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**Information technology — Digital storage  
media for information interchange — Data  
Interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm  
Optical Disk using +RW HS Format —  
Capacity: 4,7 and 1,46 Gbytes per Side  
(Recording speed 8X)**

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*Technologies de l'information — Supports de stockage numérique pour  
échange de données — Echange de données sur disque optique de  
120 mm et 80 mm en utilisant le format +RW HS — Capacité:  
4,7 Gbytes et 1,46 Gbytes par face (vitesse d'enregistrement de 8X)*

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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 26925 was prepared by TC31 (as ECMA-371) 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.

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## Introduction

Ecma Technical Committee TC31 was established in 1984 for the standardization of Optical Disks and Optical Disk Cartridges (ODC). Since its establishment, the Committee has made major contributions to ISO/IEC toward the development of International Standards for 80 mm, 90 mm, 120 mm, 300 mm and 356 mm media. Numerous standards have been developed by TC31 and published by Ecma, almost all of which have also been adopted by ISO/IEC under the fast-track procedure as International Standards.

In February 2002, a group of companies proposed to TC31 to develop a standard for 120 mm rewritable optical disks using Phase Change recording technology and based on the DVD - Read-Only standard (ISO/IEC 16448) and the +RW format (ISO/IEC 16969). TC31 adopted this project and started the work that has resulted in ISO/IEC 17341.

In February 2005, a proposal was made to TC31 to develop a new International Standard that supports high-speed recording of 120 mm and 80 mm rewritable disks based on the same technology as ISO/IEC 17341.

This International Standard specifies two Types of rewritable optical disks, one (Type S) making use of recording on only a single side of the disk and yielding a nominal capacity of 4,7 or 1,46 Gbytes per disk and the other (Type D) making use of recording on both sides of the disk and yielding a nominal capacity of 9,4 or 2,92 Gbytes per disk.

This International Standard, taken together with a standard for volume and file structure, such as for instance developed in Ecma Technical Committee TC15, provides the requirements for information interchange between systems.

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# Information technology — Digital storage media for information interchange — Data Interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm Optical Disk using +RW HS Format — Capacity: 4,7 and 1,46 Gbytes per Side (Recording speed 8X)

## 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 HS (High Speed).

This International Standard also specifies 80 mm disks with capacities of 1,46 Gbytes and 2,92 Gbytes. These disks 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, <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/72b77658-63a6-4609-808a-f03da8f6100c/iso-iec-26925-2006>
- 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*

ISO/IEC 17341:2005, *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)*

ISO/IEC 17344:2005, *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)*

ISO/IEC 25434:2006, *Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm Optical Disk using +R DL Format — Capacity: 8,55 and 2,66 Gbytes per Side (Recording speed 2,4X)*

ECMA-287, *Safety of electronic equipment* — 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (December 2002)

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

Unauthorized copying and/or redistribution of video data that is recorded in the DVD+R/+RW Video Format can be prevented by applying the Video Content Protection System as referred to in Annex O.

## 4 Terms and definitions

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

### 4.1

#### Channel bit

elements by which the binary values ZERO and ONE are represented by marks and spaces on the disk

**4.2****Clamping Zone**

annular part of the disk within which the clamping force is applied by the clamping device

**4.3****Digital Sum Value****DSV**

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**

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**

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**

surface of the disk onto which the optical beam first impinges

**4.7****field**

subdivision of a sector

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**4.8****groove**

trench-like feature of the disk, applied before the recording of any information, and used to define the track location

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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**

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

**4.10****mark**

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**

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**

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**

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

**4.14**  
**Reed-Solomon code**  
**RS**

error detection and/or correction code

**4.15**  
**Reference velocity**

linear velocity that results in the nominal Channel bit rate of 26,156 25 Mbit/s

**4.16**  
**space**

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.

**4.17**  
**substrate**

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

**4.18**  
**track**

360° turn of a continuous spiral

**4.19**  
**track pitch**

distance between adjacent track centrelines, measured in a radial direction

**4.20**  
**Video Content Protection System**  
**VCPS**

defines a method to prevent unauthorized copying and/or redistribution of video data that is recorded in the DVD+R/+RW Video Format

**4.21**  
**wobble**

continuous sinusoidal deviation of the track from the average centreline

NOTE Location information is included as phase modulated data in the wobble.

