
**Information technology — Data
interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm
Optical Disk using +R format — Capacity:
4,7 and 1,46 Gbytes per side (recording
speed up to 8X)**

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*Technologies de l'information — Échange de données sur disques
optiques de 120 mm et 80 mm en utilisant le format +R — Capacité:
4,7 Go et 1,46 Go par face (vitesse d'enregistrement inférieure ou
égale à 8X)*

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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.....	2
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 Abbreviations and acronyms	5
7 General description of the optical disk	5
8 General Requirements.....	6
8.1 Environments	6
8.1.1 Test environment.....	6
8.1.2 Operating environment	7
8.1.3 Storage environment.....	7
8.1.4 Transportation.....	7
8.2 Safety requirements	7
8.3 Flammability	7
9 Reference Drive.....	7
9.1 Optical system	8
9.2 Optical beam	8
9.3 Read channel 1.....	9
9.4 Disk clamping.....	9
9.5 Rotation of the disk	10
9.6 Wobble channel (Read channel 2)	10
9.7 Tracking channel (Read channel 2)	10
9.7.1 Normalized servo transfer function	10
9.7.2 Reference Servo for Axial Tracking	10
9.7.3 Reference Servo for Radial Tracking.....	11
Section 2 - Dimensional, mechanical and physical characteristics of the disk	13
10 Dimensional characteristics	13
10.1 Reference Planes	13
10.2 Overall dimensions.....	13
10.3 First transition area	14
10.4 Second transition area	14
10.5 Clamping Zone	14
10.6 Third transition area	14
10.7 Information Zone.....	15
10.8 Rim Area	15
10.9 Remark on tolerances	15
11 Mechanical characteristics	17
11.1 Mass	17

11.2	Moment of inertia	17
11.3	Dynamic imbalance.....	17
11.4	Axial runout	17
11.4.1	Tracking requirements for all disks	17
11.4.2	Additional tracking requirements for high-speed disks	17
11.5	Radial runout	17
11.5.1	Tracking requirements for all disks	17
11.5.2	Additional tracking requirements for high-speed disks	18
12	Optical characteristics in the Information Zone	18
12.1	Index of refraction.....	18
12.2	Thickness of the substrate.....	18
12.3	Reflectivity	19
12.4	Birefringence	19
12.5	Angular deviation.....	19
Section 3 - Format of information.....		21
13	Data format	21
13.1	Data Frames.....	21
13.1.1	Identification Data (ID)	22
13.1.2	ID Error Detection Code (IED)	22
13.1.3	RSV	23
13.1.4	Error Detection Code (EDC).....	23
13.2	Scrambled Frames	23
13.3	ECC Blocks	24
13.4	Recording Frames.....	25
13.5	Modulation and NRZI conversion.....	26
13.6	Physical Sectors	27
13.7	Layout of a Recording UNIT (RUN).....	28
13.7.1	Recording Unit position	29
13.8	d.c. component suppression control.....	29
14	Track format.....	30
14.1	Track shape	30
14.2	Track path	30
14.3	Track pitch	31
14.4	Track layout	31
14.4.1	ADIP information.....	31
14.4.2	Physical format information in ADIP	36
Section 4 - Format of the Information Zone		53
15	General description of the Information Zone	53
16	Layout of the Information Zone of a Single-session disk.....	53
16.1	Physical Sector Numbers (PSNs).....	53
17	Inner Drive Area	54
17.1	Initial Zone	55
17.2	Inner Disk Test Zone.....	55
17.3	Count Zone Run-in.....	55
17.4	Inner Disk Count Zone.....	55
17.5	Inner Disk Administration Zone.....	56
17.6	Table of Contents (TOC) Zone	56
17.6.1	Table of Contents Blocks	57
17.6.2	Recorded Area Indicators	59
18	Lead-in Zone	59
18.1	Guard Zone 1	60
18.2	Reserved Zone 1	60
18.3	Reserved Zone 2	60
18.4	Inner Disk Identification Zone.....	60
18.5	Reserved Zone 3	60

