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**Information technology — Digitally  
recorded media for information  
interchange and storage — 120 mm  
Single Layer (25,0 Gbytes per disk)  
and Dual Layer (50,0 Gbytes per disk)  
BD Rewritable disk**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

*Technologies de l'information — Supports enregistrés  
numériquement pour échange et stockage d'information — Disques  
BD réinscriptibles de 120 mm simple couche (25,0 Go par disque) et  
double couche (50,0 Go par disque)*

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# Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>x</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4 Symbol and abbreviated terms</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5 Conformance</b> .....	<b>3</b>
5.1 Optical disk.....	3
5.2 Generating system.....	3
5.3 Receiving system.....	3
5.4 Compatibility statement.....	3
<b>6 Conventions and notations</b> .....	<b>4</b>
6.1 Levels of grouping.....	4
6.2 Representation of numbers.....	4
6.3 Integer calculus.....	5
<b>7 General descriptions of disk</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>8 General requirements</b> .....	<b>7</b>
8.1 Environments.....	7
8.1.1 Test environment.....	7
8.1.2 Operating environment.....	8
8.1.3 Storage environment.....	9
8.1.4 Transportation.....	10
8.2 Safety requirements.....	10
8.3 Flammability.....	10
<b>9 Reference drive</b> .....	<b>11</b>
9.1 General.....	11
9.2 Environmental conditions.....	11
9.3 Optical system.....	11
9.4 Optical beam.....	12
9.5 HF read channel.....	12
9.6 Radial PP read channel.....	13
9.7 Disk clamping.....	13
9.8 Rotation of the disk and measurement velocity.....	13
9.9 Normalized servo transfer function.....	14
9.10 Measurement velocity and reference servo for axial tracking.....	14
9.11 Measurement velocity and reference servo for radial tracking.....	16
<b>10 Dimensional characteristics</b> .....	<b>17</b>
10.1 General.....	17
10.2 Disk reference planes and reference axis.....	17
10.3 Overall dimensions.....	18
10.4 First transition area.....	19
10.5 Protection ring.....	19
10.6 Clamping zone.....	19
10.7 Second transition area.....	19
10.8 Information area.....	20
10.8.1 General.....	20
10.8.2 Subdivisions of information zone on SL disk.....	20
10.8.3 Subdivisions of information zone on DL disks.....	21
10.9 Rim area.....	22
<b>11 Mechanical characteristics</b> .....	<b>22</b>

11.1	Mass.....	22
11.2	Moment of inertia.....	22
11.3	Dynamic imbalance.....	22
11.4	Axial runout.....	23
11.4.1	General.....	23
11.4.2	Residual axial tracking error.....	23
11.5	Radial runout.....	23
11.5.1	General.....	23
11.5.2	Residual radial tracking error on SL disks.....	24
11.5.3	Residual radial tracking error on DL disks.....	24
11.6	Durability of cover layer.....	24
11.6.1	Impact resistance of cover layer.....	24
11.6.2	Scratch resistance of cover layer.....	24
11.6.3	Repulsion of fingerprints by cover layer.....	24
<b>12</b>	<b>Optical characteristics in information area.....</b>	<b>25</b>
12.1	General.....	25
12.2	Refractive index of transmission stacks (TS).....	25
12.3	Thickness of transmission stack(s).....	25
12.3.1	Thickness of transmission stack of SL disks.....	25
12.3.2	Thickness of transmission stack of DL disks.....	25
12.4	Reflectivity.....	26
12.4.1	Reflectivity of recording layer of SL disks.....	26
12.4.2	Reflectivity of recording layer of DL disks.....	27
12.5	Birefringence.....	27
12.6	Angular deviation.....	27
<b>13</b>	<b>Data format.....</b>	<b>28</b>
13.1	General.....	28
13.2	Data frames.....	31
13.3	Error detection code (EDC).....	31
13.4	Scrambled data frame.....	31
13.5	Data block.....	32
13.6	LDC block.....	33
13.7	LDC code words.....	34
13.8	LDC cluster.....	35
13.8.1	General.....	35
13.8.2	First interleave step.....	35
13.8.3	Second interleaving step.....	35
13.9	Addressing and control data.....	37
13.9.1	General.....	37
13.9.2	Address units.....	37
13.9.3	User control data.....	40
13.9.4	Byte/bit assignments for user control data.....	41
13.10	Access block.....	41
13.11	BIS block.....	43
13.12	BIS code words.....	43
13.13	BIS cluster.....	44
13.14	ECC cluster.....	47
13.15	Recording frames.....	48
13.16	Physical cluster.....	49
13.17	17PP modulation for recordable data.....	49
13.17.1	General.....	49
13.17.2	Bit conversion rules.....	49
13.17.3	dc-control procedure.....	50
13.17.4	Frame sync.....	50
13.18	Modulation and NRZI conversion.....	52
<b>14</b>	<b>Physical data allocation and linking.....</b>	<b>53</b>
14.1	General.....	53

