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Information technology — Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm optical disk using +RW format — Capacity: 4,7 Gbytes and 1,46 Gbytes per side

Technologies de l'information — Échange de données sur disque optique de 120 mm et 80 mm en utilisant le format +RW — Capacité: 4,7 Go et 1,46 Go par face

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Contents

Page

Section 1 - General 1

1 Scope 1

2 Conformance 1
2.1 Optical Disk 1
2.2 Generating system 1
2.3 Receiving system 2
2.4 Compatibility statement 2

3 Normative references 2

4 Terms and definitions 2

5 Conventions and notations 4
5.1 Representation of numbers 4
5.2 Names 4

6 List of acronyms 4

7 General description of the optical disk 4

8 General Requirements 5
8.1 Environments 5
8.1.1 Test environment 5
8.1.2 Operating environment 6
8.1.3 Storage environment 6
8.1.4 Transportation 6
8.2 Safety requirements 6
8.3 Flammability 6

9 Reference Drive 6
9.1 Optical system 6
9.2 Optical beam 7
9.3 Read channel 1 8
9.4 Disk clamping 8
9.5 Rotation of the disk 8
9.6 Wobble channel (Read channel 2) 9
9.7 Tracking channel (Read channel 2) 9
9.7.1 Normalized servo transfer function 9
9.7.2 Reference Servo for Axial Tracking 9
9.7.3 Reference Servo for Radial Tracking 10

Section 2 - Dimensional, mechanical and physical characteristics of the disk 12

10 Dimensional characteristics 12
10.1 Reference Planes 12
10.2 Overall dimensions 12
10.3 First transition area 13
10.4 Second transition area 13
10.5 Clamping Zone 13
10.6 Third transition area 13
10.7 Information Zone 13
10.8 Rim area 14
10.9 Remark on tolerances 14

11 Mechanical characteristics 15
11.1 Mass 15

11.2 Moment of inertia 16
11.3 Dynamic imbalance 16
11.4 Axial runout 16
11.5 Radial runout 16

12 Optical characteristics in the Information Zone 16
12.1 Index of refraction 16
12.2 Thickness of the substrate 16
12.3 Reflectivity 17
12.4 Birefringence 17
12.5 Angular deviation 17

Section 3 - Format of information 19

13 Data format 19
13.1 Data Frames 19
13.1.1 Identification Data (ID) 19
13.1.2 ID Error Detection Code (IED) 20
13.1.3 RSV 20
13.1.4 Error Detection Code (EDC) 21
13.2 Scrambled Frames 21
13.3 ECC Blocks 22
13.4 Recording Frames 23
13.5 Modulation and NRZI conversion 24
13.6 Physical Sectors 25
13.7 Layout of a Recording UNit (RUN) 26
13.7.1 Recording Unit position 27
13.8 d.c. component suppression control 27

14 Track format 28
14.1 Track shape 28
14.2 Track path 28
14.3 Track pitch 29
14.4 Track layout 29
14.4.1 ADIP information 29
14.4.2 Physical format information in ADIP 34

Section 4 - Format of the Information Zone 41

15 General description of the Information Zone 41

16 Layout of the Information Zone 41
16.1 Physical Sector Numbers (PSNs) 41

17 Lead-in Zone 42
17.1 Initial Zone 43
17.2 Inner Disk Test Zone 43
17.3 Inner Drive Test Zone 43
17.4 Guard Zone 1 44
17.5 Reserved Zone 1 44
17.6 Reserved Zone 2 44
17.7 Inner Disk Identification Zone 44
17.8 Reserved Zone 3 44
17.9 Reference Code Zone 44
17.10 Buffer Zone 1 44
17.11 Control Data Zone 44
17.11.1 Physical format information 47
17.11.2 Disk manufacturing information 47
17.11.3 Content provider information 47
17.12 Buffer Zone 2 47

18 Data Zone 47

19 Lead-out Zone 48
19.1 Buffer Zone 3 48

19.2 Outer Disk Identification Zone 48
19.3 Guard Zone 2 48
19.4 Reserved Zone 4 48
19.5 Outer Drive Test Zone 49
19.6 Outer Disk Test Zone 49
19.7 Guard Zone 3 49