18.6	Reference Code Zone	61
18.7	Buffer Zone 1	61
18.8	Control Data Zone	61
18.8.1	Physical format information	61
18.8.2	Disk manufacturing information	63
18.8.3	Content provider information	63
18.9	Buffer Zone 2	63
19	Data Zone	63
20	Lead-out Zone	63
20.1	Buffer Zone 3	63
20.2	Outer Disk Identification Zone	64
20.3	Guard Zone 2	64
21	Outer Drive Area	64
21.1	Outer Disk Administration Zone	64
21.2	Outer Disk Count Zone	64
21.3	Outer Disk Test Zone	65
21.4	Guard Zone 3	65
22	Multi-session Layout	65
22.1	Intro	66
22.1.1	Buffer Zone A	67
22.1.2	Inner Session Identification Zone	67
22.1.3	Session Control Data Zone	67
22.1.4	Buffer Zone B	67
22.2	Data Zone	67
22.3	Closure	67
22.3.1	Buffer Zone C	67
22.3.2	Outer Session Identification Zone	67
23	Sequential recording in Fragments	67
23.1	Opening a Session	68
23.1.1	Incomplete Fragment	68
23.1.2	Reserved Fragments	68
23.1.3	Recording User Data in Fragments	69
23.1.4	Closing a Fragment	69
23.2	Closing a Session	70
23.2.1	Lead-in/Intro Zone	70
23.2.2	Closure Zone	70
23.3	Finalizing the disk	71
24	Assignment of Logical Sector Numbers (LSNs)	71
25	Disk Control Blocks	71
25.1	General format of Disk Control Blocks	71
25.2	Format of the Session DCB (SDCB)	73
25.2.1	Session Items	75
Section 5 - Characteristics of the groove		77
26	General	77
27	Method of testing	77
27.1	Environment	77
27.2	Reference Drive	77
27.2.1	Optics and mechanics	77
27.2.2	Read power	77
27.2.3	Read channels	77
27.2.4	Tracking	77
27.3	Definition of signals	78
28	Characteristics of the groove signals	78
28.1	Phase depth	78

28.2	Push-pull signal	78
28.3	Track Cross signal	79
28.4	Normalized wobble signal	79
28.5	Characteristics of the wobble	79
Section 6 - Characteristics of the recording layer		80
29	Method of testing	80
29.1	Environment	80
29.2	Reference Drive	80
29.2.1	Optics and mechanics	80
29.2.2	Read power	80
29.2.3	Read channels	80
29.2.4	Tracking	80
29.2.5	Scanning velocity.....	81
29.3	Write conditions	81
29.3.1	Write pulse waveform	81
29.3.2	Write power.....	81
29.3.3	Write power dependency on wavelength	82
29.3.4	Write power window	82
29.4	Measurement conditions	83
30	Characteristics of the recorded signals	83
30.1	Channel bit length.....	83
30.2	Definition of signals	83
30.2.1	High frequency signals (HF)	83
30.2.2	Modulated amplitude	84
30.2.3	Signal asymmetry	84
30.2.4	Normalized Slicing Level jump	84
30.2.5	Jitter.....	84
30.2.6	Track Cross signal	85
30.3	Read stability	85
31	Additional testing conditions.....	85
31.1	Test environment	85
31.1.1	Optics	85
31.2	Definition of signals	85
31.2.1	Modulated amplitude	85
31.2.2	Signal asymmetry	86
31.2.3	Jitter.....	86
31.2.4	Track Cross signal	86
31.2.5	Differential phase tracking error signal	86
31.2.6	Tangential push-pull signal.....	87
32	Quality of the recording layer	88
32.1	Defects	88
32.2	Data errors	88
Section 7 - Characteristics of user data		89
33	Method of testing	89
33.1	Environment	89
33.2	Reference Drive	89
33.2.1	Optics and mechanics	89
33.2.2	Read power	89
33.2.3	Read channels	89
33.2.4	Error correction	89
33.2.5	Tracking	90
34	Minimum quality of a Recording Unit	90
34.1	Tracking	90
34.2	User-written data.....	90

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 ISO/IEC 17344:2005
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bf9c4eb2-1ae6-449f-a75a-a97092bbb541/iso-iec-17344-2005>

Annex A (normative) 80 mm +R disk	91
Annex B (normative) Measurement of light reflectivity	94
Annex C (normative) Measurement of birefringence	96
Annex D (normative) Measuring conditions for operation signals	99
Annex E (normative) Measurement of the differential phase tracking error	102
Annex F (normative) The write pulse wave form for testing	106
Annex G (normative) 8-to-16 Modulation	113
Annex H (normative) Optimum Power Control and Recording Conditions	121
Annex I (informative) Light fastness of the disk	124
Annex J (informative) Wavelength dependency	125
Annex K (informative) Running OPC	129
Annex L (informative) Transportation	130
Annex M (informative) Measurement of the groove wobble amplitude	131
Annex N (informative) How to use the Physical format information in ADIP	133
Annex O (informative) Values to be implemented in Existing and Future Specifications	135

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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 17344 2nd edition was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 23, *Digital storage media for information interchange*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 17344:2005), which has been technically revised.

