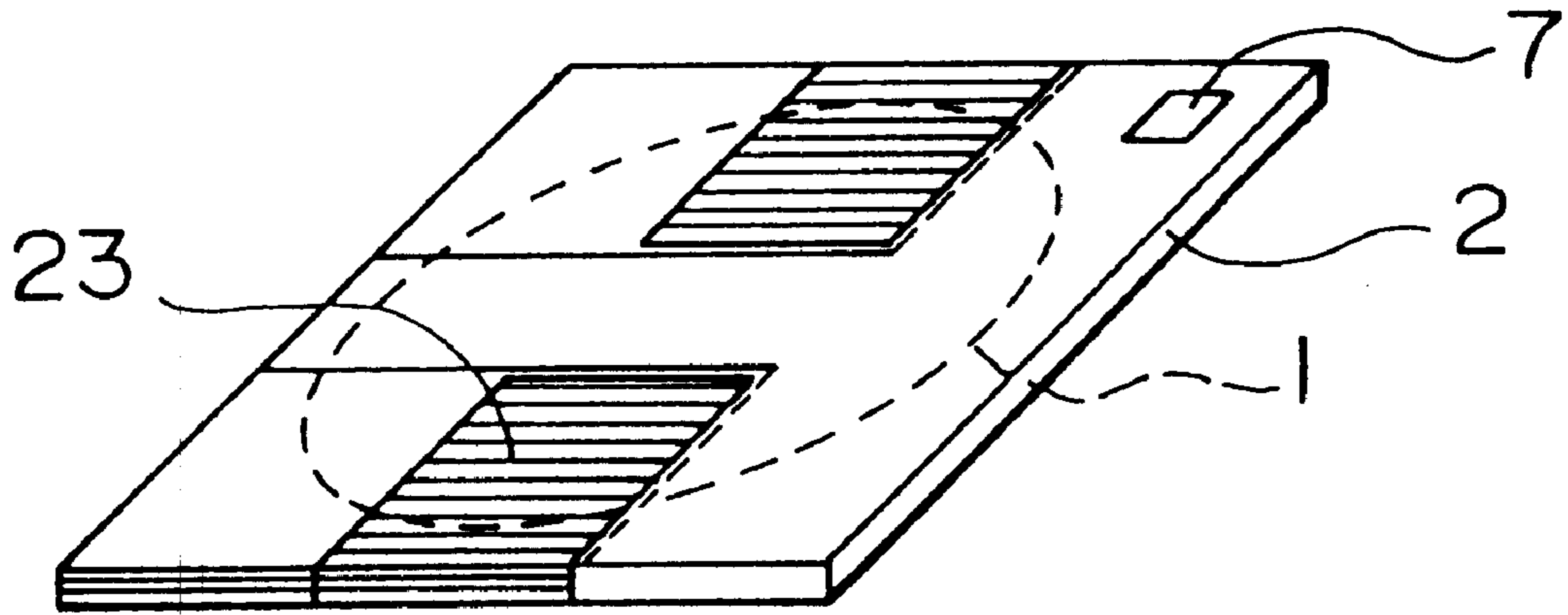


FIG. 3B

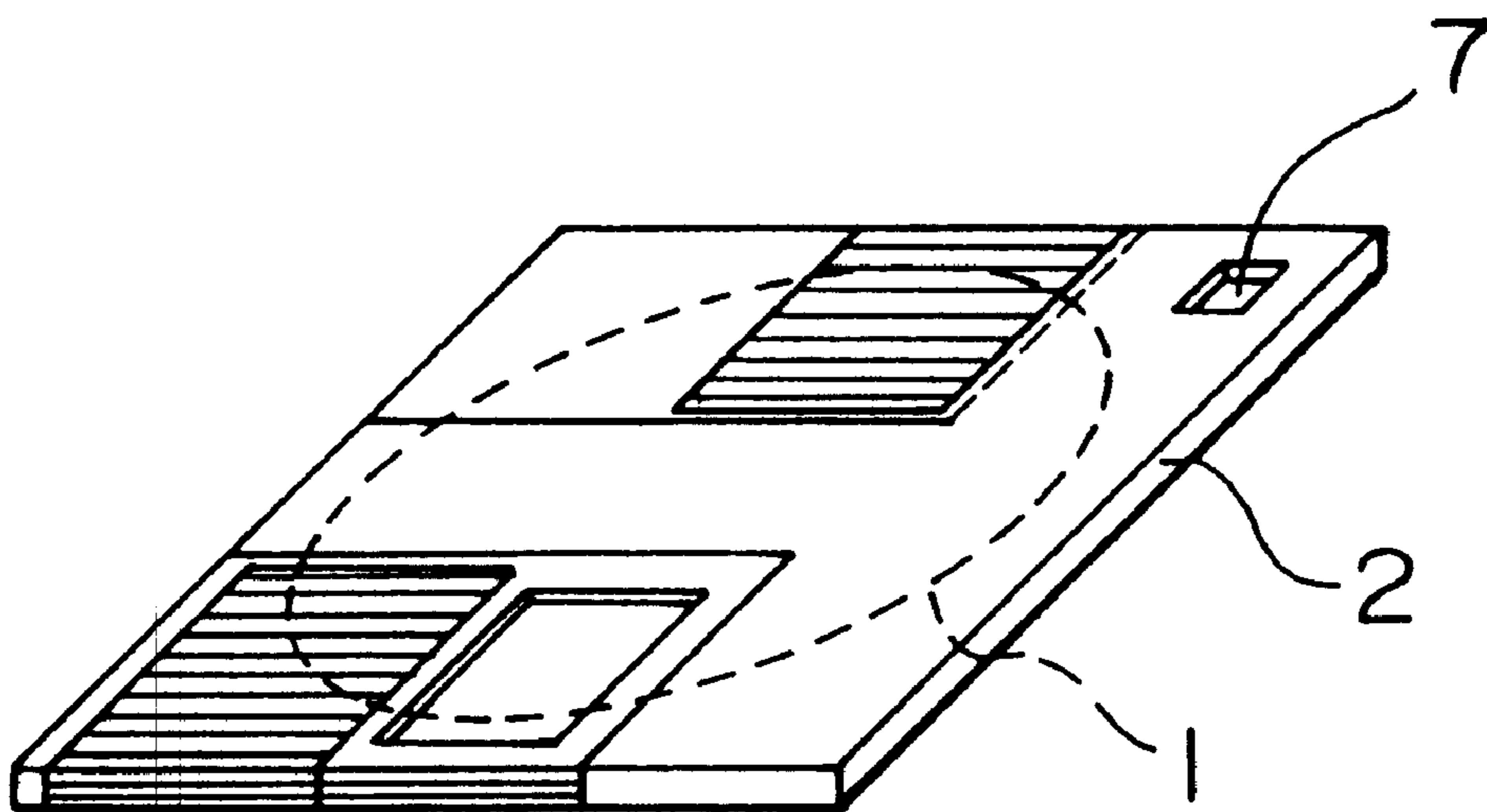


FIG. 4A

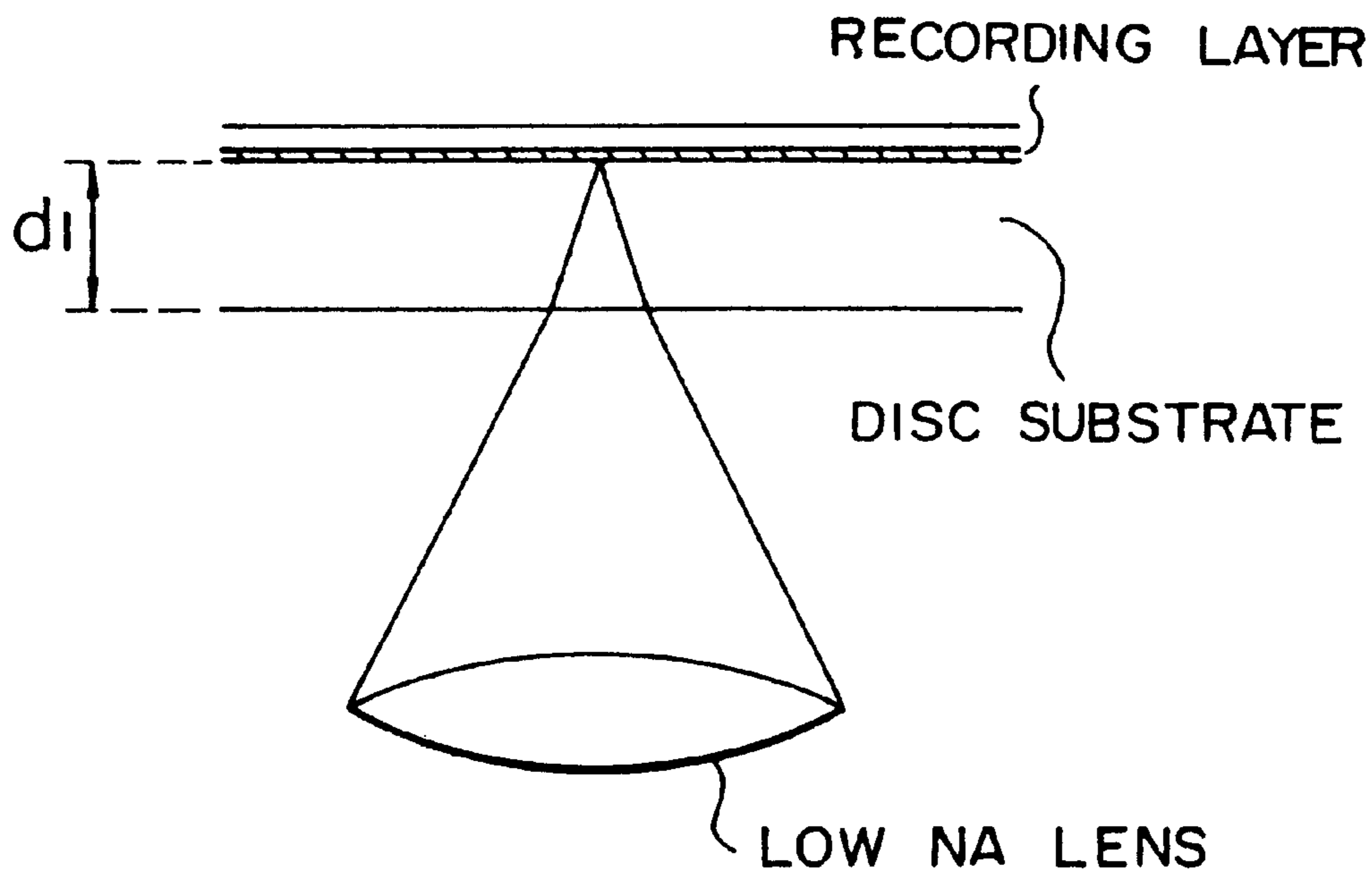


FIG. 4B

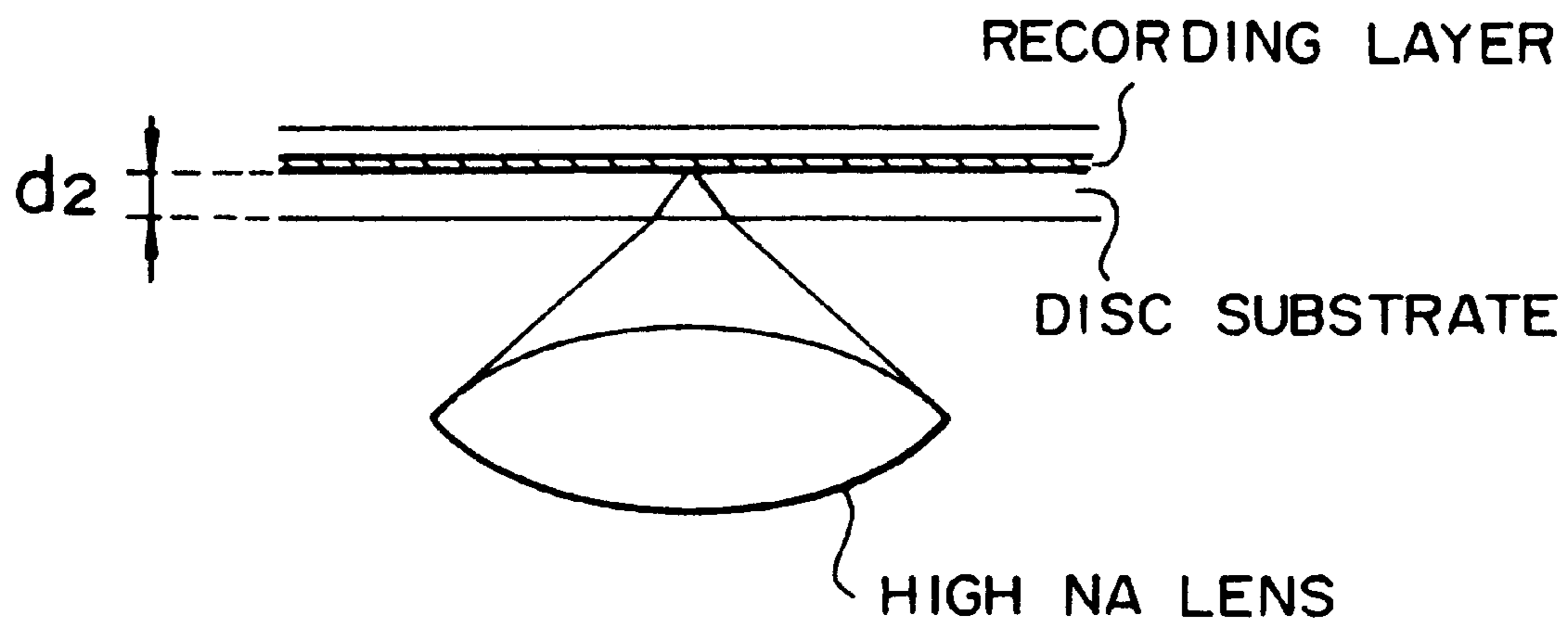


FIG. 6

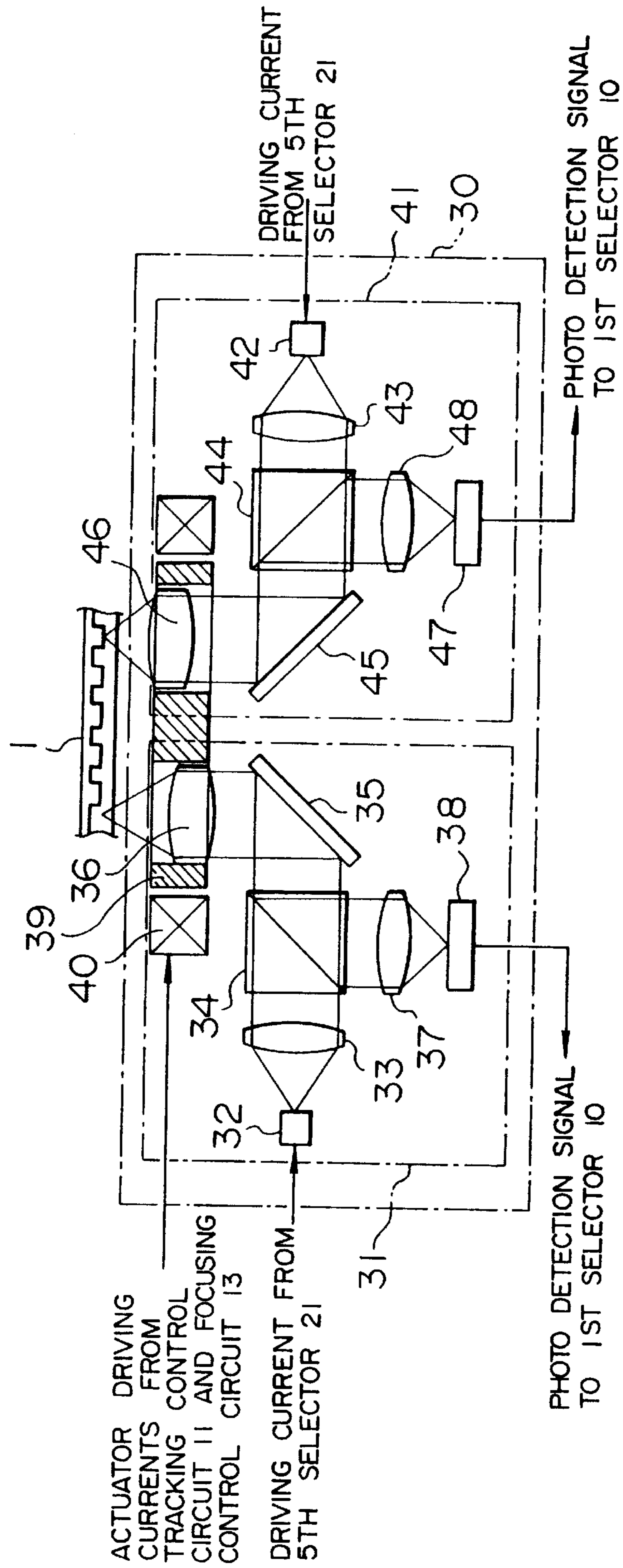


FIG. 7

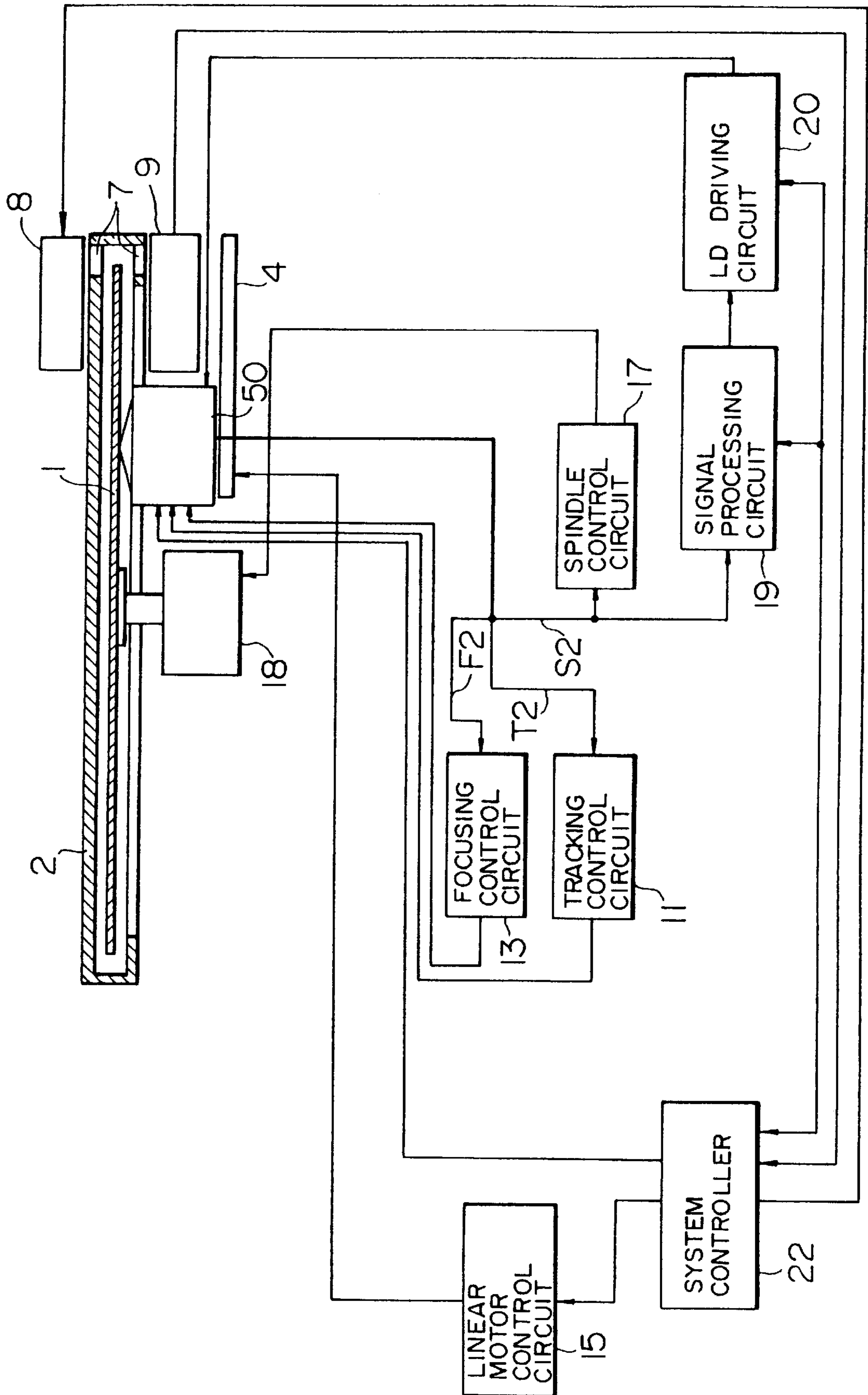


FIG. 8

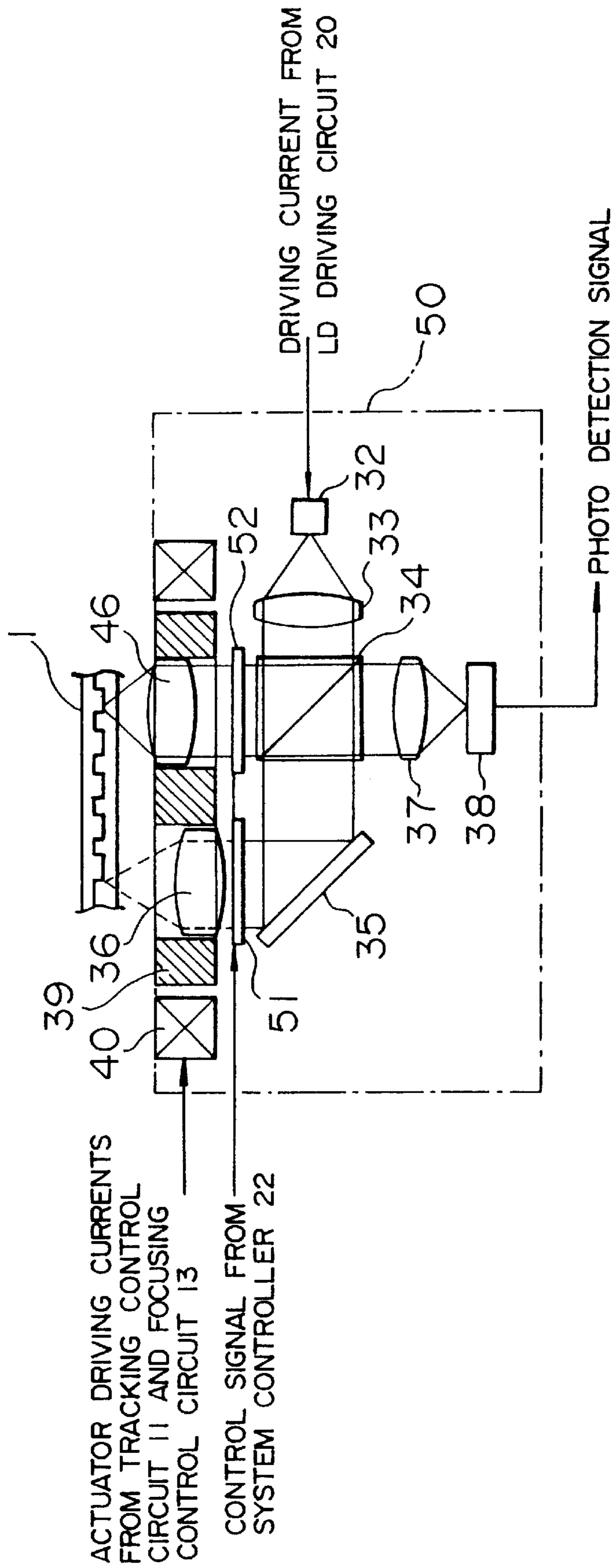


FIG. 9A

FIG. 9B

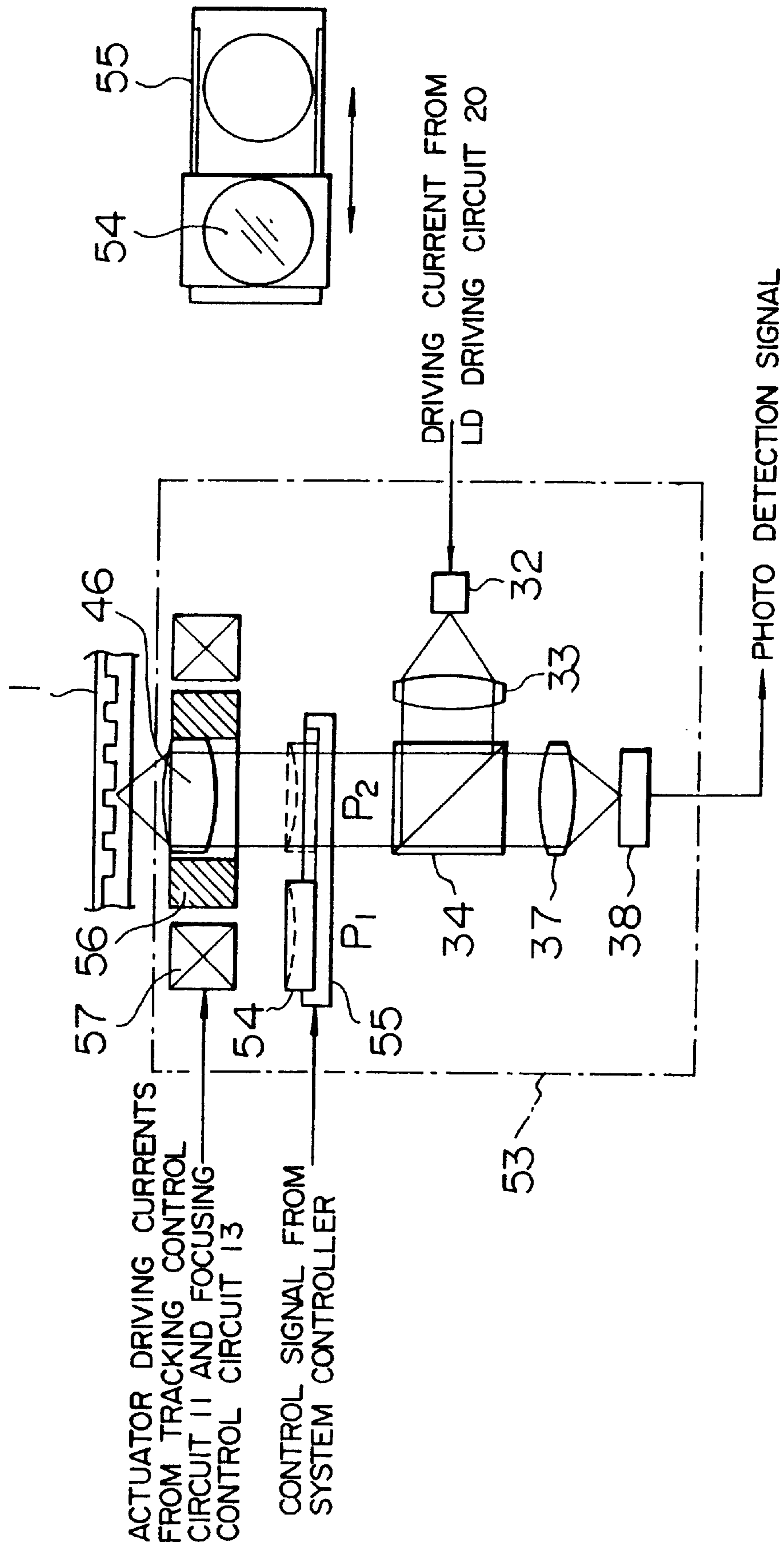


FIG. 10

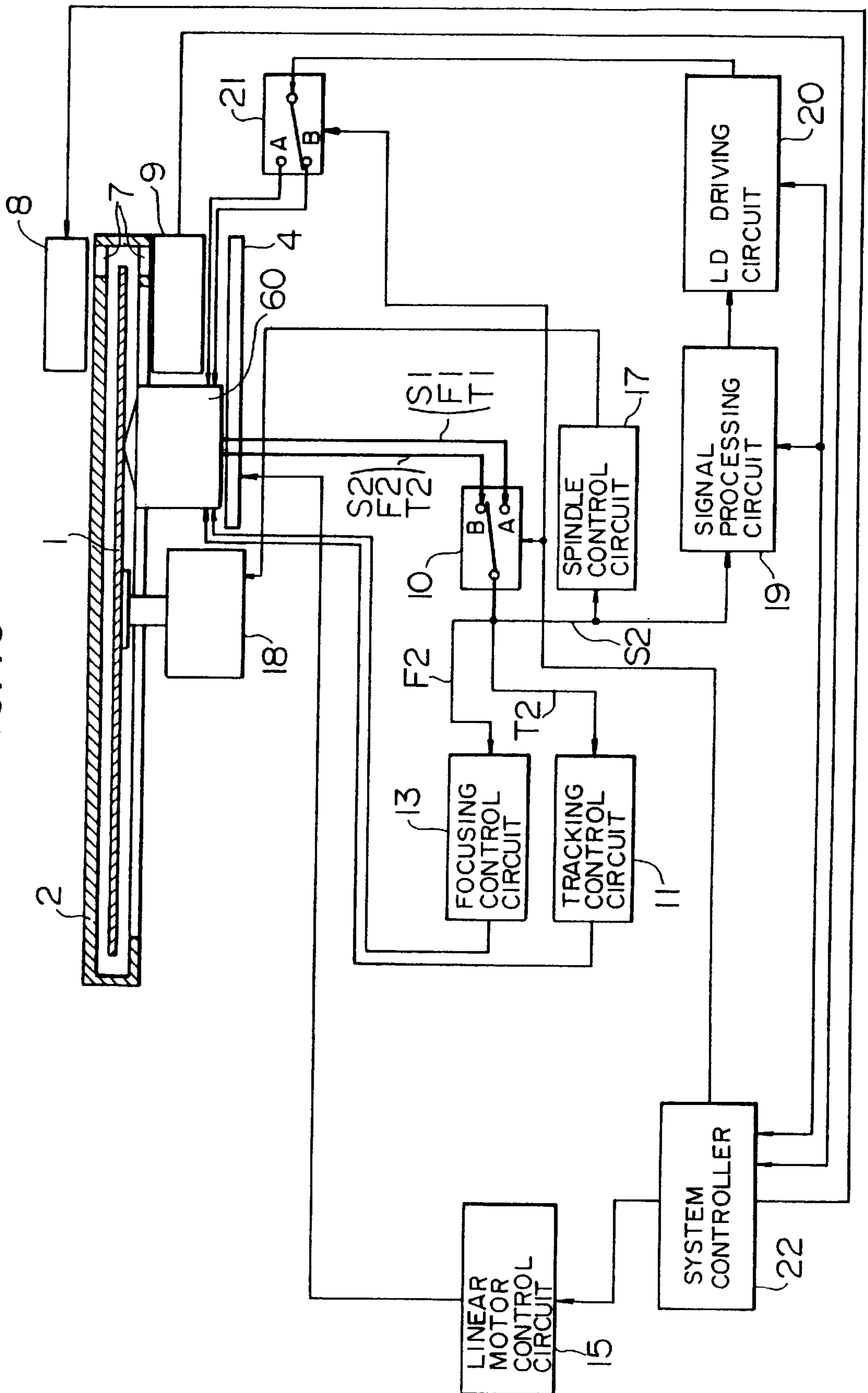