**4.22**  
**zone**

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

|      |                                    |
|------|------------------------------------|
| 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 |
| DOW  | Direct OverWrite                   |
| DSV  | Digital Sum Value                  |
| ECC  | Error Correction Code              |
| EDC  | Error Detection Code               |
| EI   | Extended Information               |
| FDCB | Formatting DCB                     |
| HF   | High Frequency                     |
| ID   | Identification Data                |
| IED  | ID Error Detection code            |
| LPF  | Low Pass filter                    |
| LSB  | Least Significant Byte             |
| lsb  | Least Significant Bit              |
| LSN  | Logical Sector Number              |
| MSB  | Most Significant Byte              |
| msb  | Most Significant Bit               |
| NA   | Numerical Aperture                 |
| NRZ  | Non Return to Zero                 |
| NRZI | Non Return to Zero Inverted        |
| NSL  | Normalized Slicing Level           |
| OPC  | Optimum Power Control              |
| OTP  | Opposite Track Path                |
| PAA  | Physical Address in ADIP           |

|      |  |
|------|--|
| PBS  | Polarizing Beam Splitter                   |
| PI   | Parity of Inner-code                       |
| PLL  | Phase Locked Loop                          |
| PO   | Parity of Outer-code                       |
| PP   | Push-Pull                                  |
| pp   | peak-to-peak                               |
| PSN  | Physical Sector Number                     |
| PTP  | Parallel Track Path                        |
| RIN  | Relative Intensity Noise                   |
| RPM  | Revolutions per Minute                     |
| 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                       |

## 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 S5** 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 Gbytes for the 120 mm sized disk and 1,46 Gbytes for the 80 mm sized disk.

**Type D10** 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 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.

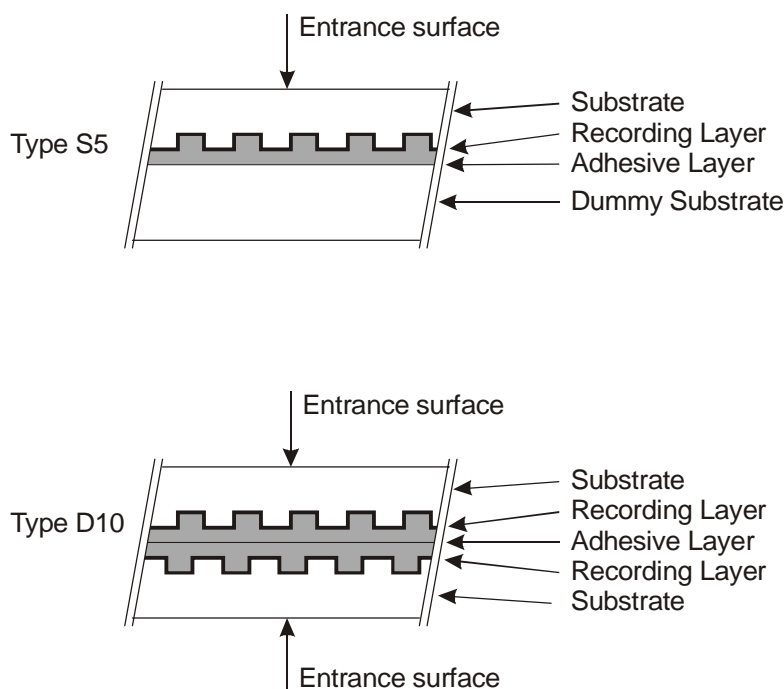


Figure 1 - Types of +RW HS disk

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

### 8 General Requirements (standards.iteh.ai)

#### 8.1 Environments

ISO/IEC 26925:2006

[https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/72b77658-63a6-4609-808a-](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/72b77658-63a6-4609-808a-f03da8f6100c/iso-iec-26925-2006)

##### 8.1.1 Test environment

[f03da8f6100c/iso-iec-26925-2006](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/72b77658-63a6-4609-808a-f03da8f6100c/iso-iec-26925-2006)

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 |
|-------------|-----------------|