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14.2	Recording unit block (RUB)	53
14.2.1	General	53
14.2.2	Data run-in	53
14.2.3	Data run-out	55
14.2.4	Guard_3 field	56
14.3	Locating data relative to wobble addresses	56
14.3.1	General	56
14.3.2	Start position shift (SPS)	56
<b>15</b>	<b>Track format</b>	<b>58</b>
15.1	General	58
15.2	Track shape	58
15.3	Track path	60
15.4	Track pitch	60
15.4.1	Track pitch in BCA zone	60
15.4.2	Track pitch in embossed HFM areas	60
15.4.3	Track pitch in rewritable areas	61
15.4.4	Track pitch between embossed HFM area and rewritable area	61
15.5	Track layout of HFM groove	61
15.5.1	General	61
15.5.2	Data format	61
15.5.3	Addressing and control data	62
15.5.4	Recording frames	65
15.6	Track layout of wobbled groove(s)	67
15.6.1	General	67
15.6.2	Modulation of wobbles	68
15.7	ADIP information	69
15.7.1	General	69
15.7.2	ADIP unit types	70
15.7.3	ADIP Word structure	71
15.7.4	ADIP Data structure	72
15.7.5	ADIP error correction	74
15.8	Disk information in ADIP aux frame	76
15.8.1	General	76
15.8.2	Error protection for disk information aux frames	77
15.8.3	Disk information data structure	78
<b>16</b>	<b>General description of information zone</b>	<b>109</b>
16.1	General	109
16.2	Format of information zone on single-layer disk	109
16.3	Format of information zone on dual-layer disk	109
<b>17</b>	<b>Layout of rewritable area of information zone</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Inner zone</b>	<b>112</b>
18.1	General	112
18.2	Permanent information and control data (PIC) zone	115
18.2.1	General	115
18.2.2	Content of PIC zone	115
18.2.3	Emergency brake	116
18.3	Rewritable area of inner zone(s)	118
18.3.1	Protection zone 2	118
18.3.2	INFO 2/Reserved 8	118
18.3.3	INFO 2/Reserved 7	118
18.3.4	INFO 2/Reserved 6	119
18.3.5	INFO 2/Reserved 5	119
18.3.6	INFO 2/PAC 2	119
18.3.7	INFO 2/DMA 2	119
18.3.8	INFO 2/Control data 2	119
18.3.9	INFO 2/Buffer 2	119

18.3.10	OPC/Test zone	119
18.3.11	Reserved	119
18.3.12	INFO1/Buffer 1	120
18.3.13	INFO 1/Drive area (optional)	120
18.3.14	INFO 1/Reserved 3	121
18.3.15	INFO 1/Reserved 2	121
18.3.16	INFO 1/Reserved 1	121
18.3.17	INFO 1/DMA 1	121
18.3.18	INFO1/Controle data 1	121
18.3.19	INFO1/PAC 1	121
<b>19</b>	<b>Data zone</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Outer zone(s)</b>	<b>121</b>
20.1	General	121
20.2	INFO 3/Buffer 4	122
20.3	INFO 3/DMA 3	122
20.4	INFO 3/Control data 4	122
20.5	Angular buffer	122
20.6	INFO 4/DMA 4	122
20.7	INFO 4/Control data 4	123
20.8	INFO 4 / Buffer 6	123
20.9	Protection zone 3	123
<b>21</b>	<b>Physical access control clusters</b>	<b>123</b>
21.1	General	123
21.2	Layout of PAC zones	123
21.3	General structure of PAC clusters	124
21.4	Primary PAC cluster (mandatory)	128
21.5	Disk write-protect PAC cluster (optional)	130
21.6	IS1 and IS2 PAC clusters	134
<b>22</b>	<b>Disk management</b>	<b>135</b>
22.1	General	135
22.2	Disk management structure (DMS)	136
22.2.1	General	136
22.2.2	Disk definition structure (DDS)	137
22.2.3	Defect list (DFL)	140
22.2.4	Defect list header (DLH)	141
22.2.5	List of defects	142
22.2.6	DFL entries	143
<b>23</b>	<b>Assignment of logical sector numbers (LSNs)</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Characteristics of grooved areas</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Method of testing for grooved area</b>	<b>146</b>
25.1	General	146
25.2	Environment	146
25.3	Reference drive	146
25.3.1	General	146
25.3.2	Read power	146
25.3.3	Read channels	146
25.3.4	Tracking requirements	146
25.3.5	Scanning velocity	146
25.4	Signals	146
<b>26</b>	<b>Signals from HFM grooves</b>	<b>148</b>
26.1	Push-pull signal	148
26.2	HFM wobble signal	148
26.3	Jitter of HFM signal	148
<b>27</b>	<b>Signals from wobbled groove(s)</b>	<b>148</b>