20 Assignment of Logical Sector Numbers (LSNs) 49

21 Formatting 49
21.1 Pre-formatting 50
21.1.1 Verification 50
21.2 Background formatting 50
21.2.1 Initialization 50
21.2.2 De-icing 50
21.2.3 Finalization 50
21.2.4 Verification (optional) 51
21.3 Sequential recording without formatting 51

22 Disk Control Blocks 51
22.1 General format of Disk Control Blocks 52
22.2 Format of the Formatting DCB (FDCB) 53

Section 5 - Characteristics of the groove 57

23 General 57

24 Method of testing 57
24.1 Environment 57
24.2 Reference Drive 57
24.2.1 Optics and mechanics 57
24.2.2 Read power 57
24.2.3 Read channels 57
24.2.4 Tracking 57
24.3 Definition of signals 58

25 Characteristics of the groove signals 58
25.1 Phase depth 58
25.2 Push-pull signal 58
25.3 Track Cross signal 59
25.4 Normalized wobble signal 59
25.5 Characteristics of the wobble 59

Section 6 - Characteristics of the recording layer 60

26 Method of testing 60
26.1 Environment 60
26.2 Reference Drive 60
26.2.1 Optics and mechanics 60
26.2.2 Read power 60
26.2.3 Read channels 60
26.2.4 Tracking 60
26.2.5 Scanning velocity 60
26.3 Write conditions 61
26.3.1 Write pulse waveform 61
26.3.2 Write power 61
26.4 Measurement conditions 61

27 Characteristics of the recorded signals 61
27.1 Channel bit length 61
27.2 Definition of signals 61
27.2.1 High frequency signals (HF) 61
27.2.2 Modulated amplitude 62
27.2.3 Signal asymmetry 62
27.2.4 Normalized Slicing Level jump 62

27.2.5 Jitter 63
27.2.6 Track Cross signal 63
27.3 Read stability 63

28 Additional testing conditions 63
28.1 Test environment 63
28.1.1 Optics 63
28.2 Definition of signals 64
28.2.1 Modulated amplitude 64
28.2.2 Signal asymmetry 64
28.2.3 Jitter 64
28.2.4 Track Cross signal 64
28.2.5 Differential phase tracking error signal 64
28.2.6 Tangential push-pull signal 65

29 Quality of the recording layer 66
29.1 Defects 66
29.2 Data errors 66

Section 7 - Characteristics of user data 67

30 Method of testing 67
30.1 Environment 67
30.2 Reference Drive 67
30.2.1 Optics and mechanics 67
30.2.2 Read power 67
30.2.3 Read channels 67
30.2.4 Error correction 67
30.2.5 Tracking 68

31 Minimum quality of a Recording Unit 68
31.1 Tracking 68
31.2 User-written data 68

Annex A (normative) 80 mm disk 69
Annex B (normative) Measurement of light reflectivity 72
Annex C (normative) Measurement of birefringence 74
Annex D (normative) Measuring conditions for operation signals 76
Annex E (normative) Measurement of the differential phase tracking error 79
Annex F (normative) The write pulse wave form for testing 83
Annex G (normative) 8-to-16 Modulation 85
Annex H (normative) Optimum Power Control 94
Annex J (normative) Logical to Physical address translation 98
Annex K (normative) Transportation 99
Annex L (normative) Measurement of the groove wobble amplitude 100
Annex M (normative) Defect Management and Physical Formatting 102
Annex N (normative) Values to be Implemented in Existing and Future Specifications 103

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 17341 was prepared by ECMA (as ECMA-337) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

Information technology — Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm optical disk using +RW format — Capacity: 4,7 Gbytes and 1,46 Gbytes per side

Section 1 - General

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the mechanical, physical and optical characteristics of 120 mm rewritable optical disks with capacities of 4,7 Gbytes and 9,4 Gbytes. It specifies the quality of the recorded and unrecorded signals, the format of the data and the recording method, thereby allowing for information interchange by means of such disks. The data can be written, read and overwritten many times using the phase change method. These disks are identified as +RW.