FIG. 11

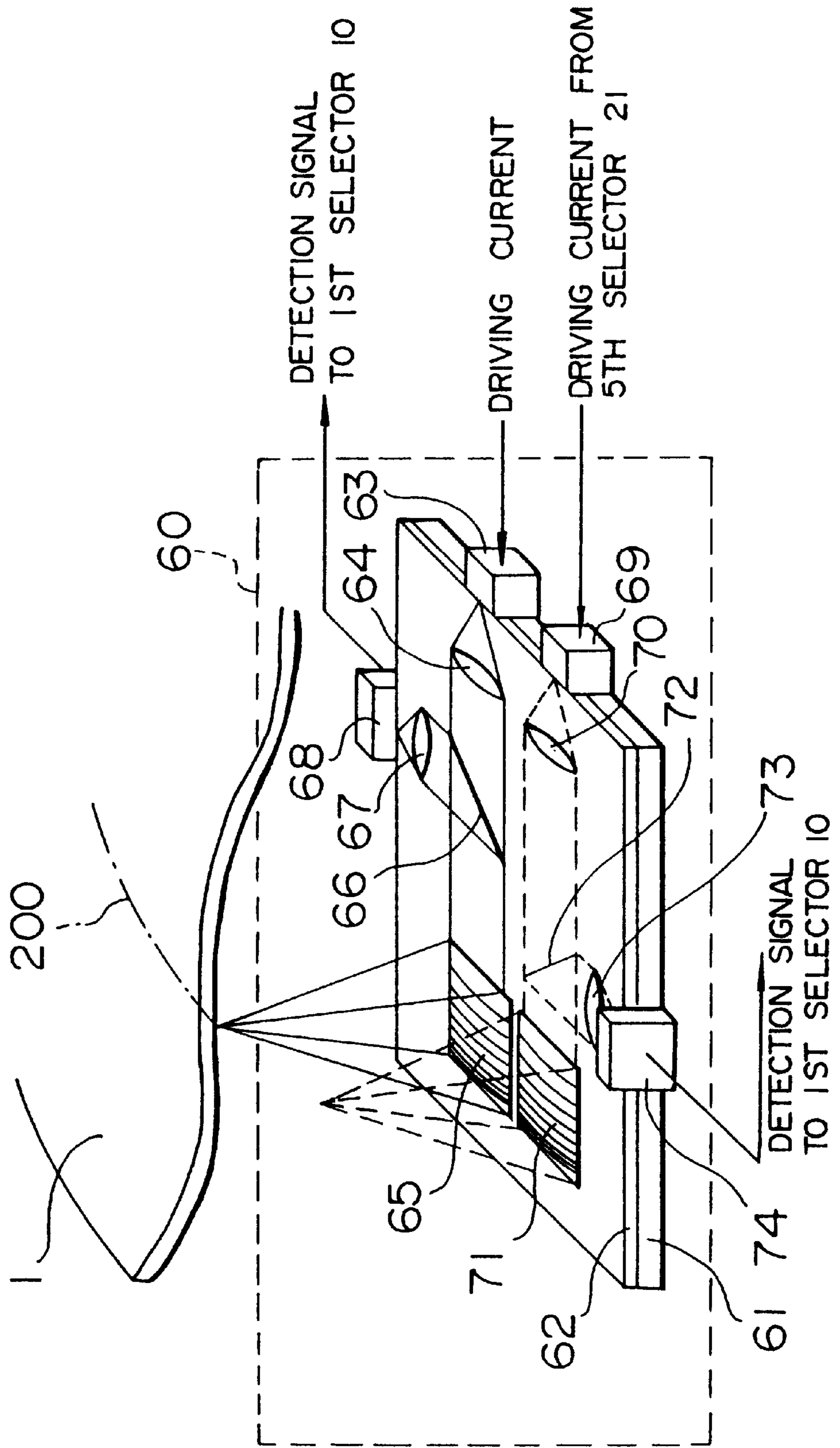


FIG. 13

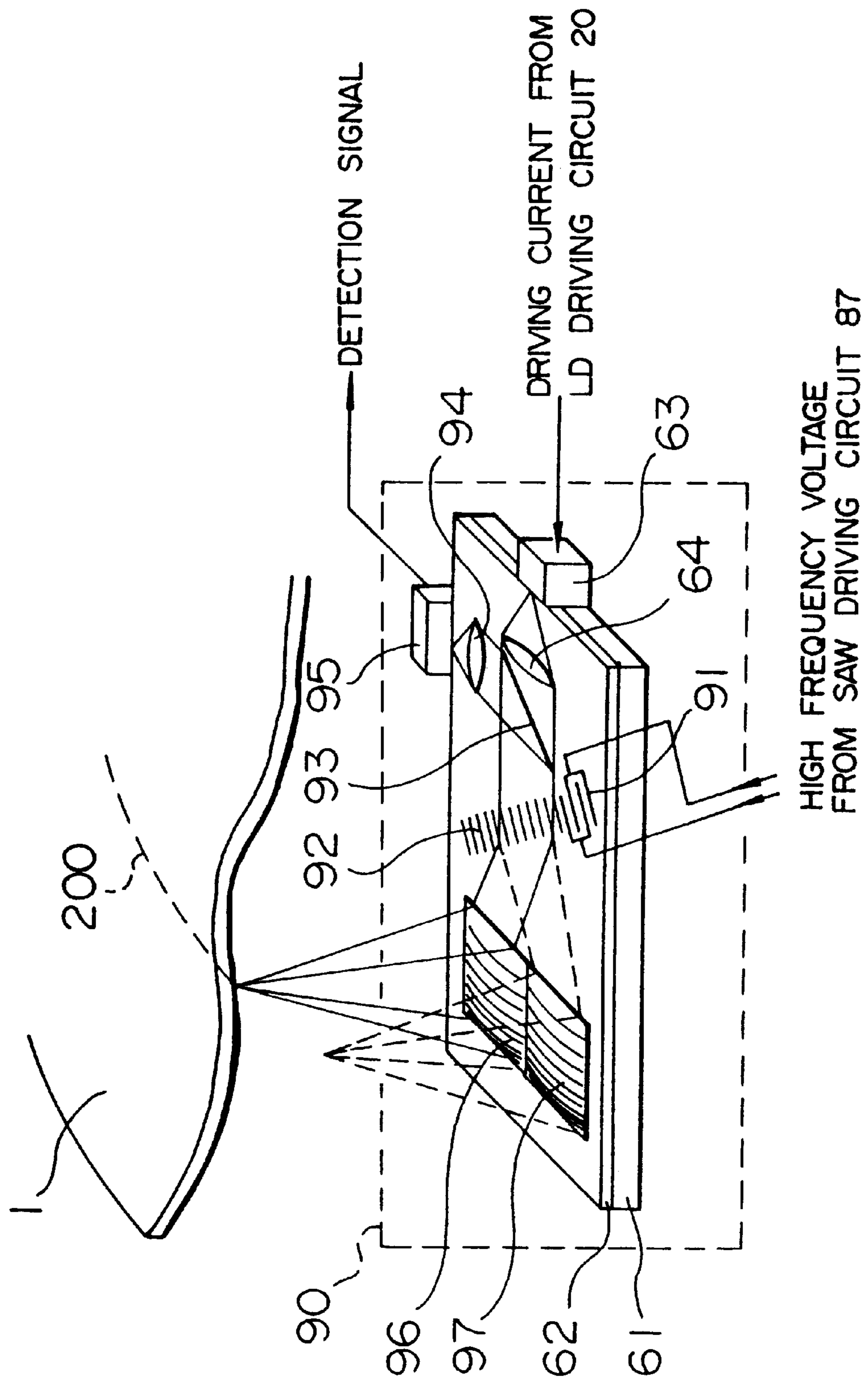


FIG. 14

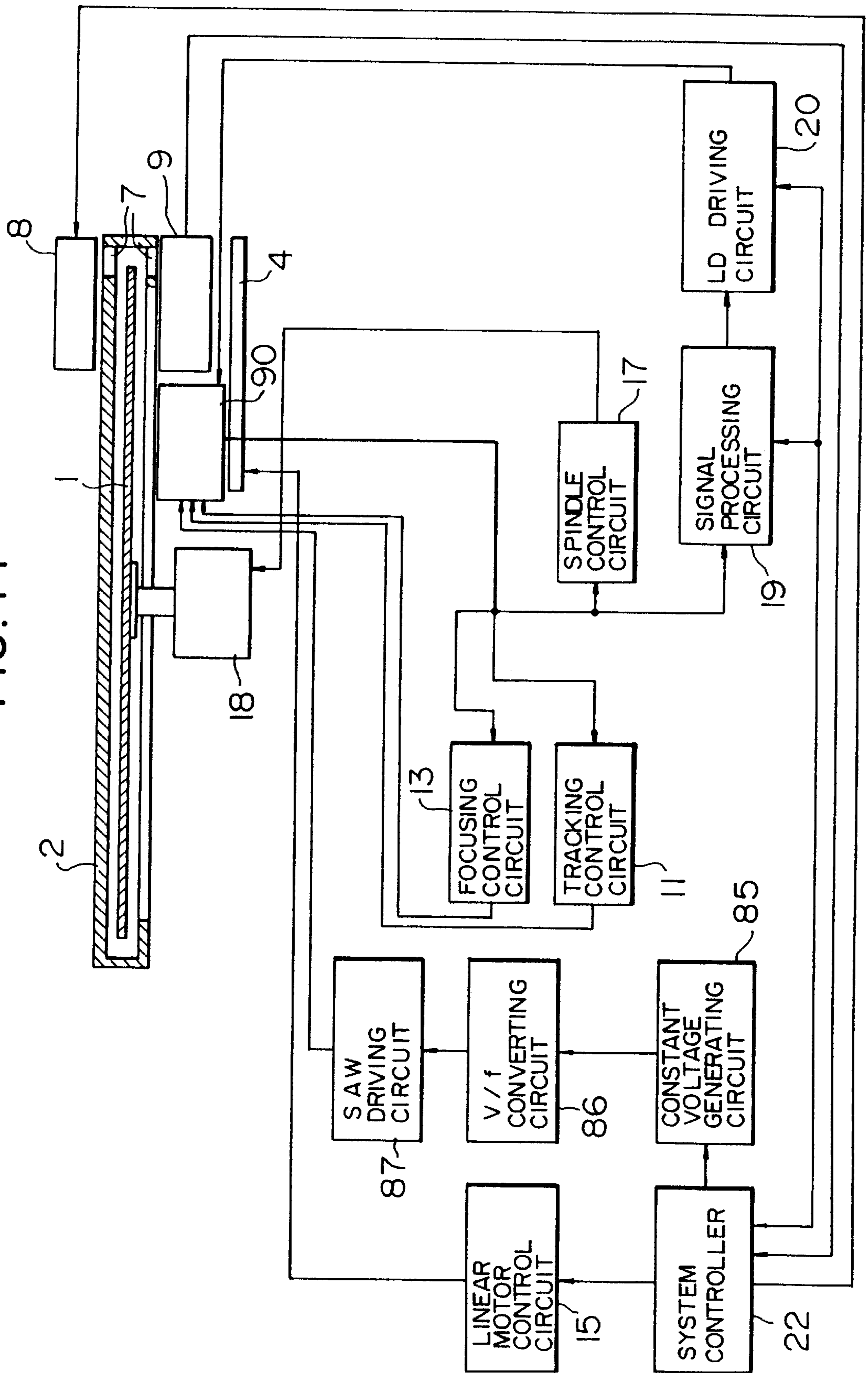


FIG. 15

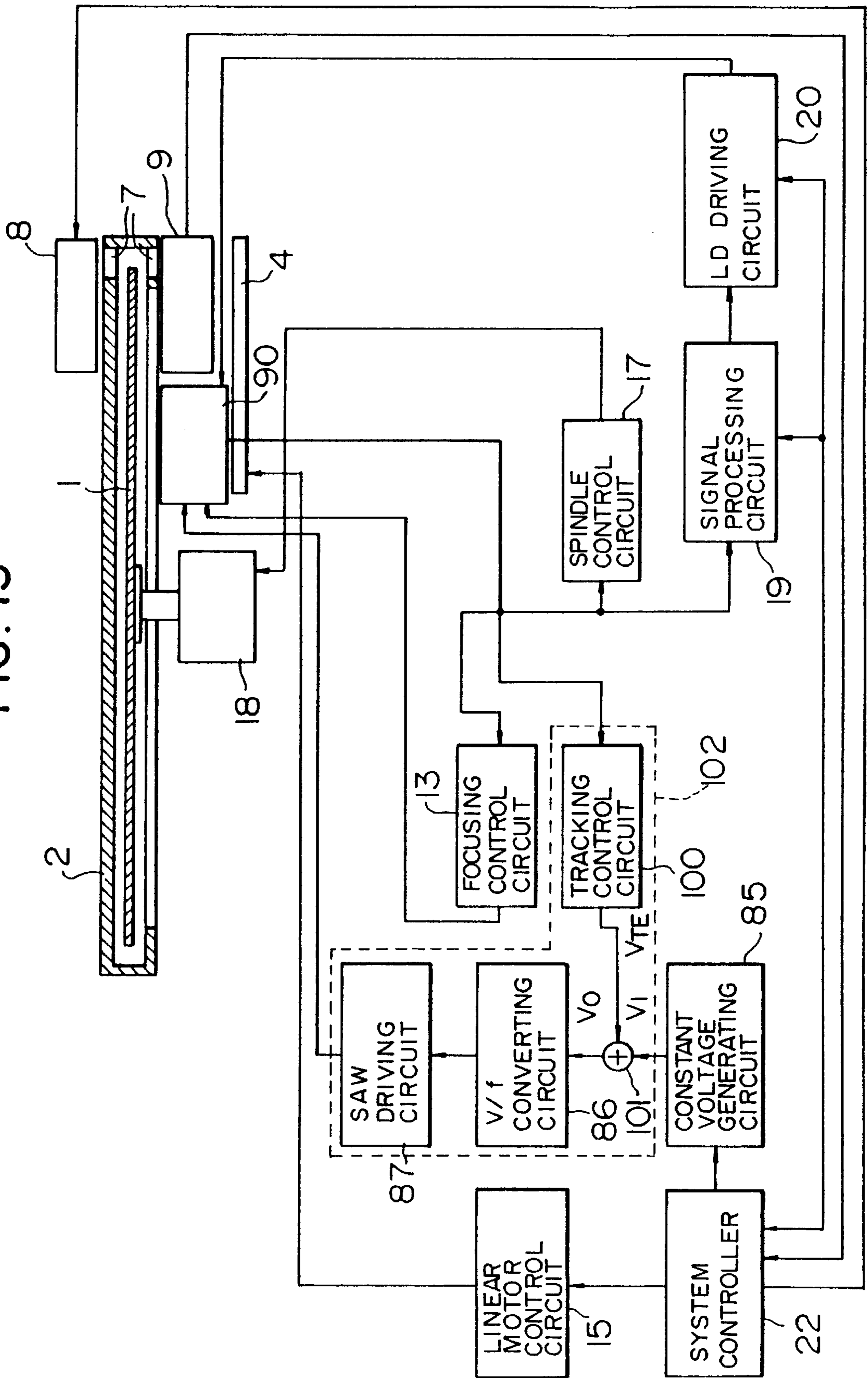


FIG. 16

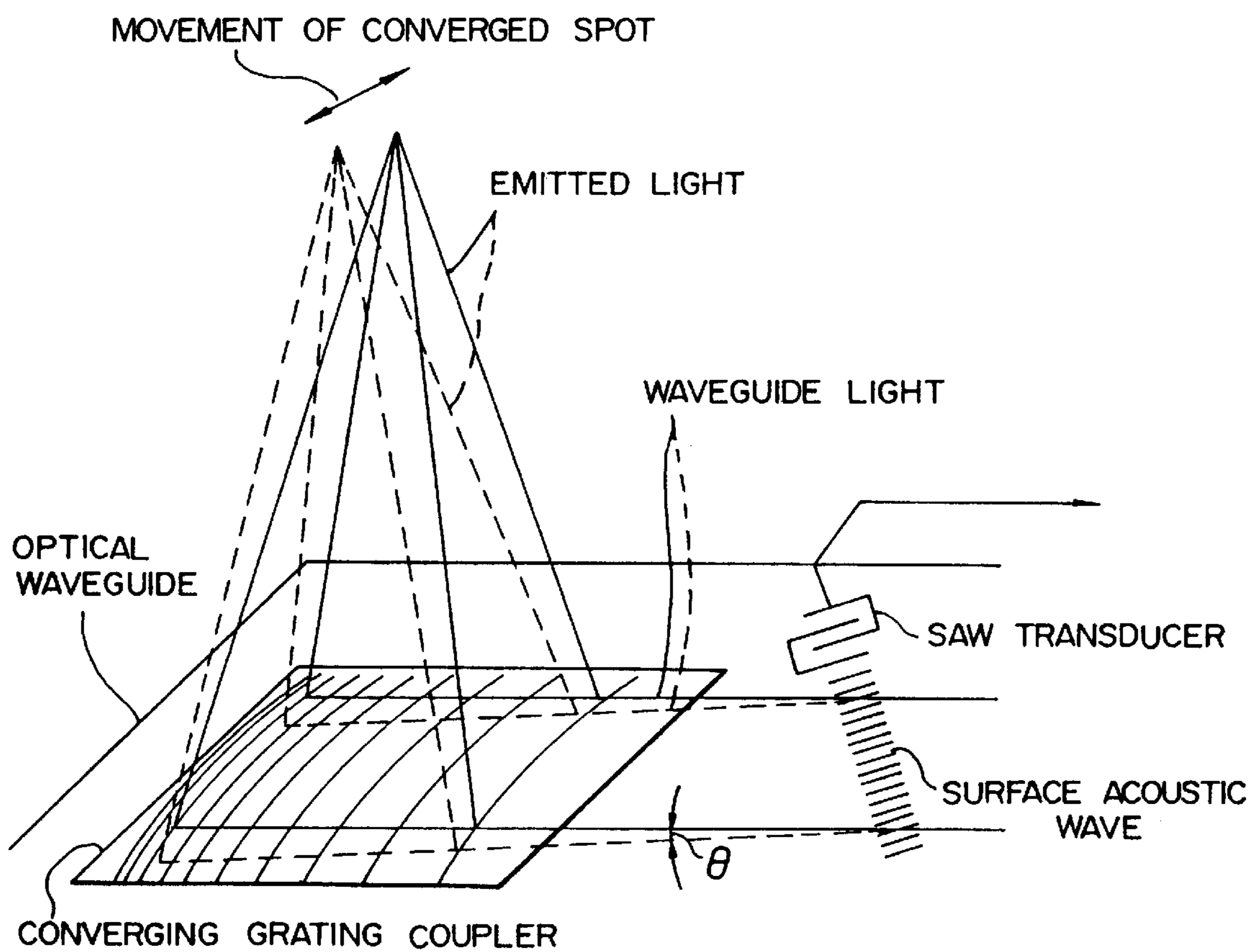


FIG. 17

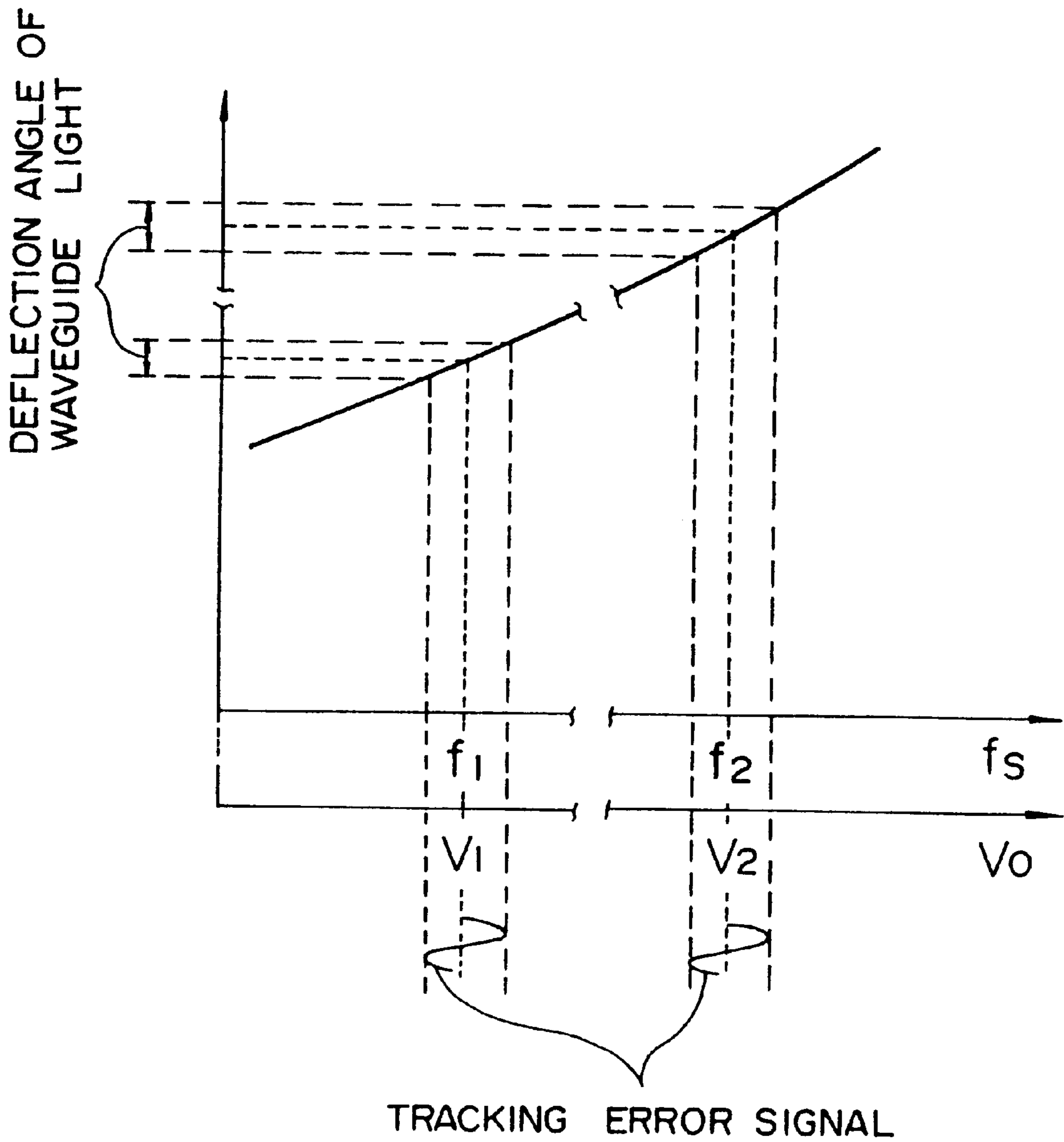


FIG. 18A PRIOR ART

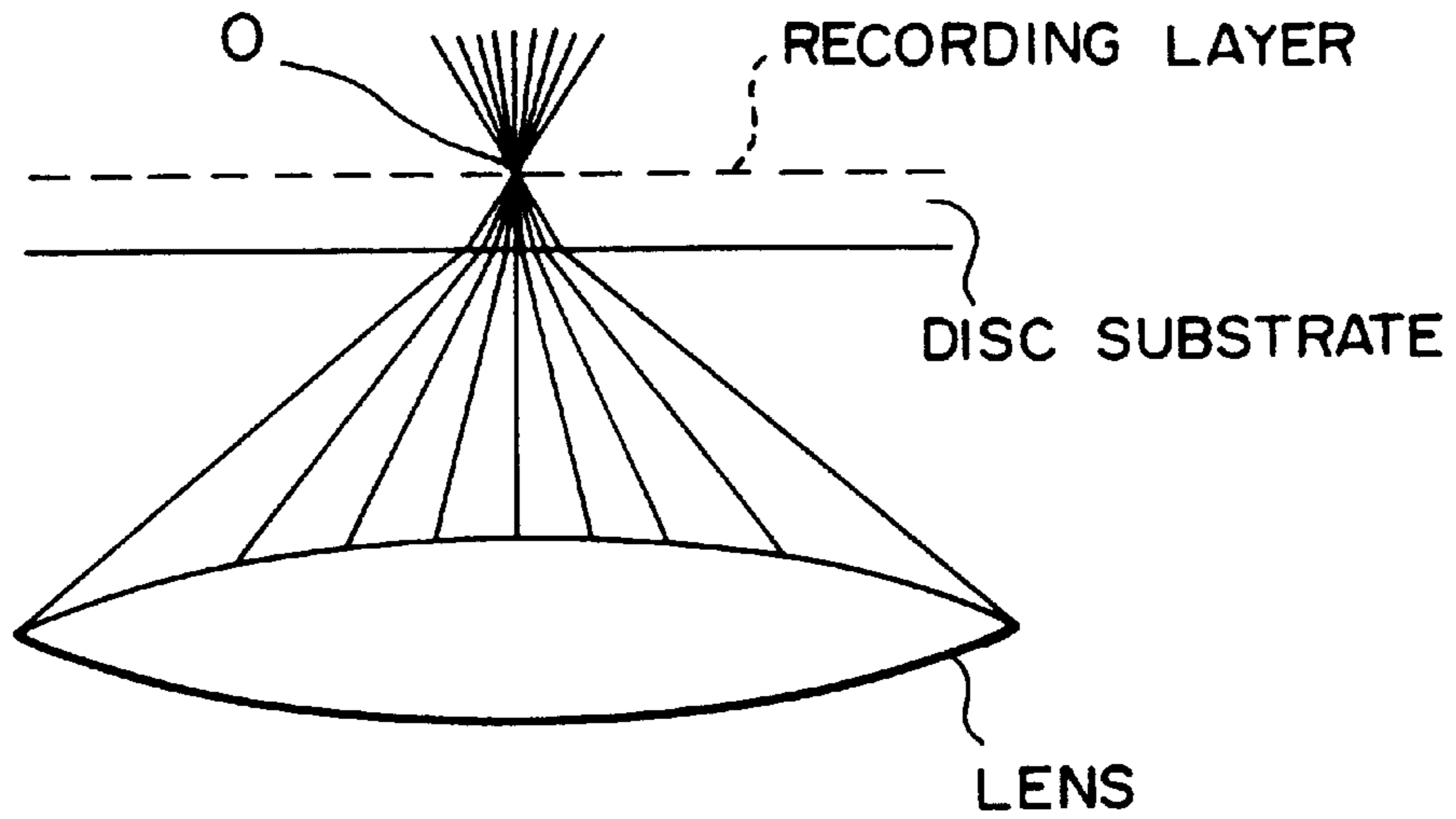
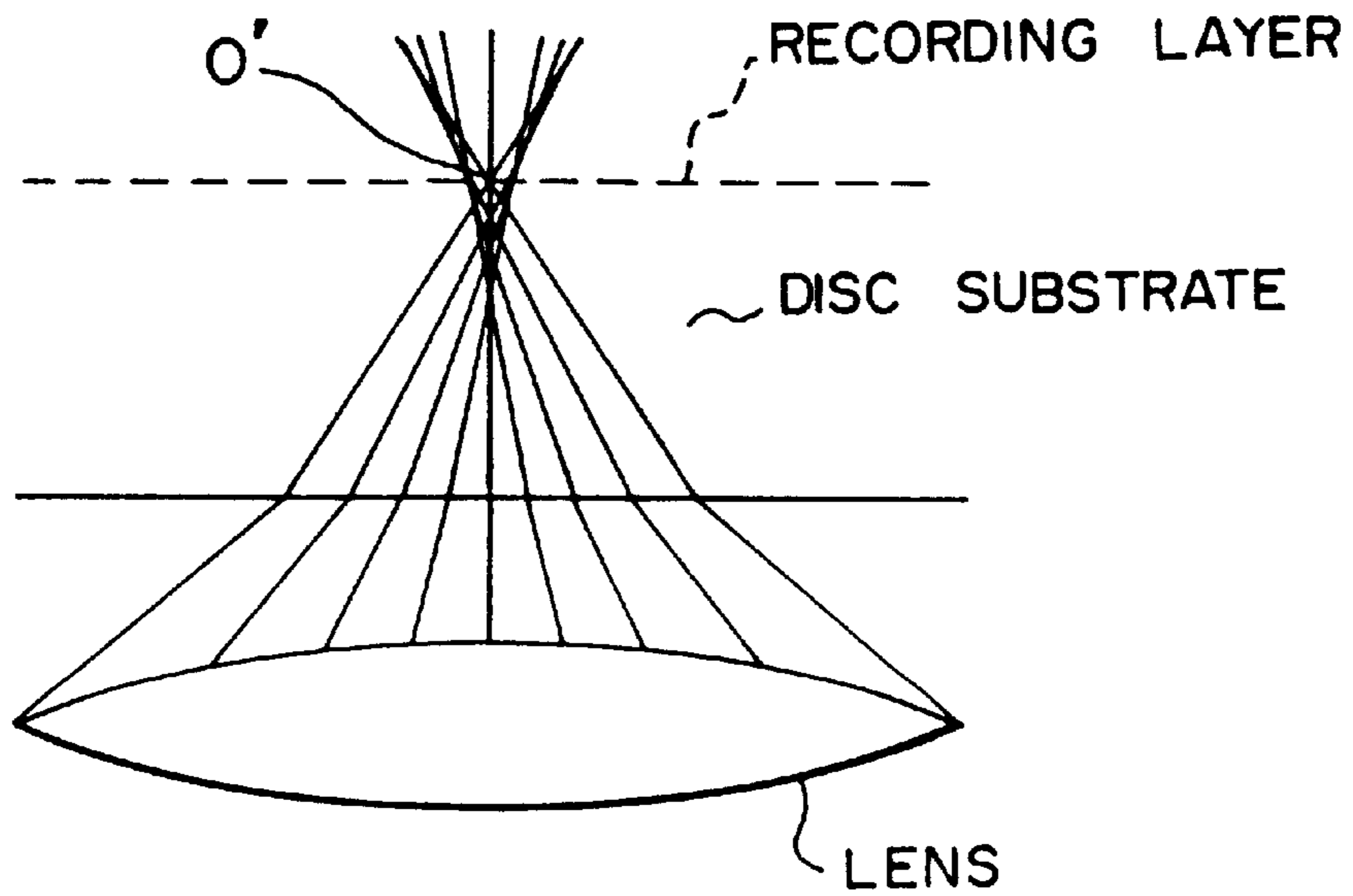


FIG. 18B PRIOR ART



**OPTICAL RECORDING/REPRODUCING
APPARATUS FOR OPTICAL DISKS WITH
VARIOUS DISK SUBSTRATE THICKNESSES**

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to an optical disc apparatus which can record, reproduce, or erase information signals onto/from both of an optical disc having a recording density similar to that of a conventional CD (compact disc) and an optical disc having a recording density higher than the above recording density.