27.1	Phase depth .....	148
27.2	Push-pull signal .....	148
27.3	Wobble signal .....	149
27.3.1	General .....	149
27.3.2	Measurement of $I_{NWS}$ .....	149
27.3.3	Measurement of wobble CNR .....	150
27.3.4	Measurement of harmonic distortion requirements .....	150
<b>28</b>	<b>Characteristics of recording layer .....</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Method of testing for recording layer .....</b>	<b>150</b>
29.1	General .....	150
29.2	Environment .....	151
29.3	Reference drive .....	151
29.3.1	General .....	151
29.3.2	Read power .....	151
29.3.3	Read channels .....	151
29.3.4	Tracking requirements .....	151
29.3.5	Scanning velocities .....	151
29.4	Write conditions .....	151
29.4.1	Write-pulse waveform .....	151
29.4.2	Write powers .....	152
29.4.3	Write conditions for jitter measurement .....	152
29.4.4	Write conditions for cross-erase measurement .....	152
29.4.5	Write conditions for inter-velocity overwrite measurements .....	152
29.5	Definition of signals .....	153
<b>30</b>	<b>Signals from recorded areas .....</b>	<b>153</b>
30.1	HF signals .....	153
30.2	Modulated amplitude .....	153
30.3	Reflectivity modulation product .....	154
30.4	Asymmetry .....	155
30.5	Jitter .....	155
30.6	Cross-erase .....	155
30.7	Inter-velocity overwrite .....	156
30.8	Read stability .....	156
<b>31</b>	<b>Local defects .....</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>Characteristics of user data .....</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>33</b>	<b>Method of testing for user data .....</b>	<b>158</b>
33.1	General .....	158
33.2	Environment .....	158
33.3	Reference drive .....	158
33.3.1	General .....	158
33.3.2	Read power .....	158
33.3.3	Read channels .....	158
33.3.4	Error correction .....	158
33.3.5	Tracking requirements .....	159
33.3.6	Scanning velocities .....	159
33.4	Error signals .....	159
<b>34</b>	<b>Minimum quality of recorded information .....</b>	<b>160</b>
34.1	Random symbol error rate .....	160
34.2	Maximum burst errors .....	160
34.3	User-written data .....	161
<b>35</b>	<b>BCA .....</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Annex A (normative) Thickness of transmission stacks in case of multiple layers .....</b>		<b>163</b>
<b>Annex B (normative) Measurement of reflectivity .....</b>		<b>165</b>

<b>Annex C (normative) Measurement of scratch resistance of cover layer</b> .....	<b>168</b>
<b>Annex D (normative) Measurement of repulsion of grime by cover layer</b> .....	<b>170</b>
<b>Annex E (normative) Measurement of wobble amplitude</b> .....	<b>173</b>
<b>Annex F (normative) Write-pulse waveform for testing</b> .....	<b>178</b>
<b>Annex G (normative) Optimum power control (OPC) procedure for disk</b> .....	<b>187</b>
<b>Annex H (normative) HF signal pre-processing for jitter measurements</b> .....	<b>191</b>
<b>Annex I (normative) Measurement procedure</b> .....	<b>198</b>
<b>Annex J (informative) Measurement of birefringence</b> .....	<b>204</b>
<b>Annex K (informative) Measurement of thickness of cover layer and spacer layer</b> .....	<b>207</b>
<b>Annex L (informative) Measurement of impact resistance of cover layer</b> .....	<b>210</b>
<b>Annex M (informative) Groove deviation and wobble amplitude</b> .....	<b>212</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>214</b>

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see [patents.iec.ch](http://patents.iec.ch)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology, Subcommittee SC 23, *Digitally recorded media for information interchange and storage*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 30192:2016), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO/IEC 30192:2016/Amd.1:2019.