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Information technology — Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm Optical Disk using +R format — Capacity: 4,7 and 1,46 Gbytes per side (recording speed up to 8X)

Section 1 - General

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the mechanical, physical and optical characteristics of 120 mm recordable 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 once and read many times using a non-reversible method. These disks are identified as +R.

The +R 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.

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 10646:2003, *Information technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)*

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

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

ISO/IEC 17341:2004, *Information technology — Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm optical disk using +RW format — Capacity: 4,7 GB and 1,46 GB per side*

ECMA-287, *Safety of Electronic Equipment, 2nd edition (2002)*

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 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 non-reversible feature of the recording layer which may take the form of less reflective area, 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**Multi-session disk**

A disk containing more than one set of Lead-in/Intro, Data, and Lead-out/Closure Zones.

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**Single-session disk**

A disk containing a Lead-in Zone, one Data Zone, and a Lead-out Zone.

4.16**session**

A continuous part of the Information Zone of the disk consisting of a Lead-in or Intro Zone, a Data Zone and a Lead-out or Closure Zone.

**4.17
space**

A feature of the recording layer represented by any area between two marks which can be sensed by the optical system. The pattern of marks and spaces represents the data on the disk.

**4.18
substrate**

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

**4.19
track**

A 360° turn of a continuous spiral.

**4.20
track pitch**

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

**4.21
wobble**

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

**4.22
zone**

An annular area of the disk.

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5 Conventions and notations

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5.1 Representation of numbers

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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 Abbreviations and 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
cm	current mark
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
HF	High Frequency
ID	Identification Data
IED	ID Error Detection code
LPF	Low Pass filter
lsb	Least Significant Bit
LSB	Least Significant Byte
LSN	Logical Sector Number
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
NWPW	Normalized Write Power Window
OPC	Optimum Power Control
PAA	Physical Address in ADIP
PBS	Polarizing Beam Splitter
PI	Parity of Inner-code
PLL	Phase Locked Loop
pp	peak-to-peak
PP	Push-Pull
ps	previous space
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
SDCB	Session DCB
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio
SYNC	Synchronization code
TOC	Table of Contents

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 low-reflective spots in the recording layer with a focused optical beam. The data can be read with a focused optical beam, using the difference in the reflectivity between recorded marks and unrecorded spaces. The beam accesses the recording layer through a transparent substrate of the disk.

Figure 1 shows schematically the two Types.

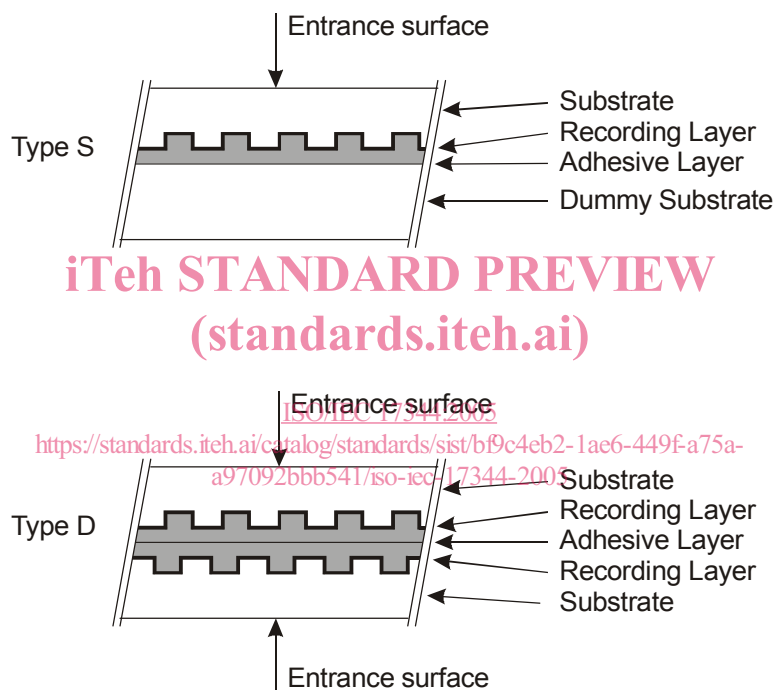


Figure 1 - Types of +R disk

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 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.

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 L.

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.