2. Description of the Prior Art

In recent years, in addition to an optical disc apparatus only for reproduction such as a CD player or the like, an optical disc apparatus which can record and reproduce an information signal is actively being developed.

Ordinarily, the recording and reproduction of an information signal onto/from an optical disc are executed by converging a beam which is radiated from a semiconductor laser or the like onto a recording layer of the optical disc by a lens. The recording layer here denotes a pit layer in the case of a CD and is a layer in which a deformation, a change in optical constant, a formation of a magnetic domain, or the like is performed by a converged laser beam in the case of a recordable optical disc. To raise a recording density of the optical disc, it is necessary to reduce a spot diameter D of the converged beam. There is the following relation among the spot diameter D, a numerical aperture NA of the lens, and a wavelength λ of the laser beam.

$$D \propto \frac{\lambda}{NA} \quad (1)$$

The above equation (1) denotes that the beam spot diameter D decreases by using a lens of a large NA. That is, by increasing NA, the high density recording can be executed.

When NA of the lens increases, however, an aberration of the converged beam due to an inclination error of the disc called a tilt increases. Particularly, a coma aberration increases. There is the following relation among a wave front aberration W_c of the coma, a tilt angle α , and NA when using a thickness d and a refractive index n of the disc substrate.

$$W_c \propto \frac{n^2 - 1}{2n^3} \cdot d \cdot \alpha \cdot (NA)^3 \quad (2)$$

The above equation (2) denotes that in the case of using a lens of NA which is larger than that of the conventional lens, even if a tilt angle is identical, the coma aberration increases. It will be understood from the equation (2), however, that there is an effect to suppress the coma aberration by setting the thickness d of the disc substrate to be thin. In the optical disc for the high density recording, therefore, it is preferable that the thickness of the disk substrate is thinner than that of the conventional optical disc, so that an optical head using an objective lens corresponding to the thin disc substrate is needed.

On the other hand, even in the optical disc apparatus corresponding to the high density recording, it is preferable that the conventional optical disc of a thick substrate can be also reproduced so that a great amount of conventional software resources can be utilized.

However, the optical head which has been designed for a thin substrate cannot be used for an optical disc of a thick substrate. The reasons will now be described hereinbelow. The objective lens for an optical disc has been designed so as to set off a spherical aberration which occurs when the converged beam passes in the disc substrate. Since such an aberration is corrected in accordance with the thickness or the disc substrate, the aberration correction is not accurately performed for the converged beam which passes through the disc substrate having a thickness different from the design value. The above point will now be explained with reference to the drawing. FIGS. 18A and 18B are schematic side elevational views for explaining a situation of the occurrence of the aberration due to the disc substrates having different thicknesses. FIG. 18A is a diagram in the case of using an objective lens which has been designed for a thin disc substrate and shows traces of lights in a state in which a beam has been converged through the disc substrate having the same thickness as the design value. In the diagram, a broken line indicates the surface of a recording layer and all of the lights emitted from the objective lens are converged to one point O on the recording layer surface. FIG. 18B is a diagram in the case of using an objective lens which has been designed for the same thin disc substrate as that of FIG. 18A and shows traces of lights in a state in which the beam has been converged through the disc substrate having a thickness which is thicker than the design value. In FIG. 18B, the lights emitted from the outer-most peripheral portion of the objective lens are converged to a point O' on the recording layer surface. However, the light locating near the optical axis is converged at the front side. Such a phenomenon is called a spherical aberration. *Whenever the term "aberration" is used hereinafter, it means spherical aberration.* When such an aberration occurs, the objective lens cannot converge the light beam until what is called a diffraction limit. Therefore, in the case of using the objective lens whose aberration has been corrected for a thin disc substrate, an information signal cannot be recorded, reproduced, or erased onto/from an optical disc having a thick disc substrate. Similarly, in the case of using the objective lens whose aberration has been corrected for a thick disc substrate, an information signal cannot be recorded, reproduced, or erased onto/from an optical disc having a thin disc substrate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In consideration of the above drawbacks, it is an object of the invention to provide an optical disc apparatus which can record, reproduce, or erase information signals onto/from a plurality of optical discs in which thicknesses of disc substrates are different.

To accomplish the above object, according to the invention, there is provided an optical disc apparatus for recording, reproducing, or erasing information signals onto/from an optical disc by converging light fluxes onto a recording layer through a transparent disc substrate, comprising: N converging means whose aberrations have been corrected for N ($N \geq 2$) disc substrates having different thicknesses, respectively; disc discriminating means for discriminating the thickness of the disc substrate of the optical disc which has been loaded and for generating a discrimination signal according to the result of the discrimi-

nation; and control means for selecting one of the converging means in which the occurrence of the aberration due to the disc substrate is smallest in accordance with the discrimination signal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a constructional diagram of an optical disc apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a plan view showing an arrangement of a main section of the optical disc apparatus in the first embodiment;

FIGS. 3A and 3B are perspective views of cartridges of optical discs in the first embodiment;

FIGS. 4A and 4B are schematic diagrams showing cross sections of the optical discs and states of convergences by objective lenses in the first embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a constructional diagram of an optical disc apparatus according to the second embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 6 is a detailed constructional diagram of optical heads in the second embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a constructional diagram of an optical disc apparatus according to the third embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 8 is a detailed constructional diagram of an optical head in the third embodiment;

FIGS. 9A and 9B are a detailed constructional diagram of an optical head of an optical disc apparatus according to the fourth embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 10 is a cross sectional view showing optical discs whose substrate thicknesses are different and converging states by convergence grating couplers which have been designed in correspondence to the optical discs according to the fifth embodiment, respectively;

FIG. 11 is a schematic perspective view showing a construction of an optical head of an optical disc apparatus in the fifth embodiment;

FIG. 12 is a schematic perspective view showing a construction of an optical head of an optical disc apparatus according to the sixth embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 13 is a schematic perspective view showing a construction of an optical head of an optical disc apparatus according to the seventh embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 14 is a block diagram showing a construction of the optical disc apparatus in the seventh embodiment;

FIG. 15 is a block diagram showing a construction of an optical disc apparatus according to the eighth embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 16 is a schematic enlarged perspective view showing a convergence grating coupler of an optical head, an SAW transducer, and a portion in which surface acoustic waves have been formed in the eighth embodiment;

FIG. 17 is a characteristic diagram for explaining the principle of the tracking control in the eighth embodiment; and

FIGS. 18A and 18B are schematic side elevational views showing occurring situations of aberrations due to disc substrates having different thicknesses.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Embodiments of the invention will be described hereinbelow on the assumption that thicknesses of disc substrates are set to two kinds of thicknesses.

FIG. 1 is a constructional diagram of an optical disc apparatus in the first embodiment of the invention. FIG. 2 is a plan view showing an arrangement of a main section of the embodiment FIGS. 3A and 3B are perspective views of cartridges of optical discs in the embodiment.

In FIGS. 1 to 3A and 3B, reference numeral 1 denotes a first or second optical disc. Thicknesses of disc substrates of both of the first and second optical discs are different. Reference numeral 2 denotes a cartridge which encloses the optical disc 1 and protects. The cartridge 1 is made of plastics or the like. Reference numeral 3 denotes a first optical head and 5 indicates a second optical head. Each of the optical heads is constructed by a converging optical system comprising: an objective lens; a semiconductor laser, a photo detector; a beam splitter; and the like (all of the above components are not shown). Each of the optical head detects an information signal, a focusing error signal, and a tracking error signal which have been recorded on the optical disc 1 on the basis of an intensity or an intensity distribution of the reflected lights of a laser beam irradiated onto the optical disc 1 and generates a photo detection signal to the outside. An information signal is recorded onto or erased from the optical disc 1 by modulating an intensity of the laser beam. Both of the optical heads have bases to hold the above optical devices and actuators. A reproduction information signal, a focusing error signal, and a tracking error signal which are generated from the photo detector of the first optical head 3 are expressed by S_1 , F_1 , and T_1 , respectively. Similar signals which are generated from the photo detector of the second optical disc 5 are also expressed by S_2 , F_2 , and T_2 , respectively. Reference numeral 4 denotes a first linear motor which is arranged below the optical disc 1 and moves the first optical head 3 in the radial direction of the disc in parallel with the disc surface. Reference numeral 6 denotes a second linear motor which is arranged below the optical disc 1 so as to face the first linear motor 4 and moves the second optical head 5 in a manner similar to the first optical head 3.

As shown in FIG. 2, the second linear motor 6 is extended until the further outside of the outermost peripheral portion of the optical disc 1. Therefore, when the second optical head 5 moves to the outermost side, the optical head 5 is projected from the lower surface of the optical disc. Reference numeral 7 denotes a discrimination hole formed on the surface of the cartridge 2.

The cartridge in the embodiment will now be described with reference to FIGS. 3A and 3B. The discrimination hole 7 is closed in the case where the optical disc 1 enclosed in the cartridge is the first optical disc shown in FIG. 3A and is open in the case where it is the second optical disc shown in FIG. 3B. Reference numeral 23 denotes a slide shutter. Since the optical disc apparatus of the embodiment has two optical heads, two slide shutters are provided. When the cartridges are removed from the optical disc apparatus, the slide shutters are closed to protect the internal discs from dusts.

Reference numeral 8 denotes a light emitting diode (hereinafter, abbreviated to an LED) which is arranged so as to be located over the discrimination hole 7 when the cartridge 2 has been loaded into the optical disc apparatus of the embodiment. Reference numeral 9 denotes a photo diode arranged at a position so as to face the LED 8 through the cartridge 2. The photo diode 9 generates a detection signal to a system controller 22, which will be explained hereinafter. Reference numeral 10 denotes a first selector for selecting either one of the first group of photo detection signals (S_1 , F_1 , and T_1) or the first optical head 3 and the

second group of photo detection signals (S_2 , F_2 , and T_2) of the second optical head **5** and for outputting the selected signals. Reference numeral **11** denotes a tracking control circuit which receives the tracking error signal T_1 or T_2 from among the output signals of the first selector **10** and generates a tracking actuator driving signal to a second selector **12**, which will be explained hereinafter. Further, reference numeral **12** denotes the second selector to select either an actuator of the first optical head **3** or an actuator of the second optical head **5** as a destination to which the tracking actuator driving signal is supplied. Reference numeral **13** denotes a focusing control circuit which receives the focusing error signal F_1 or F_2 from among the signals which are generated from the first selector **10** and generates a focusing actuator driving signal to a third selector **14**, which will be explained hereinafter. Further, reference numeral **14** denotes the third selector for selecting either the actuator of the first optical head **3** or the actuator of the second optical head **5** as a destination to which the focusing actuator driving signal is supplied. Reference numeral **15** denotes a linear motor control circuit which supplies a driving signal to a fourth selector **16**, which will be explained hereinafter, by a control signal which is supplied from the system controller **22**, which will be described hereinafter. Reference numeral **16** denotes the fourth selector to select either the first linear motor **4** or the second linear motor **6** as an output destination of the driving signal supplied from the linear motor control circuit **15**. Reference numeral **17** denotes a spindle control circuit which receives the reproduction information signal S_1 or S_2 and generates a control current to a spindle motor **18**, which will be explained hereinafter. Reference numeral **18** denotes the spindle motor to rotate the optical disc **1**. Reference numeral **19** denotes a signal processing circuit for executing signal processes such as demodulation and/or decoding or the like to the input signal S_1 or S_2 , for converting into an audio signal or the like, or for outputting the information signal to be recorded onto the optical disc **1** to an LD driving circuit **20**, which will be explained hereinafter. Reference numeral **20** denotes the LD driving circuit to supply a driving current for allowing laser beams to be emitted from the semiconductor lasers of both of the optical heads to a fifth selector **21**, which will be explained hereinafter. Reference numeral **21** denotes the fifth selector to switch the output destination of the above driving current to either one of the first and second optical heads **3** and **5** in accordance with a control signal from the system controller **22**, which will be explained hereinafter. The system controller **22** generates the driving current for allowing the LED **8** to emit the light and receives the detection signal from the photo diode **9** and generates control signals to the first to fifth selectors **10**, **12**, **14**, **16**, and **21**. The system controller **22** also generates control signals to the linear motor control circuit **13** and the signal processing circuit **19**. In FIG. 1, switching terminals in the first to fifth selectors **10**, **12**, **14**, **16** and **21** on the first head side are designated by "A" and those on the second head side are designated by "B" in the diagram.

The first optical disc is a CD or an optical disc having a recording density similar to that of the CD and a thickness of the disc substrate is set to d_1 as shown in FIG. 4A. For instance, assuming that the optical disc shown in FIG. 4A is a CD, $d_1=1.2$ mm. The second optical disc is an optical disc which can execute a recording at a higher density than that of the first optical disc and a thickness of the disc substrate assumes d_2 as shown in FIG. 4B. To reduce the aberration of the converged spot due to a tilt error, the thickness d_2 of the second optical disc is designed so as to be smaller than d_1 . For example, $d_2=0.3$ mm.

The first optical head **3** has, for instance, a semiconductor laser of a wavelength of 780 nm and an objective lens or an NA of 0.45, so that the laser beam can be converged to a spot diameter ϕ or about $2.1 \mu\text{m}$. In addition, an optical design of the objective lens has been made so as to correct the aberration by the disc substrate of the thickness d_1 . The second optical head **5** has, for instance, the same semiconductor laser as that of the first optical head and an objective lens of an NA of 0.8, so that the laser beam can be converged until a spot diameter of $1.2 \mu\text{m}$. Moreover, an optical design of the objective lens has been made so as to correct the aberration by the disc substrate of the thickness d_2 .

In FIGS. 4A and 4B, respective focal distances FD and working distances WD are shown.

The operation of the optical disc apparatus of the embodiment constructed as mentioned above will now be described hereinafter.

First, the case where the cartridge **2** enclosing the second optical disc has been loaded into the optical disc apparatus of the embodiment will be described. When the cartridge **2** is loaded, the LED **8** emits the light and the photo diode **9** detects the presence or absence of a transmission light which passes through the discrimination hole **7**. As already described in conjunction with FIGS. 3A and 3B, since the discrimination hole **7** is open in the case of the second optical disc, the photo diode **9** detects the transmission light and generates a detection signal to the controller **22**. The controller **22** determines that the disc in the loaded cartridge **2** is the second optical disc, so that the controller **22** supplies control signals to the first to fifth selectors **10**, **12**, **14**, **16**, and **21** so as to select the terminals B on the second optical head side. Thus, the semiconductor laser of the second optical head **5** is selected as an output destination of the driving current which is supplied from the LD driving circuit **20**. The photo detector of the second optical head **5** is selected as an input destination of the tracking control circuit **11**, focusing control circuit **13**, spindle control circuit **17**, and signal processing circuit **19**. The actuator of the second optical head **5** is selected as an output destination of the actuator driving signals of the tracking control circuit **11** and focusing control circuit **13**. The second linear motor **6** is selected as an output destination of the driving current of the linear motor control circuit **15**.

Therefore, the second optical head **5** irradiates the laser beam and converges onto an information track on the optical disc **1** without an aberration. Simultaneously, the second optical head **5** detects the reflected lights from the disc and generates the information signal S_2 , focusing error signal F_2 , and tracking error signal T_2 . Those signals are supplied through the first selector **10** to the respective circuits. That is, the signal S_2 is supplied to the spindle control circuit **17** and signal processing circuit **19**. The signal F_2 is supplied to the focusing control circuit **13**. The signal T_2 is supplied to the tracking control circuit **11**. The tracking control circuit **11** produces the tracking actuator driving signal in accordance with the signal T_2 and supplies to the actuator of the second optical head **5** through the second selector **12**, thereby eliminating the tracking error. In a manner similar to the above, the focusing control circuit **13** also produces the focusing actuator driving signal in accordance with the signal F_2 and supplies to the actuator of the second optical head **5** through the third selector **14**, thereby eliminating the focusing error. The linear motor control circuit **15** generates the driving current to the linear motor **6** in response to the control signal from the system controller **22**, thereby moving the second optical head **5** in the inner or outer rim direction of the optical disc **1**. The spindle control circuit **17** extracts

a clock component from the information signal S_2 and controls the spindle motor **18**, thereby rotating the optical disc **1** at a constant linear velocity (CLV) or a constant angular velocity (CAV) or the like. The signal processing circuit **19** executes signal processes such as demodulation, decoding, and the like to the information signal S_2 in the reproducing mode and generates to the outside as audio or video signals or the like. On the other hand, the signal processing circuit **19** executes signal processes such as encoding, modulation, and the like to the audio or video signals or the like which have been supplied from the outside in the recording mode and generates to the LD driving circuit **20** as a recording signal. Until the cartridge **2** is loaded, the second optical head **5** records or reproduces the information signal onto/from the second optical disc **1**.

On the other hand, in the case where the cartridge **2** enclosing the first optical disc has been loaded into the optical disc apparatus of the embodiment, since the discrimination hole **7** is closed, the photo diode **9** doesn't detect the transmission light. Therefore, the system controller **22** determines that the disc in the cartridge **2** is the foregoing first optical disc. Thus, the controller **22** generates control signals to the first to fifth selectors **10**, **12**, **14**, **16**, and **21** so as to select the terminals A on the first optical head side. Therefore, the semiconductor laser of the first optical head **3** is selected as an output destination of the driving current which is supplied from the LD driving circuit **20**. The photo detector of the first optical head **3** is selected as an input destination of the tracking control circuit **11**, focusing control circuit **13**, spindle control circuit **17**, and signal processing circuit **19**. The actuator of the first optical head **3** is selected as an output destination of the actuator driving signals of the tracking control circuit **11** and focusing control circuit **13**. The first linear motor **4** is selected as an output destination of the driving current of the linear motor control circuit **17**. Therefore, the first optical head **3** irradiates the laser beam and converges onto the information track on the optical disc **1** without an aberration. Simultaneously, the reflected lights from the disc are detected and generated as the information signal S_1 , focusing error signal F_1 , and tracking error signal T_1 . The above signals are supplied through the first selectors **10** to the respective circuits. That is, the signal S_1 is supplied to the spindle control circuit **17** and signal processing circuit **19**. The signal F_1 is supplied to the focusing control circuit **13**. The signal T_1 is supplied to the tracking error detecting circuit **11**. The subsequent operations are similar to those in the case of the second optical disc mentioned above.

In the case where the objective lens of the second optical head is a lens of a high NA and a short operating distance, it is necessary to set an interval between the second optical head **5** and the surface of the optical disc **1** to be fairly narrower than that in the case of the first optical head **3**. Therefore, while the first optical disc is loaded, the controller **22** controls the second linear motor **6**, thereby moving the second optical head **5** to the outside of the disc surface as shown in FIG. **2**. Due to this, it is possible to prevent that the objective lens of the second optical head **5** collides with the optical disc **1** due to a surface oscillation.

As described above, according to the embodiment, by providing the first optical head **3** and second optical head **5** having convergence optical systems corresponding to the thicknesses of the disc substrate of the first and second optical discs, the signal can be preferably recorded, reproduced, or erased by the optical head suitable for the thickness of each disc substrate. Moreover, by providing the discrimination hole **7** formed on the cartridge **2** and the disc

discriminating means comprising the LED **8** to detect the opening/closure of the discrimination hole **7** and the photo diode **9**, merely by loading the cartridge **2**, each of the optical heads can be automatically accurately selected.

FIG. **5** shows a constructional diagram of an optical disc apparatus according to the second embodiment of the invention. In the diagram, the second embodiment differs from the foregoing first embodiment with respect to a point that a third optical head **30** is arranged in place of the first and second optical heads **3** and **5** and a point that the second, third, and fourth selectors **12**, **14**, and **16** are omitted. That is, the tracking actuator driving current which is generated from the tracking control circuit **11** and the focusing actuator driving current which is generated from the focusing control circuit **13** are directly supplied to the third optical head **30**. The driving current which is generated from the linear motor control circuit **15** is directly supplied to the first linear motor **4**.

Further, FIG. **6** shows a detailed constructional diagram of the third optical head **30** in the second embodiment of the invention. In the diagram, reference numeral **1** denotes the first or second optical disc; **32** a first semiconductor laser as a light source; **33** a first collimating lens for converting a laser beam from the first semiconductor laser **32** into a parallel beam; **34** first beam splitter to divide the beam into two beams; **35** a first mirror to change the direction of the beam; **36** a first objective lens to converge the beam onto the optical disc **1**; **37** a first detecting lens to converge the reflected lights which have been divided by the beam splitter **34**; and **38** a first photo detector to obtain an information reproduction signal, a focusing error signal, and a tracking error signal from the converged reflected lights. The above components **32** to **38** construct a first converging optical system **31**.