The +RW system also allows 80 mm disks with capacities of 1,46 Gbytes and 2,92 Gbytes. These disks shall have the same characteristics as the 120 mm disks, except for some parameters related to the smaller dimensions. All parameters unique for the 80 mm disks are specified in annex A.

This International Standard specifies

- two related but different Types of this disk (see clause 7),
- the conditions for conformance,
- the environments in which the disk is to be tested, operated and stored,
- the mechanical, physical and dimensional characteristics of the disk, so as to provide mechanical interchange between data processing systems,
- the format of the information on the disk, including the physical disposition of the tracks and sectors, the error correcting codes and the coding method,
- the characteristics of the signals recorded on the disk, thus enabling data processing systems to read the data from the disk.

This International Standard provides for the interchange of disks between optical disk drives. Together with a standard for volume and file structure, it provides for full data interchange between data processing systems.

2 Conformance

2.1 Optical Disk

A claim of conformance with this International Standard shall specify the Type implemented. An optical disk shall be in conformance with this International Standard if it meets all mandatory requirements specified for its Type.

2.2 Generating system

A generating system shall be in conformance with this International Standard if the optical disk it generates is in accordance with 2.1.

2.3 Receiving system

A receiving system shall be in conformance with this International Standard if it is able to handle both Types of optical disk according to 2.1.

2.4 Compatibility statement

A claim of conformance by a Generating or Receiving system with this International Standard shall include a statement listing any other standards supported. This statement shall specify the numbers of the standards, the optical disk types supported (where appropriate) and whether support includes reading only or both reading and writing.

3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 4873:1991, *Information technology — ISO 8-bit code for information interchange — Structure and rules for implementation*

ISO/IEC 16448:2002, *Information technology — 120 mm DVD — Read-only disk*

ISO/IEC 16449:2002, *Information technology — 80 mm DVD — Read-only disk*

ECMA-287:2002, *Safety of electronic equipment*

The efficiency and data reliability of +RW disks can be improved by the use of Background Formatting and Defect Management. An example of such a system is referred to in annex M.

4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

4.1
Channel bit
The elements by which the binary values ZERO and ONE are represented by marks and spaces on the disk.

4.2
Clamping Zone
The annular part of the disk within which the clamping force is applied by the clamping device.

4.3
Digital Sum Value (DSV)
The arithmetic sum obtained from a bit stream by allocating the decimal value +1 to bits set to ONE and the decimal value −1 to bits set to ZERO.

4.4
Disk Reference Plane
A plane defined by the perfectly flat annular surface of an ideal spindle onto which the clamping Zone of the disk is clamped, and which is normal to the axis of rotation.

4.5
Dummy substrate
A layer which may be transparent or not, provided for the mechanical support of the disk and, in some cases, of the recording layer as well.

4.6
Entrance surface
The surface of the disk onto which the optical beam first impinges.

4.7
Field
A subdivision of a sector.

4.8
Groove
A trench-like feature of the disk, applied before the recording of any information, and used to define the track location. The groove is located nearer to the entrance surface than the so-called land in between the grooves. The recording is made in the groove.

4.9
Interleaving
The process of reallocating the physical sequence of units of data so as to render the data more immune to burst errors.

4.10
Mark
A feature of the recording layer which may take the form of an amorphous domain, a pit, or any other type or form that can be sensed by the optical system. The pattern of marks and spaces represents the data on the disk.

4.11
Phase change
A physical effect by which the area of a recording layer irradiated by a laser beam is heated so as to change from an amorphous state to a crystalline state and vice versa.

4.12
Physical sector
The smallest addressable part of a track in the Information Zone of a disk that can be accessed independently of other addressable parts of the Zone.

4.13
Recording layer
A layer of the disk on which data is written during manufacture and / or use.

4.14
Reed-Solomon code (RS)
An error detection and / or correction code.

4.15
Space
A feature of the recording layer which may take the form of an crystalline, a non-pit, or any other type or form that can be sensed by the optical system. The pattern of marks and spaces represents the data on the disk.

