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Information technology — Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm optical disk using +RW DL format — Capacity: 8,55 Gbytes and 2,66 Gbytes per side (recording speed 2,4X)

Technologies de l'information — Échange de données sur disques optiques de 120 mm et 80 mm utilisant le format +RW DL — Capacité: 8,55 Go et 2,66 Go par face (vitesse d'enregistrement 2,4X)

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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 shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 29642 was prepared by Ecma International (as ECMA-374) 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.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 29642:2007), which has been technically revised.

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 June 2006, a group of companies proposed that TC31 develop a standard for 120 mm dual layer rewritable optical disks using phase change recording technology and based on ISO/IEC 16448, ISO/IEC 17341 and ISO/IEC 26925. TC31 adopted this project and started the work that has resulted in this International Standard.

This International Standard specifies two Types of rewritable optical disks: one (Type S9) making use of recording on only a single side of the disk and yielding a nominal capacity of 8,55 Gbytes or 2,66 Gbytes per disk and the other (Type D18) making use of recording on both sides of the disk and yielding a nominal capacity of 17,1 Gbytes or 5,32 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.

Information technology — Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm optical disk using +RW DL format — Capacity: 8,55 Gbytes and 2,66 Gbytes per side (recording speed 2,4X)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the mechanical, physical and optical characteristics of 120 mm rewritable optical disks with capacities of 8,55 Gbytes and 17,1 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 DL.

This International Standard also specifies 80 mm disks with capacities of 2,66 Gbytes and 5,32 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 the following:

— 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 is in conformance with this International Standard if it meets all mandatory requirements specified for its Type.

2.2 Generating system

A generating system is 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 is 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*

ECMA-287, *Safety of electronic equipment* (2002)

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 can 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

4.8
groove
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 “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 that can 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 that can take the form of a crystal, 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
spacer
transparent layer of the disk, provided for achieving an accurate separation of the pair of recording layers which are accessed by the optical beam through the same entrance surface

4.18
substrate
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
360° turn of a continuous spiral

4.20
track pitch
distance between adjacent track centrelines, measured in a radial direction

4.21
Video Content Protection System
VCPS
method to prevent unauthorized copying and/or redistribution of video data that is recorded in the DVD+R/+RW video format

4.22
wobble
continuous sinusoidal deviation of the track from the average centreline

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

4.23
zone
annular area of the disk

5 Conventions and notations

5.1 Representation of numbers

A measured value may be 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 Abbreviated terms

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
FBA	First Backwards-formatted Address
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
LWA	Last Written/forwards-formatted Address
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 Ratio
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 centering 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 S9 consists of a substrate, a dummy substrate and two recording layers with a spacer between them. Both recording layers can be accessed from one side only. The capacity is 8,55 Gbytes for the 120 mm sized disk and 2,66 Gbytes for the 80 mm sized disk.

Type D18 consists of two substrates, each having two recording layers with a spacer between those two recording layers. From each side of the disk only one pair of recording layers can be accessed. The capacity is 17,1 Gbytes for the 120 mm sized disk and 5,32 Gbytes for the 80 mm sized disk.

Data can be written onto the disk as marks in the form of amorphous spots in each of the crystalline recording layers 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.