Reference numeral **39** denotes a lens holder to hold the first objective lens **36** and a second objective lens **46**, which will be explained hereinafter. Reference numeral **40** denotes an actuator to support the lens holder **39**. The driving currents are supplied from the tracking control circuit **11** and focusing control circuit **13** to the actuator **40**.

Reference numeral **42** denotes a second semiconductor laser as a light source; **43** a second collimating lens to convert a laser beam from the second semiconductor laser **42** into a parallel beam; **44** a second beam splitter to divide the beam into two beams; **45** second mirror to change the direction of the beam; **46** the second objective lens to converge the beam onto the optical disc **1**; **47** a second detecting lens to converge the reflected lights which have been divided by the second beam splitter **44**; and **48** a second photo detector to obtain the information reproduction signal, focusing error signal, and tracking error signal from the converged reflected lights. The above components **42** to **48** construct a second converging optical system **41**. The above first converging optical system **31**, the second converging optical system **41**, and the actuator **40** are mounted on a same base member (not shown) and construct the third optical head **30**. The base member is ordinarily made of aluminum or the like and is attached to the first linear motor **4**.

In a manner similar to the case which has been described in the first embodiment of the invention, for instance, the first objective lens **36** is designed so that $NA=0.45$ and the aberration by the disc substrate of a thickness d_1 is corrected. The second objective lens **46** is designed so that, for instance, $NA=0.8$ and the aberration by the disc substrate of a thickness d_2 is corrected.

The operation of the optical disc apparatus of the embodiment constructed as mentioned above will now be described hereinbelow. First, the case of the second optical disc will be explained. When the cartridge **2** is loaded into the optical disc apparatus of the embodiment, the LED **8** emits the light and the photo diode **9** detects the presence or absence of the transmission light which passes through the discrimination hole **7**. If the transmission light has been detected, the system controller **22** determines that the disc in the loaded cartridge **2** is the second optical disc, so that the controller **22** selects the second converging optical system **41** of the third optical head **30**. That is, the system controller **22** generates control signals to the first and fifth selectors **10** and **21** so as to make the second semiconductor laser **42** and the second photo detector **48** operative. The laser beam emitted from the second semiconductor laser **42** is converted into the parallel beam by the second collimating lens **43**. The parallel beam is converged onto the second optical disc **1** by the second objective lens **46** through the second beam splitter **44** and the second mirror **45**. The laser beam reflected by the disc is again converted into the parallel beam by the second objective lens **46** and is separated from the optical axis by the second beam splitter **44** through the second mirror **45** and is converged onto the second photo detector **48** by the second detecting lens **47**.

The second photo detector **48** produces the information signal, focusing error signal, and tracking error signal from the converged reflected light from the disc and supplies to the first selector **10**. The actuator **40** finely moves the lens holder **39** in the tracking and focusing directions by the driving currents from the tracking control circuit **11** and the focusing control circuit **13**, thereby accurately converging the laser beam onto an information track on the optical disc **1**.

Since the operations of the first linear motor **4**, first selector **10**, tracking control circuit **11**, focusing control circuit **13**, linear motor control circuit **15**, spindle control circuit **17**, spindle motor **18**, signal processing circuit **19**, LD driving circuit **20**, fifth selector **21**, and system controller **22** are substantially the same as the optical disc apparatus of the first embodiment mentioned above, their descriptions are omitted here.

On the other hand, in the case of the first optical disc, since the photo diode **9** doesn't detect the transmission light, the system controller **22** decides that the disc in the loaded cartridge **2** is the first optical disc mentioned above, so that the controller **22** selects the first converging optical system **31** of the third optical head **30**. That is, the system controller **22** generates control signals to the first and fifth selectors **10** and **21** so as to make the first semiconductor laser **32** and the first photo detector **38** operative. The operation of the first converging optical system **31** is substantially the same as that of the second converging optical system **41** mentioned above. Until the cartridge **2** is unloaded, the recording, reproduction, or erasure of the information signal onto/from the first optical disc is executed by the first converging optical system **31**.

As described above, according to the second embodiment, in addition to the effect by the first embodiment, since the first converging optical system **31** and the second converging optical system **41** are mounted on the same base and construct the third optical head **30**, the linear motor can be commonly used as a single part and the number of parts can be reduced.

FIG. 7 shows a constructional diagram of an optical disc apparatus according to the third embodiment of the inven-

tion. In the diagram, the third embodiment differs from the second embodiment with respect to a point that a fourth optical head **50** is arranged in place of the third optical head **30** and a point that the first selector **10** and the fifth selector **21** are omitted. That is, the photo detection signal which is generated from the fourth optical head **50** is directly supplied to the tracking control circuit **11**, focusing control circuit **13**, spindle control circuit **17**, and signal processing circuit **19**. The driving current which is generated from the LD driving circuit **20** is directly supplied to the fourth optical head **50**.

Further, FIG. 8 shows a detailed constructional diagram of the fourth optical head **50** in the third embodiment of the invention. In the diagram, reference numeral **1** denotes the first or second optical disc; **32** the first semiconductor laser as a light source; **33** the first collimating lens to convert the laser beam from the first semiconductor laser **32** into the parallel beam; **34** the first beam splitter to divide the laser beam into two beams; and **35** the first mirror to change the direction of the beam. The first objective lens **36** and the second objective lens **46** are the same as those mentioned in the second embodiment of the invention. The first objective lens **36** is arranged between the first mirror **35** and the optical disc **1**. The second objective lens **46** is arranged between the first beam splitter **34** and the optical disc **1**. Moreover, as mentioned in the foregoing embodiment, the aberration of the first objective lens **36** has been corrected in correspondence to the first optical disc having the disc substrate of the thickness d_1 . The aberration of the second objective lens **46** has been corrected in correspondence to the second optical disc having the disc substrate of the thickness d_2 . Reference numeral **51** denotes a first shutter arranged between the first objective lens **36** and the first mirror **35** and on the optical path which passes through the first objective lens **36**. Reference numeral **52** denotes a second shutter which is arranged between the second objective lens **46** and the first beam splitter **34** and on the optical path which passes through the second objective lens **46**. The first and second shutters **51** and **52** open or close the optical paths by control signals from the system controllers **22**, respectively. Reference numeral **37** denotes the first detecting lens to converge the reflected lights which have been divided by the beam splitter **34**. Reference numeral **38** denotes the first photo detector to obtain the information reproduction signal, focusing error signal, and tracking error signal from the converged reflected light.

Among the foregoing component elements, the first objective lens **36** constructs the first converging optical system mentioned in the second embodiment of the invention together with the first semiconductor laser **32**, the first collimating lens **33**, the first beam splitter **34**, and the first mirror **35**. The second objective lens **46** constructs the second converging optical system together with the first semiconductor laser **32**, the first collimating lens **33**, the first beam splitter **34**, and the first mirror **35** which are commonly used for the first converging optical system. The first converging optical system is mounted onto a common base (not shown) together with the first and second shutters **51** and **52**, thereby constructing the fourth optical head **50**. Since the lens holder **39** and the actuator **40** have the same construction as those in the third optical head **30** in the second embodiment, their descriptions are omitted here. The fourth optical head **50** is attached to the first linear motor **4**.

The operation of the optical disc apparatus in the embodiment with the above construction will now be described hereinbelow. The kind of optical disc is detected in a manner similar to the above. When the system controller **22** deter-

mines that the disc in the loaded cartridge **2** is the second optical disc, the controller **22** generates control signals to the first and second shutters **51** and **52** of the fourth optical head **50**. When the control signals are supplied, the first shutter **51** is closed and the second shutter **52** is open. In the above state, the laser beam emitted from the first semiconductor laser **32** is converted into the parallel beam by the first collimating lens **33** and is divided into the transmission light and the reflected light by the first beam splitter **34**. The transmission light is shut out by the first shutter **51** via the first mirror **35**. Consequently, only the reflected light passes through the second shutter **52** and is converged onto the optical disc **1** by the second objective lens **46**. The light reflected by the optical disc **1** is again converted into the parallel light by the second objective lens **46** and passes through the second shutter **52** and is reflected and separated by the first beam splitter **34** and is converged onto the first photo detector **38** by the first detecting lens **37**. The first photo detector **38** generates the focusing error signal and tracking error signal from the converged reflected light of the disc and reproduces the information signal on the disc. The above operations are executed until the cartridge **2** is unloaded.

Since the operations of the first linear motor **4**, tracking control circuit **11**, focusing control circuit **13**, linear motor control circuit **15**, spindle control circuit **17**, spindle motor **18**, signal processing circuit **19**, LD driving circuit **20**, and system controller **22** are the same as those in the optical disc apparatus of the foregoing first embodiment, their descriptions are omitted here.

On the other hand, if the system controller **22** determines that the disc in the loaded cartridge **2** is the first optical disc, the first shutter **51** is opened and the second shutter **52** is closed. In the above state, in the transmission light and the reflected light by the first beam splitter **34**, the reflected light is shut out by the second shutter **52** and only the transmission light passes through the first shutter **51** and is converged onto the optical disc **1** by the first objective lens **36**. The other operations are executed in a manner similar to those in the case of the second optical disc.

As mentioned above, according to the third embodiment, in addition to the effects by the second embodiment, since the first and second shutters **51** and **52** are provided as light flux selecting means, the semiconductor laser, collimating lens, beam splitter, detecting lens, and photo detector in each of the converging optical system can be commonly used and the size and weight of the optical head can be reduced. Therefore, assuming that a driving force of the linear motor is the same, the improvement of the performance such as reduction of the seeking time and the lie can be realized.

FIGS. **9A** and **9B** show a detailed constructional diagram of an optical head of an optical disc apparatus in the fourth embodiment of the invention. In FIG. **9A**, since the optical disc **1**, first semiconductor laser **32**, first collimating lens **33**, first beam splitter **34**, second objective lens **46**, first detecting lens **37**, and first photo detector **38** are constructed in a manner similar to those in the foregoing fourth optical head **50**, their descriptions are omitted here. Reference numeral **56** denotes a lens holder to hold the second objective lens **46**; **57** an actuator to which the lens holder **56** is attached; **54** a wave front correcting lens attached to a slider **55**, which will be explained hereinafter, so that the optical axis is in parallel with the optical axis of the second objective lens **46**; and **55** the slider which supports the wave front correcting lens **54** and is arranged so as to transverse in the plane which is perpendicular to the light flux between the first beam splitter **34** and the second objective lens **46**, thereby enabling the

wave front correcting lens **54** to be moved in such a plane. Moreover, such a movable range is set to a position (shown by P_1 in the diagram) where the wave front correcting lens **54** is perfectly deviated out of the light flux or a position (shown by P_2 in the diagram) where the optical axis of the slider **55** coincides with the optical axis of the second objective lens **46**. The above-mentioned component elements are attached to a base (not shown) and construct a fifth optical head **53**.

FIG. **9B** is a plan view when the wave front correcting lens **54** and the slider **55** are seen from the direction of the optical axis. In the diagram, the lens S_4 is movable in the directions shown by arrows. The wave front correcting lens **54** has been designed in a manner such that a synthetic optical system with the second objective lens **46** is identical to the foregoing first objective lens. That is, the lens **54** has been designed so as to correct the aberration by the disc substrate of the first optical disc. In the fifth optical head **53**, the second objective lens **46** constructs the second converging optical system mentioned in the second embodiment of the invention together with the first semiconductor laser **32**, first collimating lens **33**, and first beam splitter **34** and can be also regarded such that they construct the first converging optical system by adding the wave front correcting lens **54** to the second converging optical system.

Since a whole construction of the optical disc apparatus in the fourth embodiment is substantially the same as that of the optical disc apparatus of the third embodiment shown in FIG. **7** mentioned above, its description is omitted here.

The operation of the optical disc apparatus in the fourth embodiment with the above construction will now be described hereinbelow with respect to only the fifth optical head **53**. The kind of optical disc is detected in a manner similar to the above. If the system controller **22** determines that the disc in the loaded cartridge **2** is the second optical disc, the controller **22** generates a control signal to the slider **55**. When the control signal is supplied, the slider **55** moves the wave front correcting lens **54** to the position P_1 . The laser beam emitted from the first semiconductor laser **32** is converted into the parallel light by the first collimating lens **33** and is reflected by the first beam splitter **34** and is converged onto the optical disc **1** by the second objective lens **46**. The light reflected by the optical disc **1** is again converted into the parallel light by the second objective lens **46**. The parallel light passes through the first beam splitter **34** and is converged onto the first photo detector **38** by the first detecting lens **37**. The first photo detector **38** generates a photo detection signal in a manner similar to the above. The above operations are executed until the optical disc **1** is unloaded.

On the other hand, if the system controller **22** decides that the disc in the loaded cartridge **2** is the first optical disc, the slider **55** moves the wave front correcting lens **54** to the position P_2 . Thus, the laser beam emitted from the first semiconductor laser **32** passes through the wave front correcting lens **54** and the second objective lens **46** and is converged onto an information track on the optical disc **1** without an aberration. Thus, the operations similar to those in the case of the second optical disc are executed.

As mentioned above, according to the embodiment, in addition to the effects by the second embodiment, since the wave front correcting lens **54** serving as an aberration correcting means is held by the slider **55** and is movably arranged, the objective lens can be commonly used and a total mass which must be moved by the actuator **57** can be reduced. Thus, a burden to the driving force of the actuator can be reduced and a low electric power consumption can be accomplished.

The optical head **50** in the fourth embodiment has the second objective lens **46** corresponding to the optical disc having the disc substrate of the thickness d_2 and, further, corrects the aberration to the optical disc having the disc substrate of the thickness d_1 by the wave front correcting lens **54**. However, an opposite construction can be also used. Namely, the above effect is also derived by a construction such that the first objective lens **36** corresponding to the optical disc of the disc substrate of the thickness d_1 is used in place of the second objective lens **46** and a wave front correcting lens which has been designed so as to correct the aberration due to the disc substrate of the thickness d_2 is provided.

Although the above three embodiments have been described with respect to the case where there are two kinds of thicknesses of the disc substrates, the invention, can be also applied to the case of three or more kinds of thicknesses of the disc substrates. In such a case, the number of optical elements such as objective lenses and the like is increased in accordance with the number of kinds of thicknesses of the disc substrates. With respect to the discriminating means of the optical disc, three or more kinds of optical discs can be discriminated by, for instance, checking a plurality of discrimination holes which are formed in the cartridge. For example, by forming n discriminating holes, 2^n kinds of optical discs can be discriminated.

Further, although the discrimination hole **7** formed on the cartridge **2**, the LED **8**, and the photo diode **9** have been used as disc discriminating means, paints of different reflectances can be also coated onto the surface of the cartridge **2** in place of the discrimination hole or a mechanical switch or the like can be also used in place of the LED and the photo diode.

Further, a difference between thicknesses of the disc substrates can be also directly discriminated by a reflected laser beam from the discs without using the cartridge. For example, in the case of the converging optical system corresponding to the thin disc substrate, a tracking error signal cannot be ordinarily obtained from an optical disc of a thick disc substrate due to a spherical aberration of the converging beam. Consequently, two optical discs having different thicknesses can be discriminated by checking the presence or absence of the tracking error signal. In such a case, there is an excellent effect such that the apparatus is simplified because there is no need to use the detecting means such as LED and photo diode and the like.

The optical head in each of the above-described optical disc apparatuses has been constructed by a conventional optical system using the objective lens made of a quartz glass or the like. An optical head in each of optical disc apparatuses of embodiments, which will be explained hereinlater, differs from the above optical head and is constructed by forming an optical system onto a thin film waveguide.

FIG. **10** is a block diagram showing a construction of an optical disc apparatus according to the fifth embodiment of the invention. Further, FIG. **11** is a schematic perspective view showing a construction of an optical head of the optical disc apparatus in the fifth embodiment of the invention. Since a construction shown in FIG. **10** is substantially the same as that of the optical disc apparatus in the second embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. **5** except that a sixth optical head **60** is used, its description is omitted here. The sixth optical head **60** shown in FIG. **11** will now be described in detail hereinbelow.

In FIG. **11**, reference numeral **1** denotes the same optical disc as that described in the foregoing embodiments. Ref-

erence numeral **200** denotes an information track formed on the optical disc **1**. Reference numeral **61** denotes a substrate formed by LiNbO_3 or the like. The substrate **61** is attached to a head base through a focusing actuator and a tracking actuator and constructs the sixth optical head **60** together with them. Since the focusing actuator, tracking actuator, and head base which have conventionally been well known can be used as those components, their detailed description and the drawings are omitted here. Reference numeral **62** denotes an optical waveguide formed on the substrate **51** by Ti diffusion or the like; **63** a first semiconductor laser coupled to an edge surface of the optical waveguide **62**; and **64** a first waveguide lens arranged on an optical path of the waveguide light which has been emitted from the first semiconductor laser **63** and entered the optical waveguide **61**. For instance, a Fresnel lens formed by an electron beam lithography can be used as a lens **64**. Reference numeral **65** denotes a first converging grating coupler formed on the optical path of the parallel waveguide light. The coupler **65** emits the waveguide light to a position out of the optical waveguide **62** and converges onto the optical disc **1**. The first converging grating coupler **65** is a grating having a chirp (irregular period) by a curve formed on the waveguide by electron beam direct drawing or the like. Reference numeral **66** denotes a first beam splitter which is arranged between the first waveguide lens **64** and the first converging grating coupler **65** and separates the waveguide light which has been returned into the optical waveguide **62** through the first converging grating coupler **65** after it had been reflected by the optical disc **1**. Reference numeral **67** denotes a first waveguide converging lens which is arranged on the optical path of the return waveguide light which has been separated by the first beam splitter **66** and converges the return light. Reference numeral **68** denotes a first photo detector which is coupled to the side surface of the optical waveguide **62** and detects the return waveguide light which has been converged by the first waveguide converging lens **67**.

Similarly, reference numeral **69** denotes a second semiconductor laser coupled to the edge surface of the optical waveguide **62**; **70** a second waveguide lens arranged on the optical path of the waveguide light which has been emitted from the second semiconductor laser **69** and entered the optical waveguide **61**; and **71** a second converging grating coupler formed on the optical path of the parallel waveguide light. The coupler **71** emits the waveguide light to a position out of the optical waveguide **62** and converges onto the optical disc **1**. Reference numeral **72** denotes a second beam splitter which is arranged between the second waveguide lens **70** and the second converging grating coupler **71** and separates the waveguide light which has been returned into the optical waveguide **62** through the second converging grating coupler **71** after it had been reflected by the optical disc **1**. Reference numeral **73** denotes a second waveguide converging lens which is arranged on the optical path of the return waveguide light which has been separated by the second beam splitter **72** and converges the return waveguide light. Reference numeral **74** denotes a second photo detector which is coupled to the side surface of the optical waveguide **62** and detects the return waveguide light converged by the second waveguide converging lens **73**.

A curve chirp grating of the first converging grating coupler **65** has been designed in a manner such that, for instance, $\text{NA}=0.45$ and the emission light can be converged until a diffraction limit and the aberration due to the disc substrate of the thickness d_1 can be corrected. The second converging grating coupler **71** has been designed in a manner such that, for example, $\text{NA}=0.8$ and the aberration due to the disc substrate of the thickness d_2 can be corrected.

The first and second beam splitters **66** and **72** are attached at positions which are deviated so that the reflected light of each beam splitter does not enter the other beam splitter as a stray light.

Such an optical waveguide and a waveguide type device have been described in detail in, for example, Nishihara, Haruna, and Saibara, "Optical Integrated Circuit", Ohm Co., Ltd., 1985, or the like. In the invention, both of the above well-known optical waveguide and waveguide type device can be used in the optical waveguide **62** or the like.

The operation of the optical head in the fifth embodiment with the above construction will now be described hereinbelow.

If the optical disc **1** is the first optical disc, the driving current is supplied to the first semiconductor laser **63**. Then, the laser **63** emits a laser beam from one edge surface of the optical waveguide **62**. The laser beam propagates as a waveguide light. The waveguide light is converted into the parallel light by the first waveguide lens **64**. The parallel light transmits the first beam splitter **66** and subsequently enters the first converging grating coupler **65**. The coupler **65** extracts the parallel light out of the optical waveguide **62** and converges onto the information track **200** on the first optical disc **1**. The reflected light from the disc surface again enters the optical waveguide **62** through the first converging grating coupler **65** and propagates as a return waveguide light in the opposite direction. Further, the return waveguide light is reflected in the direction of the first waveguide converging lens **67** in the first beam splitter **66**. The lens **67** converges the return waveguide light onto the first photo detector **68**. The first photo detector **68** detects the information signal and the servo signals such as focusing error signal, tracking error signal, and the like which have been recorded on the first optical disc **1** on the basis of an intensity and an intensity distribution of the return waveguide light and generates to the outside. By modulating the driving current which is supplied to the first semiconductor laser **63**, the sixth optical head **60** emits the intensity modulated laser beam, thereby recording or erasing the information signal onto/from the first optical disc **1**.