4.16
Substrate
A transparent layer of the disk, provided for mechanical support of the recording layer, through which the optical beam accesses the recording layer.

4.17
Track
A 360° turn of a continuous spiral.

4.18
Track pitch
The distance between adjacent track centrelines, measured in a radial direction.

4.19
Wobble
A continuous sinusoidal deviation of the track from the average centreline. Location information is included as phase modulated data in the wobble.

4.20
Zone
An annular area of the disk.

5 Conventions and notations

5.1 Representation of numbers

A measured value is rounded off to the least significant digit of the corresponding specified value. For instance, it implies that a specified value of 1,26 with a positive tolerance of + 0,01 and a negative tolerance of - 0,02 allows a range of measured values from 1,235 to 1,274.

Numbers in decimal notations are represented by the digits 0 to 9.

Numbers in hexadecimal notation are represented by the hexadecimal digits 0 to 9 and A to F in parentheses.

The setting of bits is denoted by ZERO and ONE.

Numbers in binary notations and bit patterns are represented by strings of digits 0 and 1, with the most significant bit shown to the left. In a pattern of n bits, bit b_{n-1} shall be the most significant bit (msb) and bit b_0 shall be the least significant bit (lsb). Bit b_{n-1} shall be recorded first.

Negative values of numbers in binary notation are given as Two's complement.

In each data field, the data is recorded so that the most significant byte (MSB), identified as Byte 0, shall be recorded first and the least significant byte (LSB) last.

In a field of $8n$ bits, bit $b_{(8n-1)}$ shall be the most significant bit (msb) and bit b_0 the least significant bit (lsb). Bit $b_{(8n-1)}$ shall be recorded first.

5.2 Names

The names of entities, e.g. specific tracks, fields, etc., are given with an initial capital.

6 List of acronyms

ADIP	Address in Pre-groove	NRZ	Non Return to Zero
ASM	Asymmetry	NRZI	Non Return to Zero Inverted
BP	Byte Position	NSL	Normalized Slicing Level
BPF	Band Pass Filter	OPC	Optimum Power Control
CAV	Constant Angular Velocity	PAA	Physical Address in ADIP
CLV	Constant Linear Velocity	PBS	Polarizing Beam Splitter
DCB	Disk Control Block	PI	Parity of Inner-code
DCC	d.c. component suppression Control	PLL	Phase Locked Loop
DSV	Digital Sum Value	PSN	Physical Sector Number
ECC	Error Correction Code	PO	Parity of Outer-code
EDC	Error Detection Code	RS	Reed-Solomon code
HF	High Frequency	RSV	Reserved
ID	Identification Data		(in use by specific applications)
IED	ID Error Detection code	RUN	Recording UNit
LPF	Low Pass filter	SPS	Start Position Shift
LSN	Logical Sector Number	SYNC	Synchronization code
lsb	least significant bit		
LSB	Least Significant Byte		
msb	most significant bit		
MSB	Most Significant Byte		

7 General description of the optical disk

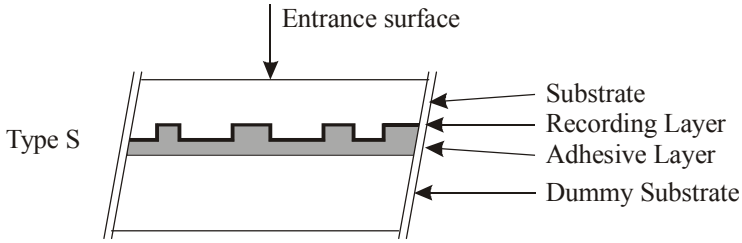
The optical disk that is the subject of this International Standard consists of two substrates bonded together by an adhesive layer, so that the recording layer(s) is (are) on the inside. The centring of the disk is performed on the edge of the centre hole of the assembled disk on the side currently accessed. Clamping is performed in the Clamping Zone. This International Standard provides for two Types of such disks.

