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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 (Recording speed up to 4X)

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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 (Vitesse d'enregistrement inférieure ou égale à 4X)

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Foreword

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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 International (as ECMA-337) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 23, *Optical disk cartridges for information exchange* in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 17341:2004) which has been technically revised.

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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 (Recording speed up to 4X)

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 GB and 9,4 GB. 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 GB and 2,92 GB. 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.

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This International Standard specifies:

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- 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; and
- 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.

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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, *Safety of Electronic Equipment (2002)*

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 L.

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4 Terms and definitions

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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

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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

NOTE The groove is located nearer to the entrance surface than the so-called land in between the grooves. The recording is made on 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

NOTE 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

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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

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4.13
recording layer
a layer of the disk on which data is written during manufacture and/or use

4.14
Reed-Solomon (RS) code
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

NOTE 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

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4.19
wobble
a continuous sinusoidal deviation of the track from the average centreline

NOTE 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.

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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.

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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

a.c.	alternating current
ADIP	Address in Pre-groove
ASM	Asymmetry
BP	Byte Position
BPF	Band Pass Filter
CAV	Constant Angular Velocity
CLD	Constant Linear Density
CLV	Constant Linear Velocity
d.c.	direct current
DCB	Disk Control Block
DCC	d.c. Component suppression Control
DSV	Digital Sum Value
ECC	Error Correction Code
EDC	Error Detection Code
EI	Extended Information
FDCB	Formatting DCB

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HF	High Frequency
ID	Identification Data
IED	ID Error Detection code
LPF	Low Pass filter
LSN	Logical Sector Number
lsb	Least Significant Bit
LSB	Least Significant Byte
msb	Most Significant Bit
MSB	Most Significant Byte
NA	Numerical Aperture
NRZ	Non Return to Zero
NRZI	Non Return to Zero Inverted
NSL	Normalized Slicing Level
OPC	Optimum Power Control
PAA	Physical Address in ADIP
PBS	Polarizing Beam Splitter
PI	Parity of Inner-code
PLL	Phase Locked Loop
PP	Push-Pull
pp	peak-to-peak
PSN	Physical Sector Number
PO	Parity of Outer-code
RIN	Relative Intensity Noise
RS	Reed-Solomon code
RSV	Reserved (in use by specific applications)
RUN	Recording UNit
SNR	Signal to Noise Ration
SPS	Start Position Shift
SYNC	Synchronization code

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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 capacity is 4,7 GB for the 120 mm sized disk and 1,46 GB 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 capacity is 9,4 GB for the 120 mm sized disk and 2,92 GB 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.

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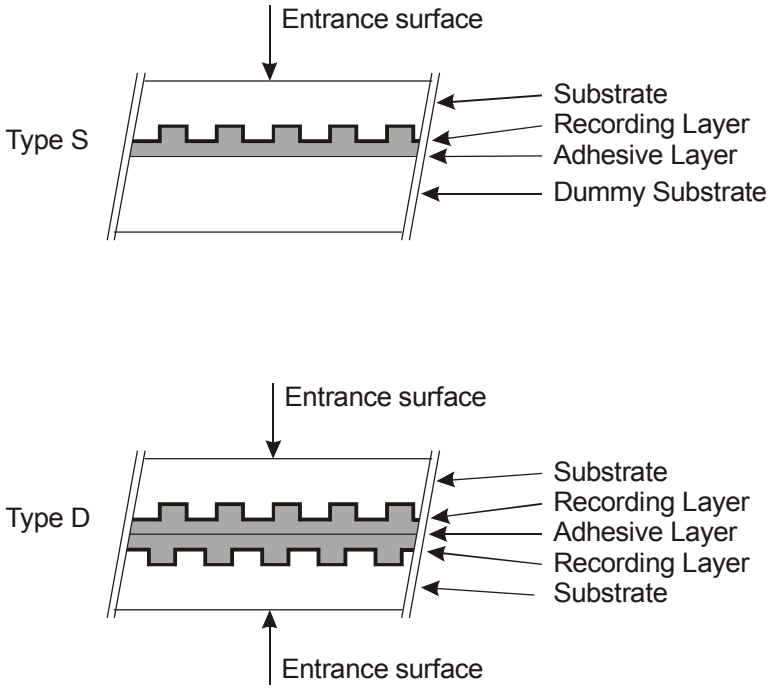

Figure 1 — Types of +RW disk

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8 General Requirements

8.1 Environments

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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 disk shall occur. Before testing, the disk shall be conditioned in this environment for 48 h minimum. It is recommended that, before testing, the entrance surface of the 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 shall have 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.

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No condensation on the disk shall occur. If the 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 the 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 disk shall occur.

8.1.4 Transportation

This International Standard does not specify requirements for transportation; guidance is given in Annex J.

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

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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.

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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.

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