On the other hand, if the optical disc **1** is the second optical disc, the operations similar to those in the case of the foregoing first optical disc are executed by the second semiconductor laser **69**, second waveguide lens **70**, second converging grating coupler **71**, second beam splitter **72**, second waveguide converging lens **73**, and second photo detector **74**.

The substrate **61** is supported from the head base by a focusing actuator and a tracking actuator. The position of the substrate **61** itself is controlled by the foregoing servo signals so that the laser beam is accurately irradiated onto the information track **200** on the disc.

According to the fifth embodiment as mentioned above, by providing the first converging grating coupler **65** which is formed on the optical waveguide **62** and corresponds to the thickness of the disc substrate of the first optical disc and the second converging grating coupler **71** which is formed on the optical waveguide **62** and corresponds to the thickness of the disc substrate of the second optical disc, a desired one of the couplers **65** and **71** can be independently used in accordance with the kind of disc, so that the aberration of the converged spot can be corrected in accordance with the thickness of the disc substrate and the signal can be preferably recorded, reproduced, or erased. Moreover, since the optical waveguide device having the converging grating couplers is used, the size and weight of the optical head can be reduced.

Although the thickness of the disc substrate has been set into two kinds of thicknesses in the fifth embodiment, the invention can be also applied to three or more kinds of thicknesses of disc substrates. In such a case, the number of component elements on the substrate **61** is increased in accordance with the number of thicknesses.

In the sixth optical head **60**, either one of the semiconductor lasers has been allowed to emit the light. However, it is also possible to allow both of the semiconductor lasers to simultaneously emit the lights. In such a case, by designing two converging grating couplers for the optical disc having the same substrate thickness, two tracks on the optical disc **1** can be simultaneously reproduced or recorded. Thus, there is an excellent effect such that the reproducing or recording transfer speed can be doubled.

FIG. **12** is a schematic perspective view showing a construction of an optical head of an optical disc apparatus according to the sixth embodiment of the invention.

In the diagram, the sixth embodiment has substantially the same construction as that of the sixth optical head **60** shown in FIG. **11** except a third beam splitter **81** and a waveguide mirror **82** and the same parts and components as those shown in FIG. **11** are designated by the same reference numerals. That is, an optical head of the sixth embodiment, namely, a seventh optical head **80** is constructed in the following manner. In place of the second semiconductor laser **69** and the second waveguide lens **70** in the sixth optical head **60** shown in FIG. **11**, the third beam splitter **81** is arranged on the optical path between the waveguide lens **64** and the beam splitter **66**. In the two waveguide lights divided by the third beam splitter **81**, the waveguide mirror **82** is arranged in the direction of the waveguide divided in the direction different from the direction of the first beam splitter **66** and the position of the mirror **82** is set to a position where the waveguide light reflected by the waveguide mirror **82** passes through the second beam splitter **72**.

The operation of the seventh optical head **80** with the above construction will now be described hereinbelow.

The driving current is supplied to the first semiconductor laser **63**. The laser **63** emits a laser beam from one edge surface of the optical waveguide **62**. The laser beam propagates as a waveguide light. The waveguide light is converted into the parallel light by the first waveguide lens **64** and is divided into the transmission light and the reflected light by the third beam splitter **81**. The transmission light is transferred to the first converging grating coupler **65** through the first beam splitter **66**. The reflected light is reflected by the waveguide mirror **82** and enters the second converging grating coupler **71** through the second beam splitter **72**. The subsequent operations are executed in a manner similar to those of the sixth optical head **60** in the fifth embodiment of the invention.

According to the sixth embodiment as mentioned above, in addition to the effects by the foregoing fifth embodiment, by dividing the waveguide light emitted from one semiconductor laser into two lights by the third beam splitter **81** and guiding to the respective converging grating couplers, the number of semiconductor lasers which are used can be reduced.

Although the sixth embodiment has been described on the assumption that the number of thicknesses of the disc substrates is set to two kinds of thicknesses, the invention can be also applied to three or more kinds of thicknesses of the disc substrates. Now, assuming that the number of kinds of thicknesses of the disc substrates is equal to N , it is

sufficient to use N converging grating couplers and $(N-1)$ beam splitters for dividing the waveguide light emitted from the semiconductor laser. To equalize all of light quantities of the laser beams which are converged onto the discs, it is preferable to design the beam splitters so as to set division ratios of the light quantities of the beam splitters as follows.

1:N-1
 1:N-2
 1:N-3
 ⋮
 1:1

FIG. 13 is a schematic perspective view showing a construction of an optical head of an optical disc apparatus according to the seventh embodiment of the invention. FIG. 14 is a block diagram showing a construction of the optical disc apparatus.

A construction of the optical head in FIG. 13 will be first described in detail.

In the diagram, since the optical disc 1, information track 200, substrate 61, optical waveguide 62, first semiconductor laser 63 and first waveguide lens 64 are fundamentally identical to the component elements in the seventh optical head 80 shown in FIG. 12, their detailed descriptions are omitted here. Reference numeral 91 denotes an SAW (surface acoustic wave) transducer arranged on the optical waveguide 62 so that a surface acoustic wave generated by the SAW transducer crosses the optical path of the waveguide light emitted from the first waveguide lens 64. The SAW transducer 91 is constructed by a cross finger electrode comprising a piezoelectric transducer of ZnO or the like. Reference numeral 92 indicates a surface acoustic wave generated by the SAW transducer 91; 96 a third converging grating coupler formed on the optical path of the waveguide light which has been diffracted by such a surface acoustic wave 92 and propagates in the first direction; and 97 a fourth converging grating coupler which is likewise formed on the optical path of the waveguide light propagating in the second direction. Each of the couplers 96 and 97 emits the waveguide light to a region out of the optical waveguide 62 and converges onto the optical disc 1. Reference numeral 93 denotes a fourth beam splitter which is arranged between the first waveguide lens 64 and the progressing path of the surface acoustic wave 92 and reflects the waveguide light returned into the optical waveguide 62 through the third or fourth converging grating couplers 96 and 97 after it had been reflected by the optical disc 1. Reference numeral 94 denotes a third waveguide converging lens which is arranged on the optical path of the return light reflected by the fourth beam splitter 93 and converges the return light and 95 indicates a third photo detector which is coupled to the side surface of the optical waveguide 62 and detects the return light converged by the third waveguide converging lens 94.

The above SAW transducer has also been described in detail in the foregoing "Optical Integrated Circuit" or the like and both of the well-known optical waveguide and waveguide type device described in the above literature can be also obviously used.

The operation of the optical head in the seventh embodiment with the above construction will now be described hereinbelow.

The first semiconductor laser 63 emits a laser beam from one edge surface of the optical waveguide 62. The laser

beam propagates as a waveguide light. The waveguide light is converted into the parallel light by the first waveguide lens 64 and transmits through the fourth beam splitter 93. After that, the light transverses the surface acoustic wave 92 generated from the SAW transducer 91. At this time, the propagating direction of the parallel waveguide light is changed by an acoustic optical interaction with the surface acoustic wave 92. Since a deflection angle at this time changes in accordance with a frequency of the surface acoustic wave 92, the waveguide light can be propagated in any one of the directions of the third and fourth converging grating couplers 96 and 97 in accordance with frequencies of high-frequency voltages which are applied to the SAW transducer 91 from the outside (it is now assumed that the frequencies of the high-frequency voltages are set to f_1 and f_2 , respectively). In the case of the first optical disc, therefore, the high-frequency voltage of the frequency f_1 is applied to the SAW transducer 91 from the outside, thereby allowing the parallel waveguide light to enter the third converging grating coupler 96. The third converging grating coupler 96 extracts the parallel waveguide light to a region out of the optical waveguide 62 and converges onto the information track 200 on the first optical disc 1. The reflected light from the disc surface again enters the optical waveguide 62 through the third grating coupler 96 and propagates as a return waveguide light in the opposite direction. The progressing direction of the waveguide light is changed by the surface acoustic wave 92 and, after that, the waveguide light is reflected in the direction of the third waveguide converging lens 94 by the fourth beam splitter 93. The third waveguide converging lens 94 converges the return light to the third photo detector 95. The third photo detector 95 detects the information signal and the servo signals such as focusing error signal, tracking error signal, and the like which have been recorded on the first optical disc 1 on the basis of an intensity and an intensity distribution of the return light and generates to the outside. By modulating the driving current which is supplied to the first semiconductor laser 63, an eighth optical head 90 emits the intensity modulated laser beam, thereby recording or erasing the information signal onto/from the first optical disc 1.

On the other hand, in the case of the second optical disc, the high-frequency voltage of the frequency f_2 is applied to the SAW transducer 91 from the outside, thereby allowing the parallel waveguide light to enter the fourth converging grating coupler 97. The subsequent operations are executed in a manner similar to those in the case of the first optical disc.

The substrate 61 is supported from the head base by a focusing actuator and a tracking actuator (not shown). The position of the substrate 61 itself is controlled by the servo signals so that the laser beam is accurately irradiated onto the information track 200 on the disc.

An optical disc apparatus having the eighth optical head 90 mentioned above will now be described with reference to FIG. 14.

In the diagram, the optical disc 1, cartridge 2, first linear motor 4, discrimination hole 7, LED 8, photo diode 9, tracking control circuit 11, focusing control circuit 13, linear motor control circuit 15, spindle control circuit 17, spindle motor 18, signal processing circuit 19, LD driving circuit 20 and system controller 22 are the same as those in the optical disc apparatus in the third embodiment according to the invention. Reference numeral 90 denotes the eighth optical head which is constructed by the waveguide substrate, focusing actuator, tracking actuator, head base and the like. Reference numeral 85 denotes a constant voltage generating

circuit which receives a control signal from the system controller **22** and generates a predetermined voltage V_i . Reference numeral **86** denotes a V/f converting circuit which receives the voltage V_i from the constant voltage generating circuit **85** and generates a high-frequency signal of a frequency f which is proportional to V_i . The V/f converting circuit **86** generates a high-frequency signal of the frequency f_i when the input voltage $V_i=V_1$ and generates a high frequency signal of the frequency f_2 when $V_i=V_2$. Reference numeral **87** denotes an SAW driving circuit to apply a high-frequency voltage of the same frequency as the frequency f of the high-frequency signal supplied from the V/f converting circuit **86** to the SAW transducer **91** of the eighth optical head **90**.

The operation of the optical disc apparatus in the seventh embodiment with the above construction will now be described hereinbelow.

First, if the cartridge **2** enclosing the second optical disc has been loaded into the optical disc apparatus of the seventh embodiment, the system controller **22** determines that the disc in the loaded cartridge **2** is the second optical disc by the detection signal of the photo diode **9**, so that the controller **22** generates a control signal to the constant voltage generating circuit **85** so as to generate the voltage V_2 . The V/f converting circuit **86** converts the input voltage V_2 into the frequency f_2 , so that the SAW driving circuit **87** applies the high-frequency voltage of the frequency f_2 to the SAW transducer **91** of the eighth optical head **90**. Therefore, in the eighth optical head **90**, the laser beam is irradiated from the second converging grating coupler **97** and is converged without an aberration onto the information track **200** on the second optical disc having the disc substrate of the thickness d_2 . At the same time, the third photo detector **95** of the eighth optical head **90** detects a focusing error signal and a tracking error signal from the reflected light from the optical disc and supplies to the tracking control circuit **11** and the focusing control circuit **13**. Further, the information signal on the disc is supplied to the signal processing circuit **19** and the spindle control circuit **17**.

On the other hand, in the case of the first optical disc, the system controller **22** generates a control signal to the constant voltage generating circuit **85** so as to generate the voltage V_1 . The V/f converting circuit **86** converts the input voltage V_1 into the frequency f_1 , so that the SAW driving circuit **87** applies the high-frequency voltage of the frequency f_1 to the SAW transducer **91** of the eighth optical head **90**. Therefore, in the eighth optical head **90**, a laser beam is emitted from the first converging grating coupler **96** and is converged without an aberration onto the information track **200** on the first optical disc having the disc substrate of the thickness d_1 . The other operations are executed in a manner similar to those in the case of the foregoing second optical disc

According to the embodiment as mentioned above, in addition to the effects of the above sixth embodiment, the number of semiconductor lasers which are necessary in the eighth optical head **90** is only one and each of the converging grating couplers does not simultaneously emit the laser beam, so that an emission power of the semiconductor laser can be efficiently taken out of the converging grating coupler. That is, the optical head having a transfer efficiency better than that of the seventh optical head **80** in the foregoing sixth embodiment can be provided.

Further, by arranging the fourth beam splitter **93** between the waveguide lens **64** and the SAW transducer **91**, the return lights from the two converging grating couplers can be detected by one photo detector.

Although the number of thicknesses of the disc substrates has been set to two kinds of thicknesses in the embodiment, the invention can be also obviously applied to three or more kinds of thicknesses of the disc substrates. In such a case, the number of converging grating couplers is increased in accordance with the number of kinds of thicknesses and the optical paths are switched by the SAW transducer **91** in accordance with the increased number of such couplers.

An optical disc apparatus in the eighth embodiment of the invention will now be described.

FIG. **15** is a block diagram showing a construction of the optical disc apparatus in the eighth embodiment. In the diagram, reference numeral **1** denotes the first or second optical disc; **2** the cartridge; **4** the linear motor; **7** the discrimination hole; **8** the LED; **9** the photo diode; **13** the focusing control circuit; **15** the linear motor control circuit; **17** the spindle control circuit; **18** the spindle motor; **19** the signal processing circuit; **20** the LD driving circuit; **22** the system controller, **85** the constant voltage generating circuit; **86** the V/f converting circuit; and **87** the SAW driving circuit. The above component elements are the same as those in the optical disc apparatus in the seventh embodiment of FIG. **14** and their detailed descriptions are omitted here. Reference numeral **90** denotes an optical head which is substantially the same as the eighth optical head **90** mentioned above except that the optical head in the eighth embodiment does not have a tracking actuator. Therefore, the optical head in FIG. **15** is also referred to as an eighth optical head **90** hereinafter for convenience of explanation. Reference numeral **100** denotes a tracking error detecting circuit which receives a tracking error signal from the third photo detector **95** of the eighth optical head **90** and generates a tracking error voltage V_{TE} to in adder **101**, which will be explained hereinafter. Reference numeral **101** denotes the adder. The voltage V_{TE} which is generated from the tracking error detecting circuit **100** and the voltage V_i which is generated from the constant voltage generating circuit **85** are supplied to the adder **101**, so that the adder generates a voltage V_0 ($V_0=V_{TE}+V_i$) to the V/f converting circuit **86**. The V/f converting circuit **86**, SAW driving circuit **87**, tracking error detecting circuit **100**, and adder **101** construct a tracking control circuit **102**. That is, it is the inventive point of the eighth embodiment that the tracking control is executed by using the SAW transducer **91** of the eighth optical head **90**.

The principle of the tracking control of the eighth embodiment will now be described hereinbelow with reference to the drawings. FIG. **16** is an enlarged schematic perspective view of the converging grating coupler, SAW transducer, and portion where a surface acoustic wave has been formed. The waveguide light which enters the converging grating coupler is oscillated between solid lines and broken lines in accordance with a microchange of the frequency of the surface acoustic wave. Such an oscillation angle is called a deflection angle (shown by θ). Therefore, the emission light from the converging grating coupler is also oscillated and the converged spot moves. Since the deflecting angle θ changes in almost proportional to the frequency of the surface acoustic wave, by changing the frequency in accordance with the tracking error amount, the converged spot can be accurately positioned onto the information track.

The operation of the optical disc apparatus of the embodiment constructed as shown in FIG. **15** will now be described hereinbelow. First, if the disc in the loaded cartridge **2** is the second optical disc, the system controller **22** controls the constant voltage generating circuit **85** so as to set the output voltage V_i into V_2 . The output voltage V_{TE} of the tracking

error detecting circuit **100** has been initialized to "0". The adder **101** adds the voltages V_i and V_{TE} and generates the voltage $V_0 (=V_2)$ to the V/f converting circuit **86**. The V/f converting circuit **86** changes a frequency f_s of an output signal in accordance with the input voltage V_0 . The optical disc apparatus has been designed in a manner such that the signal of a frequency $f_s (=f_1)$ is generated when $V_0=V_1$ and the signal of a frequency $f_s (=f_2)$ is generated when $V_0=V_2$ and the frequency f_s changes in proportion to the input voltage V_0 . Therefore, the V/f converting circuit **86** supplies a high-frequency signal of the frequency f_2 to the SAW driving circuit **87**. The SAW driving circuit **87** applies a high-frequency voltage of the frequency f_2 to the SAW transducer **91** of the eighth optical head **90**. In the eighth optical head **90**, consequently, the laser beam is emitted from the fourth converging grating coupler **97** and is converged without an aberration onto the information track on the second optical disc. At the same time, in the eighth optical head **90**, the reflected light from the disc is detected by the third photo detector **95**. A tracking error signal is supplied to the tracking error detecting circuit **100**. A focusing error signal is supplied to the focusing control circuit **13**. The information signal is supplied to the spindle control circuit **17** and the signal processing circuit **19**. The tracking error detecting circuit **100** produces the tracking error voltage V_{TE} in accordance with a track deviation amount of the converged spot on the information track **200** and supplies to the adder **101**. The adder **101** sends the output voltage $V_0=V_2+V_{TE}$ to the V/f converting circuit **86** as mentioned above. In accordance with the output voltage V_0 , the output signal frequency f_s of the V/f converting circuit **86** is deviated from the frequency f_2 by a value corresponding to the tracking error (assumes d_j). As mentioned above, when the frequency of the driving voltage to the SAW transducer **91** changes, the emitting position of the light from the fourth converging grating coupler **97** changes and the position of the converged spot on the optical disc **1** changes for the track. Therefore, by setting a converting equation between V_0 and f_s of the V/f converting circuit **86** so as to allow the converged spot on the optical disc **1** to approach the track, the tracking error is eliminated. The other operations are executed in a manner similar to those of the optical disc apparatus in the seventh embodiment.

On the other hand, in the case of the first optical disc, the system controller **22** controls the constant voltage generating circuit **85**, thereby setting the output voltage V_i into V_1 . Thus, the V/f converting circuit **86** generates a high-frequency signal of the frequency f_1 to the SAW driving circuit **87** and the SAW driving circuit **87** applies a high-frequency voltage of the frequency f_1 to the SAW transducer **91** of the eighth optical head **90**. Consequently, in the eighth optical head **90**, the laser beam is emitted from the third converging grating coupler **96** and is converged without an aberration onto the information track **200** on the first optical disc. At the same time, the tracking error detecting circuit **100** supplies the tracking error voltage V_{TE} to the adder **101** from the input signal T_1 . The input voltage of the V/f converting circuit **86** is set to $V_0=V_1+V_{TE}$ and the tracking error can be eliminated in a manner similar to the case of the second optical disc.

FIG. 17 is a graph showing the principle of the tracking control of the embodiment and shows the relations among the V_0 and f_s and the deflection angle of the waveguide light in the eighth optical head **90**. As shown in the graph, by varying the V_0 and f_s by only an amount which is proportional to the tracking error signal from V_1 , accordingly, f_1 as a center in the case of the first optical disc or by only an

amount which is proportional to the tracking error signal from V_2 , accordingly, f_2 as a center in the case of the second optical disc, the oscillation angle of the waveguide light can be finely varied. Therefore, by varying the emitting positions of the light beams from the two converging grating couplers, the converged spot can be allowed to trace on the track.

According to the eighth embodiment as mentioned above, in addition to the effects of the foregoing seventh embodiment, the change-over of the waveguide lights which enter the converging grating couplers and the tracking control can be executed by the SAW transducer **91**. Thus, the optical head can be simplified and the number of manufacturing steps can be reduced.

Since the surface acoustic wave **92** is located between the fourth beam splitter **93** and the two converging grating couplers, the return waveguide light from the optical disc **1** is not influenced by the tracking control on the optical path after the surface acoustic wave **92**. Therefore, the converging position on the third photo detector is not moved by the tracking control, so that a deterioration in photo detection signal can be prevented.

In the embodiment, although the SAW transducer has been used as both of the optical path switching means and the optical path deflecting means for tracking control, the SAW transducer can be also provided for the optical head only for the tracking control. For instance, it is also possible to form the SAW transducer for the sixth optical head **60** in the fifth embodiment or the seventh optical head **80** in the sixth embodiment and to execute the tracking control.