Type S consists of a substrate, a single recording layer and a dummy substrate. The recording layer can be accessed from one side only. The nominal capacity is 4,7 Gbytes for the 120 mm sized disk and 1,46 Gbytes for the 80 mm sized disk.

Type D consists of two substrates and two recording layers. From each side of the disk only one of the recording layers can be accessed. The nominal capacity is 9,4 Gbytes for the 120 mm sized disk and 2,92 Gbytes for the 80 mm sized disk.

Data can be written onto the disk as marks in the form of amorphous spots in the crystalline recording layer and can be overwritten with a focused optical beam, using the phase change effect between amorphous and crystalline states. The data can be read with a focused optical beam, using the phase change effect as the difference in the reflectivity between amorphous and crystalline states. The beam accesses the recording layer through a transparent substrate of the disk.

Figure 1 shows schematically the two Types.



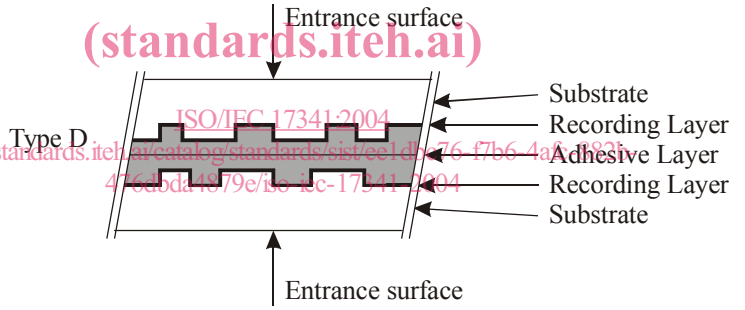


Figure 1 - Types of +RW disk

8 General Requirements

8.1 Environments

8.1.1 Test environment

In the test environment, the air immediately surrounding the disk shall have the following properties:

Temperature	: 23 °C ± 2 °C
Relative humidity	: 45 % to 55 %
Atmospheric pressure	: 60 kPa to 106 kPa

No condensation on the optical disk shall occur. Before testing, the optical disk shall be conditioned in this environment for 48 h minimum. It is recommended that, before testing, the entrance surface of the optical disk shall be cleaned according to the instructions of the manufacturer of the disk.

Unless otherwise stated, all tests and measurements shall be made in this test environment.

8.1.2 Operating environment

This International Standard requires that a disk which meets all requirements of this International Standard in the specified test environment shall provide data interchange over the specified ranges of environmental parameters in the operating environment.

The operating environment is the environment where the air immediately surrounding the disk has the following properties:

temperature	: 5 °C to 55 °C
relative humidity	: 3 % to 85 %
absolute humidity	: 1 g/m^3 to 30 g/m^3
atmospheric pressure	: 60 kPa to 106 kPa
temperature gradient	: 10 °C/h max.
relative humidity gradient	: 10 %/h max.

No condensation on the optical disk shall occur. If an optical disk has been exposed to conditions outside those specified in this clause, it shall be acclimatized in an allowed operating environment for at least 2 h before use.

8.1.3 Storage environment

The storage environment is defined as an environment where the air immediately surrounding the disk shall have the following properties:

temperature	: -10 °C to 55 °C
relative humidity	: 3 % to 90 %
absolute humidity	: 1 g/m^3 to 30 g/m^3
atmospheric pressure	: 60 kPa to 106 kPa
temperature gradient	: 15 °C/h max.
relative humidity gradient	: 10 %/h max.

No condensation on the optical disk shall occur.

8.1.4 Transportation

This International Standard does not specify requirements for transportation; guidance is given in annex K.

8.2 Safety requirements

The disk shall satisfy the safety requirements of Standard ECMA-287, when used in the intended manner or in any foreseeable use in an information processing system.