The main changes compared to the previous edition is the addition of requirements for physical access control and reserved area of BD application.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

In March 2002, the Blu-ray Disc Founders, or BDF, came together to create optical disk formats with the large capacity and high-speed transfer rates that would be needed for recording and reproducing of high-definition video content. The first edition of Blu-ray Disc™ Rewritable Format Part 1 Version 1.0 was issued in June 2002 (capacity 23 GB with cartridge).

The BDA issued Version 2.1 of the Blu-ray Disc™ Rewritable Format Part 1 in October 2005 and Version 3.0 in June of 2010 (capacity 25 GB and 50 GB without cartridge).

To keep the compatibility of the removable medium in the market, just to make a standard is not enough, and it is necessary to check that the disks and devices can satisfy the specifications. The BDA conducts verification activities for both disks and devices and has established more than 10 testing Centres in Asia, Europe and the USA.

Blu-ray™ disks, players, recorders and PC drives/software based on BDA standards became popular all over the world. The BDA gave consumer applications the highest priority in the first few years. But it was known, of course, that international standardization would be required before many government entities and their contractors would be allowed to use Blu-ray Disc™. In January and February 2011, the BDA was formally requested to consider international standardization. The reason for this was to enable the inclusion of writable BDs, along with DVDs and CDs, in an International Standard specifying test methods for the estimation of lifetime of optical storage media for long-term data storage. In October 2011, the BDA responded that it had decided to pursue international standardization of the basic physical formats for the Recordable and Rewritable Blu-ray Disc™.

In December 2011, the BDA sent project proposals for international standardization of four formats. They are 120 mm Single Layer (25,0 Gbytes per disk) and Dual Layer (50,0 Gbytes per disk) BD Recordable disks, 120 mm Single Layer (25,0 Gbytes per disk) and Dual Layer (50,0 Gbytes per disk) BD Rewritable disks, 120 mm Triple Layer (100,0 Gbytes per disk) and Quadruple Layer (128,0 Gbytes per disk) BD Recordable disks and 120 mm Triple Layer (100,0 Gbytes per disk) BD Rewritable disk.

A few additional specifications are required in order to write and read video recording applications, such as the BDMV and BDAV formats, which have been specified by the BDA for use on BD recordable disks. These specifications, which are related to the BD application, the file system and the content-protection system, are required for the disk, the generating system and the receiving system<sup>1)</sup>.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draw attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent.

ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holder of this patent right has assured ISO and IEC that he/she is willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of this patent right is registered with ISO and IEC. Information may be obtained from the patent database available at [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents).

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NOTE Blu-ray™, Blu-ray Disc™ and the logos are trademarks of the Blu-ray Disc Association.

1) For more information of the BD application, the content-protection system and the additional requirements for the Blu-ray™ Format specifications, see <http://www.blu-raydisc.info>.

# Information technology — Digitally recorded media for information interchange and storage — 120 mm Single Layer (25,0 Gbytes per disk) and Dual Layer (50,0 Gbytes per disk) BD Rewritable disk

## 1 Scope

This document specifies the mechanical, physical and optical characteristics of a 120 mm rewritable optical disk with a capacity of 25,0 Gbytes or 50,0 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. User data can be written, read and overwritten many times using a reversible method. This disk is identified as a BD rewritable disk.

This document specifies the following:

- two related but different types of this disk;
- conditions for conformance;
- environments in which the disk is to be operated and stored;
- mechanical and physical characteristics of the disk, which allow mechanical interchange between data processing systems;
- format of the information on the disk, including the physical disposition of the tracks and sectors;
- error-correcting codes and coding method used;
- characteristics of the signals recorded on the disk, which enable data processing systems to read data from the disk.