We claim:

1. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal by converging a light flux onto/from a recording layer through a transparent disc substrate, comprising:

(a) N optical heads, N being greater than or equal to 2, each comprising:
light emitting means,

objective lenses, whose aberrations have respectively been corrected for said N disc substrates having different thicknesses, each for converging the light flux which is emitted from the light emitting means onto the optical disc, and

a plurality of photo detecting means each for detecting the reflected light from the optical disc;

(b) N optical head moving means which are arranged below the optical disc and move the N optical heads in the radial direction of the optical disc;

(c) disc discriminating means for discriminating the thickness of the disc substrate of the loaded optical disc and for generating a discrimination signal in accordance with the result of the discrimination; and

(d) control means for selecting the optical head having the objective lens in which the occurrence of the aberration due to the disc substrate is smallest in accordance with the discrimination signal,

wherein the selected optical head records, reproduces or erases the information signal onto/from the optical disc.

2. An apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising backward moving means for moving the non-selected optical heads to the outside of the optical disc for a period of time when the optical head which has been selected by the control means is recording, reproducing, or erasing the information signal.

3. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said disc discriminating means comprises:

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- a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc;
 a discrimination hole which is formed on the cartridge and whose opening/closing state differs in correspondence to the thickness of the disc substrate of the optical disc; and
 detecting means for detecting the opening/closing state of the discrimination hole and for generating a discrimination signal.
4. An apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said disc discriminating means comprises:
 a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc;
 a discrimination hole which is formed on the cartridge and whose opening/closing state differs in correspondence to the thickness of the disc substrate of the optical disc; and
 detecting means for detecting the opening/closing state of the discrimination hole and for generating a discretion signal.
5. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein numerical apertures of at least two or more of said N objective lenses differ.
6. An apparatus according to claim 2, wherein numerical apertures of at least two or more of said N objective lenses differ.
7. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal by converging a light flux onto/from a recording layer through a transparent disc substrate, comprising:
 (a) an optical head having N, N being greater than or equal to 2, converging optical systems each comprising:
 light emitting means,
 objective lenses, whose aberrations have respectively been corrected for said N disc substrates having different thicknesses, each for converging the light flux which is emitted from the light emitting means onto the optical disc, and
 a plurality of photo detecting means each for detecting the reflected light from the optical disc;
 (b) optical head moving means which is arranged below the optical disc and moves the optical head in the radial direction of the optical disc;
 (c) disc discriminating means for discriminating the thickness of the disc substrate of the loaded optical disc and for generating a discrimination signal in accordance with the result of the discrimination; and
 (d) control means for allowing the light emitting means, which belongs to the converging optical system in which the occurrence of the aberration due to the disc substrate is smallest in accordance with the discrimination signal, to emit light,
 wherein the selected converging optical system records, reproduces or erases the information signal onto/from the optical disc.
8. An apparatus according to claim 7, wherein said disc discriminating means comprises:
 a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc;
 a discrimination hole which is formed on the cartridge and whose opening/closing state differs in correspondence to the thickness of the disc substrate of the optical disc; and
 detecting means for detecting the opening/closing state of the discrimination hole and for generating a discrimination signal.
9. An apparatus according to claim 7, wherein numerical apertures of at least two or more of said N objective lenses differ.

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10. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal by converging a light flux onto/from a recording layer through a transparent disc substrate, comprising:
 (a) an optical head including:
 light emitting means,
 light flux dividing means which are arranged in the light flux from the emitting means and divide the emitted light flux into N, N being greater than or equal to 2, light fluxes and deflect in different directions,
 N objective lenses, whose aberrations have respectively been corrected for said N disc substrates having different thicknesses, for respectively converging said N light fluxes onto the optical disc,
 light flux selecting means for selecting one of the N light fluxes divided by the light flux dividing means and for allowing said light flux to pass, and
 photo detecting means for detecting the light fluxes reflected by the optical disc;
 (b) optical head moving means which is arranged below the optical disc and moves the optical head in the radial direction of the optical disc;
 (c) disc discriminating means for discriminating the thickness of the disc substrate of the loaded optical disc and for generating a discrimination signal in accordance with the result of the discrimination; and
 (d) control means for generating a control signal to the light flux selecting means in accordance with the discrimination signal and for selecting the light flux which passes through the objective lens in which the occurrence of the aberration due to the disc substrate is smallest,
 wherein the optical head records, reproduces or erases the information signal onto/from the optical disc by the selected light flux.
11. An apparatus according to claim 10, wherein said disc discriminating means comprises:
 a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc;
 a discrimination hole which is formed on the cartridge and whose opening/closing state differs in correspondence to the thickness of the disc substrate of the optical disc; and
 detecting means for detecting the opening/closing state of the discrimination hole and for generating a discrimination signal.
12. An apparatus according to claim 10, wherein numerical apertures of at least two or more of said N objective lenses differ.
13. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal by converging a light flux onto/from a recording layer through a transparent disc substrate, comprising:
 (a) an optical head including:
 an optical waveguide formed on a substrate,
 N light emitting means each for emitting a waveguide light into said optical, waveguide, N being greater than or equal to 2,
 N converging grating couplers, whose aberrations have respectively been corrected for said N disc substrates having different thicknesses, each for emitting the waveguide light supplied from said N light emitting means to the outside of the optical waveguide and for allowing the reflected light from the optical disc to enter, and

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N photo detecting means each for detecting reflected light and for generating an information signal;

(b) optical head moving means which is arranged below the optical disc and moves the optical head in the radial direction of the optical disc;

(c) selecting means for selecting the light emitting means to be allowed to emit the light from among the N emitting means;

(d) disc discriminating means for discriminating the thickness of the disc substrate of the loaded optical disc and for generating a discrimination signal according to the result of the discrimination; and

(e) control means for generating a control signal in accordance with the discrimination signal, for providing said control signal to said selecting means and for allowing the light emitting means for emitting the waveguide light into the converging grating coupler in which the occurrence of the aberration due to the disc substrate is smallest,

wherein the optical head records, reproduces or erases the information signal onto/from the optical disc by the light flux from the selected light emitting means.

14. An apparatus according to claim **13**, wherein said disc discriminating means comprises:

a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc;

a discrimination hole which is formed on the cartridge and whose opening/closing state differs in correspondence to the thickness of the disc substrate of the optical disc; and

detecting means for detecting the opening/closing state of the discrimination hole and for generating a discrimination signal.

15. An apparatus according to claim **13**, wherein numerical apertures of at least two or more of the N converging grating couplers differ.

16. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal by converging a light flux onto/from a recording layer through a transparent disc substrate, comprising:

(a) an optical head including:

an optical waveguide formed on a substrate,

light emitting means for emitting a waveguide light into said optical waveguide,

light flux dividing means for dividing the waveguide light emitted from the light emitting means into N divided waveguide lights, N being greater than or equal to 2,

said N converging grating couplers, whose aberrations have respectively been corrected for said N disc substrates having different thicknesses, each for emitting each of said N divided waveguide lights to the outside of the optical waveguide and for allowing the reflected light from the optical disc to enter, and

N photo detecting means for respectively detecting said reflected lights from the N converging grating couplers and for generating information signals;

(b) optical head moving means which is arranged below the optical disc and moves the optical head in the radial direction of the optical disc;

(c) output switching means for selecting and outputting one of the output signals of said N photo detecting means;

(d) disc discriminating means for discriminating the thickness of the disc substrate of the loaded optical disc and for generating a discrimination signal in accordance with the result of the discrimination; and

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(e) control means for generating a control signal to the output switching means in accordance with the discrimination signal and for selecting the photo detecting means into which the waveguide light enters from the converging grating coupler in which the occurrence of the aberration due to the disc substrate is smallest.

17. An apparatus according to claim **16**, wherein said disc discriminating means comprises:

a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc;

a discrimination hole which is formed on the cartridge and whose opening/closing state differs in correspondence to the thickness of the disc substrate of the optical disc; and

detecting means for detecting the opening/closing state of the discrimination hole and for generating a discrimination signal.

18. An apparatus according to claim **16**, wherein numerical apertures of at least two or more of the N converging grating couplers differ.

19. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal by converging a light flux onto/from a recording layer through a transparent disc substrate, comprising:

(a) an optical head including:

an optical waveguide formed on a substrate,

light emitting means for emitting a waveguide light into said optical waveguide,

optical path switching means which is arranged on an optical path of said waveguide light and switches the propagating direction of the waveguide light in N directions in accordance with a control signal, N being greater than or equal to 2,

N converging grating couplers, whose aberrations have respectively been corrected for said N disc substrates having different thicknesses and which are respectively arranged in said N propagating directions which are switched by said optical path switching means and emit the waveguide light to the outside of the optical waveguide and allow the reflected light from the optical disc to enter, and

photo detecting means for detecting the reflected light and generating an information signal;

(b) optical head moving means which is arranged below the optical disc and moves the optical head in the radial direction of the optical disc;

(c) disc discriminating means for discriminating the thickness of the disc substrate of the loaded optical disc and for generating the discrimination signal in accordance with the result of the discrimination; and

(d) control means for generating a control signal to the optical path switching means in accordance with the discrimination signal and for switching the propagating direction of the waveguide light from the light emitting means to the direction of the converging grating coupler in which the occurrence of the aberration due to the disc substrate is smallest,

wherein the optical head records, reproduces or erases the information signal onto/from the optical disc by the light flux emitted from the selected converging grating coupler.

20. An apparatus according to claim **19**, wherein said optical path switching means combines deflecting means for changing the propagating direction of the waveguide light by a deflection angle according to an input signal, and wherein said apparatus comprises:

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tracking error detecting means for detecting a tracking error amount of a converged spot which has been converged onto the optical disc and for generating a tracking error signal; and

tracking control means for changing the input signal to the deflecting means in accordance with said tracking error signal and for eliminating the tracking error of the converged spot.

21. An apparatus according to claim 19, wherein said disc discriminating means comprises:

a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc;

a discrimination hole which is formed on the cartridge and whose opening/closing state differs in correspondence to the thickness of the disc substrate of the optical disc; and

detecting means for detecting the opening/closing state of the discrimination hole and for generating a discrimination signal.

22. An apparatus according to claim 20, wherein said disc discrimination means comprises:

a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc;

a discrimination hole which is formed on the cartridge and whose opening/closing state differs in correspondence to the thickness of the disc substrate of the optical disc; and

detecting means for detecting the opening/closing state of the discrimination hole and for generating a discrimination signal.

23. An apparatus according to claim 19, wherein numerical apertures of at least two or more of the N converging grating couplers differ.

24. An apparatus according to claim 20, wherein numerical apertures of at least two or more of the N converging grating couplers differ.

25. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from an optical disc having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer by converging a light flux onto said information layer through said transparent substrate, comprising an optical means having one of (a) N (where $N \geq 2$) different numerical apertures, (b) N different focal distances and (c) N different working distances, for converging the light flux on said information layer, wherein said optical disc corresponds to one of N types of optical discs provided with transparent substrates having different thicknesses and said optical converging means converges said light flux by employing one of (a) a larger one of said N numerical apertures, (b) a shorter one of said focal distances and (c) a shorter one of said working distances, with respect to one of said optical discs having a thinner one of said substrates.

26. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from any selected one of N types (where $N \geq 2$) of optical discs having transparent substrates of different thicknesses, each of said N optical discs having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer, by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising:

at least one light emitting means for emitting said light flux;

N converging means having one of (a) different numerical apertures, (b) different focal distances and (c) different working distances and performing aberration correction over a transparent substrate of a respective one of said N optical discs, each of said N converging means

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operating to converge said light flux on the information layer of one of the N optical discs; and

at least one photo detecting means for detecting reflected light from said optical discs,

wherein one of said converging means having (a) a larger one of said numerical apertures, (b) a shorter one of said focal distances and (c) a shorter one of said working distances, is selected for use with one of said N optical discs having a thinner one of said transparent substrates.

27. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 26, wherein each of said N converging means is an objective lens.

28. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 26, wherein each of said N converging means is a grating lens.

29. An optical recording/reproducing system for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from any selected one of N types (where $N \geq 2$) of optical discs having transparent substrates of different thicknesses, each of said N optical discs having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer, by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising:

at least one light emitting means for emitting said light flux;

a single converging means for converging said light flux on said information layer;

at least one optical wave front transforming means, at least one of said at least one optical wave front transforming means being disposed in an optical path connecting a light source, said converging means and one of said N optical discs; and

at least one photo detecting means for detecting reflected light from said one of said N optical discs,

wherein N composite converging, optical systems having one of (a) different numerical apertures, (b) different focal distances and (c) different working distances and each including said converging means and one of said N optical wave front transforming means respectively perform aberration correction over a transparent substrate of a respective one of said N optical discs, and one of said composite converging optical systems having one of (a) a larger one of said numerical apertures, (b) a shorter one of said focal distances and (c) a shorter one of said working distances, is selected for use with one of said N optical discs having a thinner one of said transparent substrates.

30. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 29, wherein said converging means is an objective lens.

31. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus as in claim 29, wherein said converging means is a grating lens.

32. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from any selected one of N types (where $N \geq 2$) of optical discs having transparent substrates of different thicknesses, each of said N optical discs having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer, by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising:

(a) N (where $N \geq 2$) optical heads each including: (i) a light emitting means for emitting a light flux, (ii) a converging means for converging the light flux emitted from said light emitting means onto an information layer of one of said N optical discs loaded in said

apparatus and (iii) at least one photo detecting means for detecting reflected light from said one of said N optical discs;

(b) optical head moving means, adapted to be arranged on one side of an optical disc loaded in said apparatus, for moving said N optical heads in a radial direction of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus; and

(c) control means for selecting, one of said N optical heads,

wherein said converging means of each of said N optical heads have one of (a) respective numerical apertures, (b) respective focal distances and (c) respective working distances and perform aberration correction over transparent substrates of respective ones of said N optical discs, one of said N optical heads provided with one of said converging means having one of (a) a larger one of said numerical apertures, (b) a shorter one of said focal distances and (c) a shorter one of said working distances, is selected for use with one of said N optical discs having a thinner one of said transparent substrates, and said one of said N optical heads selected by said control means performs a recording, reproducing or erasing operation of said information signal on an optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

33. An apparatus according to claim 32, further comprising disc discriminating means for discriminating a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus and for outputting a discrimination signal according to a discrimination result, and wherein said control means selects one of said N optical heads provided with one of said converging means that generates a least aberration due to the transparent substrate of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

34. An apparatus according to claim 33, wherein said discriminating means comprises:

a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc loaded in said apparatus;

said cartridge having a discrimination hole which has an open/closed state characteristic which differs depending on a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus; and

detecting means for detecting the open/closed state characteristic of said discrimination hole.

35. An apparatus according to claim 32, further comprising backward-moving means, operative when the optical head is selected by said control means, for moving ones of the optical heads not selected by said control means to outside of the selected optical disc during a recording, reproducing or erasing operation of said information signal.

36. An apparatus according to claim 32, further comprising a light emission control circuit for controlling intensity of the light flux emitted by said light emitting means; a focus control circuit for controlling a focus position of the light flux converged on the optical disc; a tracking control circuit for controlling a tracking position of the light flux converged on the optical disc; and an optical head movement control circuit for controlling said optical head moving means; at least one of said light emission control circuit, said focus control circuit, said tracking control circuit and said optical head movement control circuit being switched with respect to one of the N optical heads selected by said control means.

37. An apparatus according to claim 32, wherein the transparent substrates of said N optical discs have thicknesses which include at least one of about 0.3 mm and about 1.2 mm and said converging means have numeral apertures which include at least one of about 0.45 and about 0.8.

38. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 32, wherein said converging means is an objective lens.

39. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from any one of N types (where $N \geq 2$) of optical discs having transparent substrates of different thicknesses, each of said N optical discs having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer, by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising:

(a) an optical head provided with N (where $N \geq 2$) optical systems each including (i) light emitting means for emitting said light flux, (ii) a converging means for converging the light flux emitted from said light emitting means onto an information layer of one of said N optical discs loaded in said apparatus and (iii) photo detecting means for detecting reflected light from said one of said N optical discs;

(b) optical head moving means, adapted to be arranged on one side of an optical disc loaded in said apparatus, for moving said optical head in a direction of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus to traverse a recording track thereof; and

(c) control means for causing light emission of said light emitting means in one of said N focus optical systems, wherein said converging means of said N optical systems have one of (a) respective numerical apertures, (b) respective focal distances and (c) respective working distances and perform aberration correction over transparent substrates of respective ones of said N optical discs, one of said N optical systems provided with one of said converging means having one of (a) a larger one of said numerical apertures, (b) a shorter one of said focal distances and (c) a shorter one of said working distances, is selected for use with one of said N optical discs having a thinner one of said transparent substrates, and the one of said focus optical systems having said light emitting means caused to emit light by said control means performs a recording, reproducing or erasing operation of said information signal on an optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

40. An apparatus according to claim 39, further comprising disc discriminating means for discriminating a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus and for outputting a discrimination signal according to a discrimination result, and wherein said control means causes light emission of the light emitting means of one of said focus optical systems having the converging means that generates a least aberration due to the transparent substrate of the loaded optical disc.

41. An apparatus according to claim 40, wherein said discriminating means comprises:

a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc loaded in said apparatus;

said cartridge having a discrimination hole which has an open/closed state characteristic which differs depending on a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus; and

detecting means for detecting the open/closed state characteristic of said discrimination hole.

42. An apparatus according to claim 39, further comprising a light emission control circuit for controlling intensity of the light flux emitted by said light emitting means; a focus control circuit for controlling a focus position of the light flux converged on the optical disc; and a tracking control circuit for controlling a tracking position of the light flux converged on the optical disc; at least one of said light emission control circuit, said focus control circuit and said

tracking control circuit being switched with respect to the selected one of the N optical heads having the focus optical system having said light emitting means caused to emit light by said control means.

43. An apparatus according to claim 39, wherein the transparent substrates of said N optical discs have thicknesses which include at least one of about 0.3 mm and about 1.2 mm and said converging means have numeral apertures which include at least one of about 0.45 and about 0.8.

44. An apparatus according to claim 39, wherein said converging means is an objective lens.

45. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from any of N types (where $N \geq 2$) of optical discs having transparent substrates of different thicknesses, each of said N optical discs having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer, by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising:

- (a) an optical head including (i) a light emitting means for emitting a light flux, (ii) a light flux dividing means arranged in a radiation direction of said light emitting means for dividing the light flux emitted from said light emitting means into N (where $N \geq 2$) light fluxes, (iii) N converging means for converging said N light fluxes onto said information layer of one of said optical discs loaded in said apparatus and (iv) at least one photo detecting means for detecting, reflected light from said one of said optical discs loaded in said apparatus; and
- (b) optical head moving means, adapted to be arranged on one side of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus, for moving said optical head relative to the optical disc loaded in said apparatus to traverse a recording track thereof;

wherein said N converging means have one of (a) respective numerical apertures, (b) respective focal distances and (c) respective working distances and perform aberration correction over transparent substrates of respective ones of said N optical discs, one of said converging means having one of (a) a larger one of said numerical apertures, (b) a shorter one of said focal distances and (c) a shorter one of said working distances, is selected for use with one of said N optical discs having a thinner one of said transparent substrates, and said optical head performs a recording, reproducing or erasing operation of said information signal on said optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

46. An apparatus according to claim 45, further comprising light flux selecting means for selecting and passing one of the N light fluxes divided by said light flux dividing means according to a control signal and control means for outputting said control signal to said light flux selecting means to select the light flux to be passed through one of the N converging means.

47. An apparatus according to claim 46, further comprising disc discriminating means for discriminating a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus and for outputting a discrimination signal according to a discrimination result, and wherein said control means selects one of the light fluxes according to said discrimination signal to be passed through one of the converging means that generates a least aberration due to the transparent substrate of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

48. An apparatus according to claim 47, wherein said discriminating means comprises:

- a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc loaded in said apparatus;

said cartridge having a discrimination hole which has an open/closed state characteristic which differs depending on a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus; and

detecting means for detecting the open/closed state characteristic of said discrimination hole.

49. An apparatus according to claim 45, wherein the transparent substrates of said N optical discs have thicknesses which include at least one of about 0.3 mm and about 1.2 mm and said converging means have numeral apertures which include at least one of about 0.45 and about 0.8.

50. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 45, wherein said converging means is an objective lens.

51. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from any one of N types (where $N \geq 2$) of optical discs having transparent substrates of different thicknesses, each of said N optical discs having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer, by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising:

- (a) an optical head including (i) light emitting means for emitting said light flux, (ii) a converging means for converging said light flux onto said information layer, (iii) N (where $N \geq 2$) optical wave front transforming means, and (iv) at least one photo detecting means for detecting reflected light from the optical disc; and
- (b) optical head moving means, adapted to be arranged on one side of an optical disc loaded in said apparatus, for moving said optical head relative to the optical disc loaded in said apparatus to traverse a recording track thereof;

wherein a plurality of converging optical systems comprising at least one of (i) said converging means and (ii) said N optical wave front transforming means have one of (a) respective numerical apertures, (b) respective focal distances and (c) respective working distances and perform aberration correction over respective transparent substrates of said N optical discs, one of said converging optical systems having one of (a) a larger one of said numerical apertures, (b) a shorter one of said focal distances and (c) a shorter one of said working distances is selected for one of said N optical discs having a thinner one of said transparent substrates, and said selected converging optical system performs a recording, reproducing or erasing operation of said information signal on said optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

52. An apparatus according to claim 51, wherein said optical head further includes holding means for holding said N optical wave front transforming means and for, responsive to a control signal, placing a selected one of said N optical wave front transforming means in an optical path between said light emitting means and said objective lens and control means for outputting said control signal to said holding means to place said selected one of said N optical wave front transforming means in the optical path between said light emitting means and said converging means.