8.3 Flammability

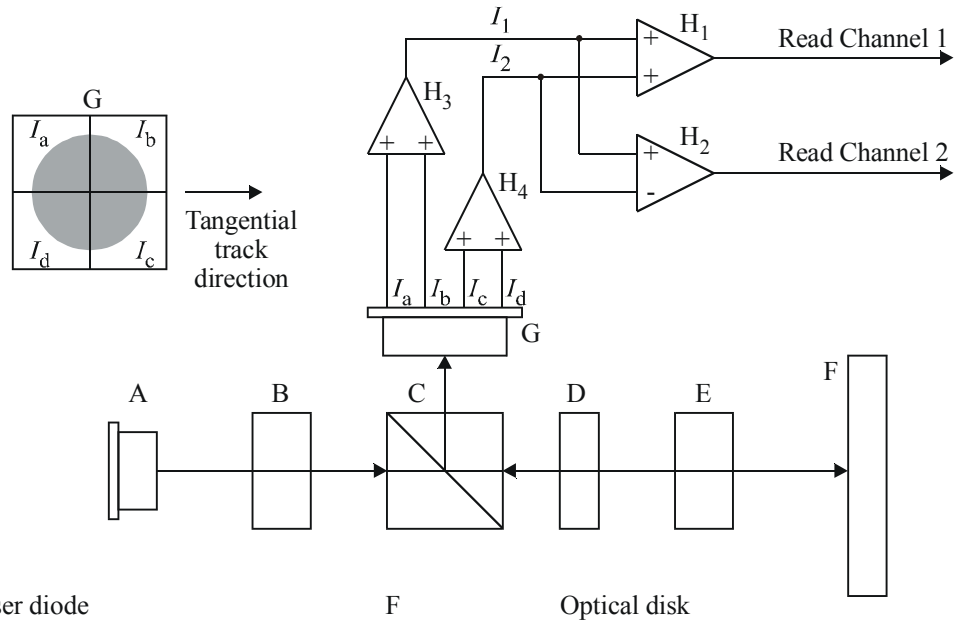
The disk and its components shall be made from materials that comply with the flammability class for HB materials, or better, as specified in Standard ECMA-287.

9 Reference Drive

The Reference Drive shall be used for the measurement of optical parameters for conformance with the requirements of this International Standard. The critical components of this device have the characteristics specified in this clause.

9.1 Optical system

The basic set-up of the optical system of the Reference Drive used for measuring the (over)write and read parameters is shown in figure 2. Different components and locations of components are permitted, provided that the performance remains the same as that of the set-up in figure 2. The optical system shall be such that the detected light reflected from the entrance surface of the disk is minimized so as not to influence the accuracy of the measurements.



A	Laser diode	F	Optical disk
B	Collimator lens	G	4 quadrant photo detector
C	Polarizing beam splitter	H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4	d.c. coupled amplifiers
D	Quarter-wave plate	I_a, I_b, I_c, I_d	Output currents from photo detector G
E	Objective lens	I_1, I_2	Summed output currents of H_3, H_4

Figure 2 - Optical system of the Reference Drive

The combination of polarizing beam splitter C and a quarter-wave plate D shall separate the entrance optical beam from a laser diode A and the reflected optical beam from an optical disk F. The beam splitter C shall have a p-s intensity reflectance ratio of at least 100.

9.2 Optical beam

The focused optical beam used for writing and reading data shall have the following properties:

a) Wavelength (λ) $655\ \text{nm}^{+10\ \text{nm}}_{-5\ \text{nm}}$

b) Numerical aperture of the objective lens (NA) 0,65 ± 0,01

c) The objective lens shall be compensated for spherical aberrations caused by a parallel substrate with nominal thickness (0,6 mm) and nominal refractive index (1,55).

d) Wave front aberration 0,033 × λ rms max.

e) Light intensity at the rim of the pupil of the objective lens: 35 % to 50 % of the maximum intensity in the radial direction and 45 % to 60 % in the tangential direction.

f) Polarization: Circularly polarized light

g) Read power (average): 0,7 mW ± 0,1 mW (d.c. or HF modulated with a frequency >300 MHz)

h) Write power and pulse width: see annex F

i) Relative Intensity Noise (RIN)* of laser diode: -134 dB/Hz max.

*RIN (dB/Hz) = 10 log [(a.c. light power density / Hz) / d.c. light power]