This document provides for interchange of disks between drives. Together with a standard for volume and file structure, it provides for full data interchange between data processing systems.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 646, *Information technology — ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*

ISO 9352, *Plastics — Determination of resistance to wear by abrasive wheels*

ISO 30193, *Information technology — Digitally recorded media for information interchange and storage — 120 mm Triple Layer (100,0 Gbytes per disk) BD Rewritable disk*

IEC 60068-2-2, *Environment testing — Part 2-2: Tests — Test B: Dry heat*

IEC 60068-2-30, *Environment testing — Part 2-30: Tests — Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle)*

IEC 60950-1, *Information technology equipment — Safety — Part 1: General requirements*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 30193 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 4 Symbol and abbreviated terms

ac	alternating current	lsb	least significant bit
ADIP	address in pre-groove	$L_{\text{SHD}}$	second harmonic distortion level
APC	automatic power control	$L_{\text{SHL}}$	second harmonic level
AU	address unit	LSN	logical sector number
AUN	address unit number	MM	MSK mark
BCA	burst-cutting area	MSB	most significant byte
BIS	burst-indicating subcode	msb	most significant bit
BPF	band-pass filter	MSK	minimum shift keying
CAV	constant angular velocity	MW	monotone wobble
cbs	channel bits	NRD	non-re-allocatable defect
CNR	carrier-to-noise ratio	NRZ	non-return-to-zero
dc	direct current	NRZI	non-return-to-zero inverting
DDS	disk definition structure	NWL	nominal wobble length
DFL	defect list	OPU	optical pick-up unit
DI	disk information	PAA	physical ADIP address
DL	dual layer	PAC	physical access control
DMA	disk management area	PBA	possibly bad area
DMS	disk management structure	PIC	permanent information and control data
DOW	direct overwrite	PLL	phase-lock loop
DOW( <i>n</i> )	the <i>n</i> -th overwrite	PoA	post-amble
DOW(0)	the initial recording	PP	push-pull
DSV	digital-sum value	pp	peak-to-peak
DWP	disk write protect	PrA	pre-amble
EB	emergency brake	PSN	physical sector number
ECC	error correction code	$R_{\text{H}}$	relative humidity

EDC	error detection code	RMTR	repeated minimum transition run length
FAA	first ADIP address (of data zone)	R-M-W	read-modify-write
FS	frame sync	RS	Reed-Solomon (code)
FWHM	full width at half maximum	$R_T$	relative thickness
HF	high frequency	RUB	recording unit block
HFM	high frequency modulated	SER	symbol error rate
HMW	harmonic-modulated wave	SL	single layer
HPF	high-pass filter	S/N	signal-to-noise ratio
HTL	high-to-low	SPS	start position shift
$I_{NHWS}$	normalized HFM-wobble signal amplitude	STW	saw-tooth wobble
$I_{NWS}$	normalized wobble signal amplitude	Sync	synchronization
LAA	last ADIP address (of data zone)	TP	track pitch
LDC	long-distance code	TS	transmission stack
LPF	low-pass filter	wbs	wobbles
LSB	least significant byte	WP	write protect

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<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/5d16d0a2-6323-4a91-975e-265ae24ef7f9/iso-iec-30192-2021>

## 5 Conformance

### 5.1 Optical disk

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

### 5.2 Generating system

A generating system shall be in conformance with this document if the optical disk it generates is in accordance with [5.1](#).

### 5.3 Receiving system

A receiving system shall be in conformance with this document if it is able to handle both Types of optical disks according to [5.1](#).

### 5.4 Compatibility statement

A claim of conformance by a generating or receiving system with this document 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.

## 6 Conventions and notations

### 6.1 Levels of grouping

Many times, data is collected into that data can be collected into higher level groups. For the clarity of the grouping hierarchy, in this document, the following levels of hierarchy is used.

- Frame: the lowest level of grouping. Generally, frames contain bytes of information.
- Block: the second level of grouping. Generally, blocks consist of a number of frames.
- Cluster: the highest level of grouping. Clusters consist of several blocks.
- Fragment: a level of grouping that can be applied by the application. A certain amount of data is allocated to a (fixed) number of consecutive clusters.

### 6.2 Representation of numbers

A measured value  $x_{\text{measured}}$  may be rounded off to the least significant digit of the corresponding specified value  $x$  before being compared with this specified value.