53. An apparatus according to claim 51, further comprising disc discriminating means for discriminating a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus and for outputting a discrimination signal according to a discrimination result, and wherein said control means selects one of the light fluxes according to said discrimination signal to be passed through one of the converging optical systems that generates a least aberration due to the transparent substrate of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

54. An apparatus according to claim 53, wherein said discriminating means comprises:

a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc loaded in said apparatus;

said cartridge having a discrimination hole which has an open/closed state characteristic which differs depending on a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus; and

detecting means for detecting the open/closed state characteristic of said discrimination hole.

55. An apparatus according to claim 51, wherein the transparent substrates of said N optical discs have thicknesses which include at least one of about 0.3 mm and about 1.2 mm and said converging optical systems have disc side numerical apertures which include at least one of about 0.45 and about 0.8.

56. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 51, wherein said converging means is an objective lens.

57. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from any one of N types (where $N \geq 2$) of optical discs having transparent substrates of different thicknesses, each of said optical discs having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer, by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising:

(a) an optical head including (i) a waveguide formed on a substrate, (ii) N (where $N \geq 2$) light emitting means for directing waveguide light into said waveguide, (iii) N converging grating couplers for directing the waveguide light received from said N light emitting means to outside of said waveguide and for receiving reflected light from an optical disc loaded in said apparatus and (iv) N photo detecting means for detecting said reflected light through said converging grating couplers and for outputting the detected light as said information signal;

(b) an optical head moving means, adapted to be arranged on one side of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus, for moving said optical head in a radial direction of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus; and

(c) control means for providing a control signal to select one of said N light emitting means to emit light,

wherein said N converging grating couplers have one of (a) respective numerical apertures, (b) respective focal distances and (c) respective working distances and perform aberration correction over transparent substrates of respective ones of said N optical discs, one of said converging grating couplers having one of (a) a larger one of said numerical apertures, (b) a shorter one of said focal distances and (c) a shorter one of said working distances, is selected for use with one of said N optical discs having a thinner one of said transparent substrates, and the light flux emitted from said selected light emitting means causes said optical head to perform a recording, reproducing or erasing operation of said information signal on said optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

58. An apparatus according to claim 57, further comprising disc discriminating means for discriminating a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus and for outputting a discrimination signal according to a discrimination result, and wherein said control means causes light emission of the light emitting means of one of said converging grating

couplers that generates a least aberration due to the transparent substrate of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

59. An apparatus according to claim 58, wherein said discriminating means comprises:

a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc loaded in said apparatus;

said cartridge having a discrimination hole which has an open/closed state characteristic which differs depending on a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus; and

detecting means for detecting the open/closed state characteristic of said discrimination hole.

60. An apparatus according to claim 57, further comprising a light emission control circuit for controlling intensity of the light flux emitted by said light emitting means, said light emission control circuit being switched with respect to the selected one of the N converging grating couplers.

61. An apparatus according to claim 57, wherein the transparent substrates of said N optical discs have thicknesses which include at least one of about 0.3 mm and about 1.2 mm and said converging grating couplers have numerical apertures which include at least one of about 0.45 and about 0.8.

62. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducibly or erasing an information signal onto/from any one of N types (where $N \geq 2$) of optical discs having transparent substrates of different thicknesses, each of said N optical discs having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer, by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising:

(a) an optical head including (i) a waveguide formed on a substrate, (ii) light emitting means for directing waveguide light into said waveguide, (iii) light flux branching means for branching the waveguide light received from said light emitting means into N (where $N \geq 2$) branch waveguide lights, (iv) N converging grating couplers for directing said N branch waveguide lights to outside of said waveguide and also for receiving reflected light from the optical disc loaded in said apparatus and (v) N photo detecting means for detecting said reflected light through said N converging grating couplers and for outputting the detected light as said information signal;

(b) an optical head moving means, adapted to be arranged on one side of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus, for moving said optical head in a radial direction of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus; and

(c) control means for providing a control signal to select and output one of the output signals of said N photo detecting means,

wherein said N converging grating couplers have one of (a) respective numerical apertures, (b) respective focal distances and (c) respective working distances and perform aberration correction over transparent substrates of respective ones of said N optical discs, one of said converging grating couplers having, one of (a) a larger one of said numerical apertures, (b) a shorter one of said focal distances and (c) a shorter one of said working distances, is selected for use with one of said N optical discs having a thinner one of said transparent substrates, and said optical head performs a recording, reproducing or erasing operation of said information signal on said optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

63. An apparatus according to claim 62, further comprising disc discriminating means for discriminating a type of

said optical disc loaded in said apparatus and for outputting a discrimination signal according to a discrimination result, and wherein said control means selects one of the output signals of said photo detecting means for detecting the reflected light returned through the converging gratings coupler that generates a least aberration due to the transparent substrate of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

64. An apparatus according to claim 63, wherein said discriminating means comprises:

a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc loaded in said apparatus;

said cartridge having a discrimination hole which has an open/closed state characteristic which differs depending on the type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus; and

detecting means for detecting the open/closed state characteristic of said discrimination hole.

65. An apparatus according to claim 62, wherein the transparent substrates of said N optical discs have thicknesses which include at least one of about 0.3 mm and about 1.2 mm and said converging grating couplers have numeral apertures which include at least one of about 0.45 and about 0.8.

66. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from any one of N types (where $N \geq 2$) of optical discs having transparent substrates of different thicknesses, each of said N optical discs having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer, by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising:

(a) an optical head including (i) a waveguide formed on a substrate, (ii) light emitting means for directing waveguide light into said waveguide, (iii) optical path switching means arranged in an optical path of said waveguide light for switching a propagation direction of said waveguide light according to a control signal to N (where $N \geq 2$) propagation directions, (iv) N (where $N \geq 2$) converging grating couplers, arranged in the N propagation directions switched by said optical path switching means, for directing waveguide lights traveling in said N propagation directions to outside of said waveguide and for receiving reflected light from the optical disc loaded in said apparatus and (v) photo detecting means for detecting said reflected light through said converging grating couplers and for outputting the reflected light as said information signal; and

(b) an optical head moving means, adapted to be arranged on one side of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus, for moving said optical head in a radial direction of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus,

wherein said N converging grating couplers have one of (a) respective numerical apertures, (b) respective focal distances and (c) respective working distances and perform aberration correction over transparent substrates of respective ones of said N optical discs, one of said N converging grating couplers having one of (a) a larger one of said numerical apertures, (b) a shorter one of said focal distances and (c) a shorter one of said working distances, is selected for use with one of said N optical discs having a thinner one of said transparent substrates, and said optical head performs a recording, reproducing or erasing operation of said information signal on said optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

67. An apparatus according to claim 66, wherein the transparent substrates of said N optical discs have thick-

nesses which include at least one of about 0.3 mm and about 1.2 mm and said converging grating couplers have numeral apertures which include at least one of about 0.45 and about 0.8.

68. An apparatus according to claim 66, further comprising disc discriminating means for discriminating a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus and for outputting a discrimination signal according to a discrimination result, and control means for outputting said control signal to said optical path switching means in response to said discrimination signal to switch the propagation direction of the waveguide light from the light emitting means to a direction of one of said converging grating couplers that generates a least aberration due to the transparent substrate of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

69. An apparatus according to claim 68, wherein said discriminating means comprises:

a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc loaded in said apparatus;

said cartridge having a discrimination hole which has an open/closed state characteristic which differs depending on the type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus; and

detecting means for detecting the open/closed state characteristic of said discrimination hole.

70. An apparatus according to claim 66, wherein said optical path switching means includes deflecting means for changing the propagation direction of the waveguide light by a deflection angle corresponding to a predetermined input signal; tracking error detecting means for detecting a tracking error quantity of a spot converged on the optical disc and for outputting said tracking error quantity as a tracking error signal; and tracking control means for changing said input signal to said deflection means according to said tracking error signal to remove a tracking error of said converged spot.

71. An apparatus according to claim 66, wherein said optical path switching means is a surface acoustic wave transducer arranged to intersect with the optical path of the waveguide light emitted from said light emitting means.

72. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from an optical disc having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising:

at least one light emitting means for emitting a light flux;

a converging means for converging said light flux on said information layer of one of N (where $N \geq 2$) optical discs loaded in said apparatus and performing aberration correction over respective transparent substrates of said N optical discs having different thicknesses; and

at least one photo detecting means for detecting reflected light from said optical disc loaded in said apparatus through said converging means and for outputting the detected reflected light as an electrical signal,

wherein the thickness of the transparent substrate of the optical disc is discriminated by said electrical signal which is output by said at least one photo detecting means for detecting said reflected light from said optical disc through said converging means.

73. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 72, wherein said converging means is one of an objective lens and a grating lens.

74. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal

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onto/from an optical disc having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising:

at least one light emitting means for emitting a light flux; 5
a single objective lens for converging said light flux on said information layer;

N (where $N \geq 2$) optical wave front transforming elements one of which is arranged in an optical path between said light emitting means and said objective lens; and 10
at least one photo detecting means for detecting reflected light from said optical disc through said objective lens and for outputting the detected reflected light as an electrical signal, 15

wherein composite converging optical systems corresponding to combinations of (i) said objective lens and (ii) said N optical wave front transforming means perform aberration correction over respective transparent substrates of N optical discs having different thicknesses, and the thickness of the transparent substrate of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus is discriminated by said electrical signal. 20

75. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from an optical disc having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising: 25

at least one light emitting means for emitting a light flux; 30

N grating lenses for performing aberration correction over respective transparent substrates of N (where $N \geq 2$) optical discs having different thicknesses to converge said light flux on said information layer of one of said optical discs loaded in said apparatus; and 35

at least one photo detecting means for detecting reflected light from said optical disc loaded in said apparatus through said grating lenses and for outputting the detected reflected light as an electrical signal, 40

wherein the thickness of the transparent substrate of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus is discriminated by said electrical signal.

76. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording, reproducing or erasing an information signal onto/from any one of N types (where $N \geq 2$) of optical discs having transparent substrates of different thicknesses, each of said N optical discs having at least a transparent substrate and an information layer, by converging a light flux on said information layer through said transparent substrate, said apparatus comprising: 45

(a) an optical head including (i) light emitting means for emitting, said light flux, (ii) optical means for converging said light flux onto said information layer, and (iii) at least one photo detecting means for detecting reflected light from the optical disc; and 55

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(b) optical head moving means, adapted to be arranged on one side of an optical disc loaded in said apparatus, for moving said optical head relative to the optical disc loaded in said apparatus to traverse a recording track thereof;

wherein said optical means comprises one of (a) N different numerical apertures, (b) N different focal distances and (c) N different working distances and performs aberration correction over respective transparent substrates of said N optical discs, one of (a) a larger one of said numerical apertures, (b) a shorter one of said focal distances and (c) a shorter one of said working distances is selected for one of said N optical discs having a thinner one of said transparent substrates, and said optical means performs a recording, reproducing or erasing operation of said information signal on said optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

77. An apparatus according to claim 76, further comprising disc discriminating means for discriminating a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus and for outputting a discrimination signal according to a discrimination result, and a control means for selecting the conversed light flux, according to said discrimination signal, that generates a least aberration due to the transparent substrate of the optical disc loaded in said apparatus.

78. An apparatus according to claim 77, wherein said discriminating means comprises:

a cartridge for enclosing the optical disc loaded in said apparatus;

said cartridge having a discrimination hole which has an open/closed state characteristic which differs depending on a type of said optical disc loaded in said apparatus; and

detecting means for detecting the open/closed state characteristic of said discrimination hole.

79. An apparatus according to claim 76, wherein the transparent substrates of said N optical discs have thicknesses which include at least one of about 0.3 mm and about 1.2 mm and said converging optical systems have disc side numeral apertures which include at least one of about 0.45 and about 0.8.

80. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 72, further comprising tracking error detecting means for (i) detecting a tracking error from the electrical signal and (ii) discriminating the thickness of the transparent substrate of the optical disc in accordance with the tracking error.

81. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 80, wherein the converging means comprises an objective lens.

82. An optical recording/reproducing apparatus according to claim 80, wherein the converging means comprises a grating lens.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Page 1 of 2


PATENT NO. : RE36445
DATED : December 14, 1999
INVENTOR(S) : Naoyasu MIYAGAWA, et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent are hereby corrected as shown below:

Figs. 4A and 4B as Amended per the attached sheet.

Signed and Sealed this
Fifteenth Day of May, 2001

Attest:

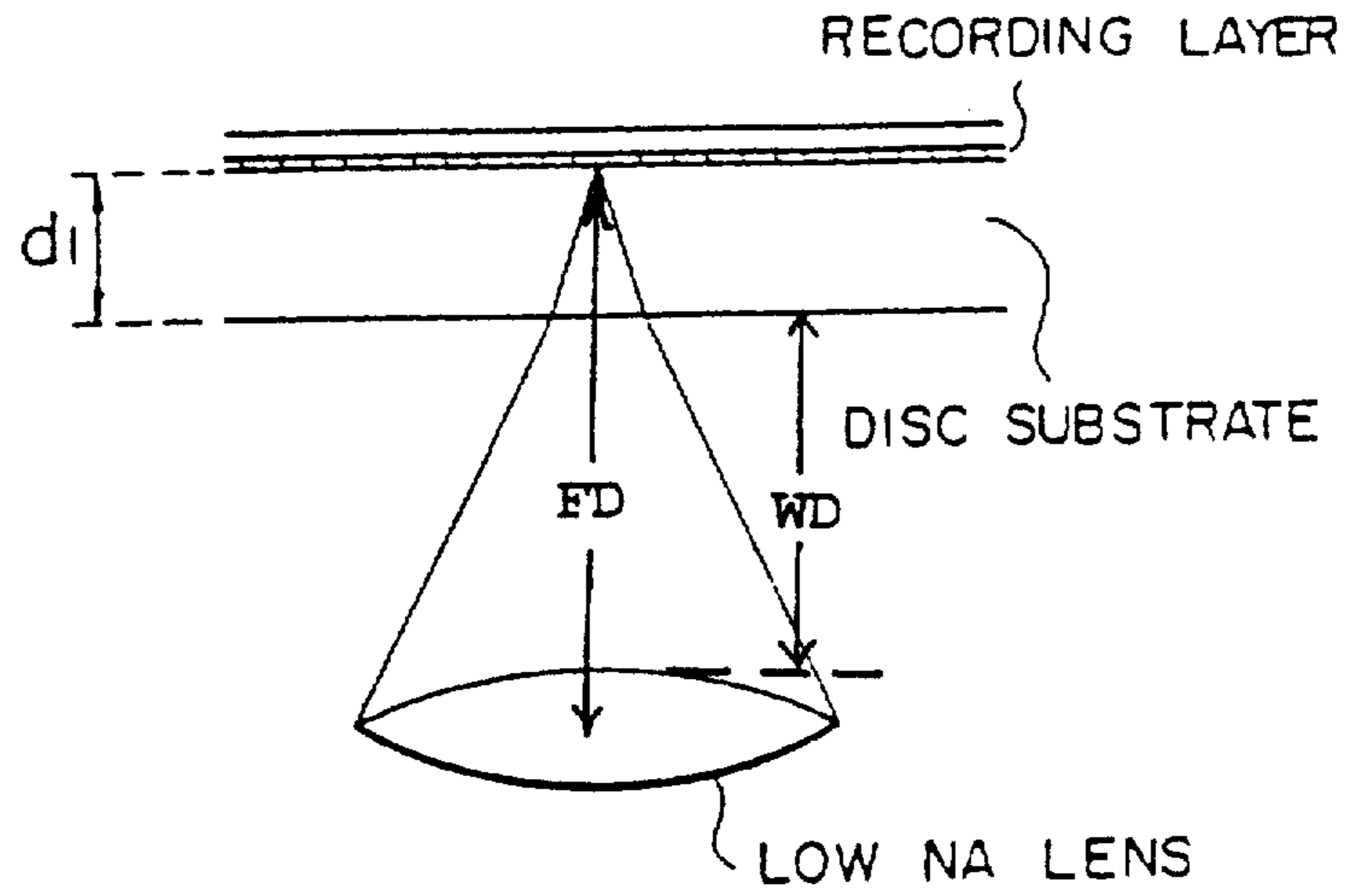


NICHOLAS P. GODICI

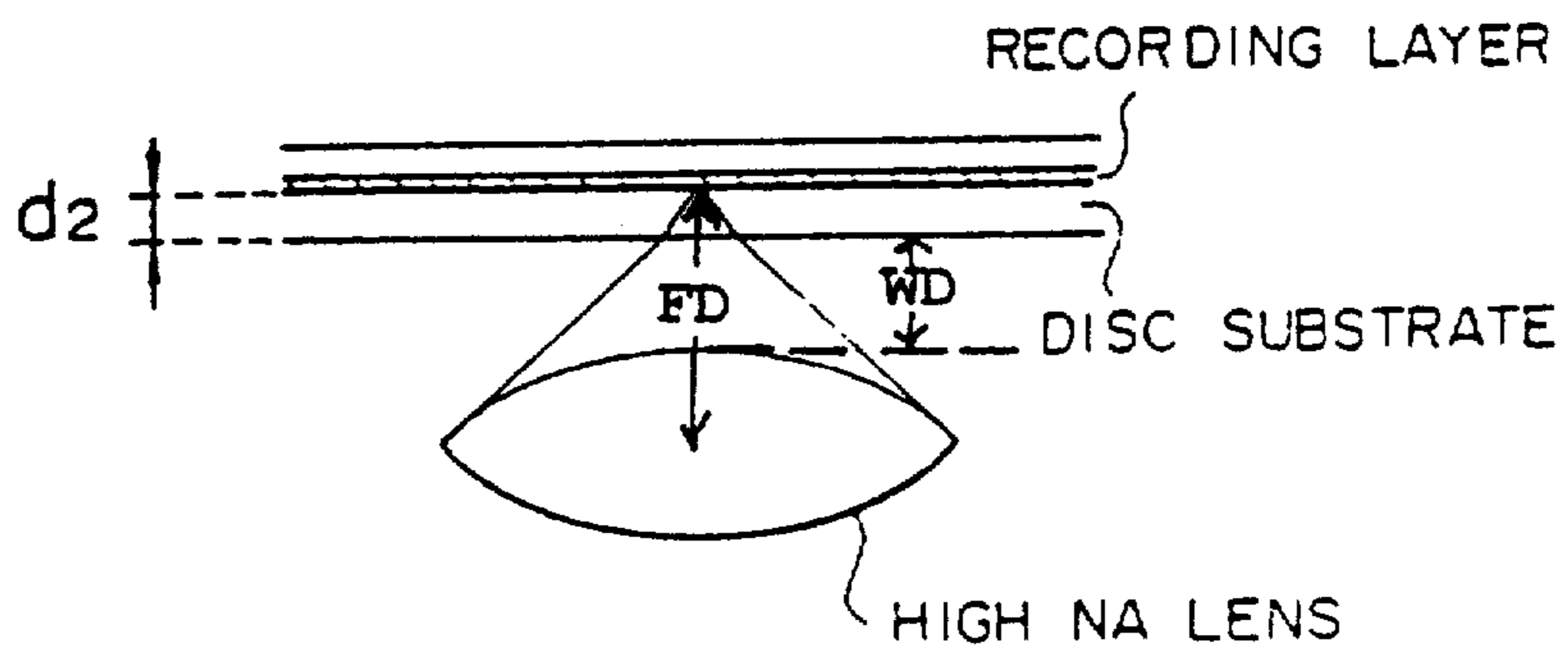
Attesting Officer

Acting Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

AMENDED
FIG. 4A



AMENDED
FIG. 4B



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : RE 36,445
DATED : December 14, 1999
INVENTOR(S) : N. Miyagawa et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 1,

Above line 1, insert the following paragraph:

-- This application is the parent application of the following continuation reissue applications 09/420,603 filed October 19, 1999, 09/609,699 filed November 22, 1999, 09/609,829 filed on November 22, 1999, 09/460,223 filed December 13, 1999, 09/460,222 filed December 13, 1999, 09/460,222 filed December 13, 1999 and 09/460,221 filed December 13, 1999. --

Signed and Sealed this

Eighth Day of February, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink on a dotted background. The signature reads "Jon W. Dudas" in a cursive style.

JON W. DUDAS

Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office