EXAMPLES:

- The specification is:  $x = 1,26^{+0,01}_{-0,02}$ .  
(nominal value = 1,26 with a positive tolerance of +0,01 and a negative tolerance of –0,02)
  - a measured value in the range  $1,235 \leq x_{\text{measured}} < 1,275$  fulfills this specification.
- The specification is:  $x \leq 0,3$ :  
  - a measured value  $x_{\text{measured}} < 0,35$  fulfills this specification  
(rounding off is applied for  $0,30 < x_{\text{measured}} < 0,35$ :  $x_{\text{rounded}} = 0,3$ );
- The specification is:  $x < 0,3$ :
  - a measured value  $x_{\text{measured}} = 0,299$  fulfills this specification  
(no rounding off needs to be applied);
  - a measured value  $x_{\text{measured}} = 0,3$  exactly does not fulfil this specification.

In case the specified value is given as “maximum  $x$  units” or “minimum  $x$  units”, the measured value shall not be rounded off before comparing to the specified value. Parameters given in this way shall not violate the specified limits set by the exact value of  $x$ .

EXAMPLES:

- The specification is maximum 0,3 mm:
  - a measured value of 0,300 mm fulfills this specification;
  - a measured value of 0,301 mm does not fulfil this specification;
- The specification is minimum 3 dB:
  - a measured value of 3,00 dB fulfills this specification;
  - a measured value of 2,99 dB does not fulfil this specification.



Numbers in decimal notation are represented by the digits 0 to 9. The decimal symbol is “,” (comma). In large numbers, the “ ” (space) can be used as digit grouping symbol.

Numbers in hexadecimal notation are represented by the hexadecimal digits 0 to 9 and A to F in parentheses or followed by lowercase “h”. The character x in hexadecimal numbers represents any digit 0 to 9 or A to F.

Numbers in binary notation and bit patterns are represented by strings of digits 0 and 1, with the most significant bit shown to the left. The character x in binary numbers represents a digit 0 or 1.

Negative values of numbers in binary notation are given as two’s complement.

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.

An uninterrupted sequence of  $m$  0’s in a bit pattern can be represented by  $[0^m]$ .

The setting of bits is denoted by ZERO and ONE.

In data fields composed of bytes, 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.

In data fields composed of nibbles, the data is recorded so that the most-significant nibble, identified as nibble 0, shall be recorded first and the least-significant nibble last.

In a field of  $4n$  bits, bit  $b_{(4n-1)}$  shall be the most significant bit (msb) and bit  $b_0$  the least significant bit (lsb). Bit  $b_{(4n-1)}$  shall be recorded first.

A range of values is indicated as  $x \sim y$ , where the limits  $x$  and  $y$  are included in the range.

A list of integers is indicated as  $i \dots j$ . The list contains all integers between  $i$  and  $j$  as well as  $i$  and  $j$  (e.g.  $k = 0 \dots 7$ ). If the step size is different from one, this is indicated as:  $i, (i + \text{step}) \dots j$  (e.g.  $k = 1, 4 \dots 16$ , where step = 3).

A group of parameters is indicated as param  $m \dots n$  or  $P_m \dots P_n$ . The group contains all parameters with an index between  $m$  and  $n$  as well as  $m$  and  $n$  (e.g. byte 16 .. 31, bit 7 .. 4, Add0 .. Add255).

If  $x$  is nearly equal to  $y$ , then it is expressed as  $x \approx y$ .

### 6.3 Integer calculus

$\text{div}(n,d)$  represents the integer part of the division of  $n$  by  $d$ .

$\text{mod}(n,d)$  represents the remainder of the division of  $n$  by  $d$ :  $\text{mod}(n,d) = n - d \times \text{div}(n,d)$ .

EXAMPLE

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{div}(+11,+3) = +3 & \text{div}(-11,+3) = -3 & \text{div}(+11,-3) = -3 & \text{div}(-11,-3) = +3 \\ \text{mod}(+11,+3) = +2 & \text{mod}(-11,+3) = -2 & \text{mod}(+11,-3) = +2 & \text{mod}(-11,-3) = -2 \end{array}$$

## 7 General descriptions of disk

The 120 mm optical disk that is the subject of this document consists of a substrate of about 1,1 mm nominal thickness. clamping is performed in the clamping zone.

The recording layer of the disk uses high-to-low (HTL) technology. Recorded HTL marks have lower reflection than the unrecorded layer(s).