



BSI Standards Publication

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

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO/IEC 30193:2016.

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

*Technologies de l'information — Supports enregistrés
numériquement pour échange et stockage d'information — Disques
BD réinscriptibles de 120 mm triple couche (100,0 Go par disque)*





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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.

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).

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).

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

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, SC 23, *Digitally recorded media for information interchange and storage*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 30193:2013), of which it constitutes a minor revision. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO/IEC 30193:2013/Cor 1:2015.

Introduction

In March of 2002, nine companies known as the Blu-ray Disc Founders, or BDF, came together to create optical-disk formats with large capacity and high-speed transfer rates that would be needed for recording and reproducing high-definition video content. This joint effort turned out to be fruitful and the first version of its Blu-ray Disc™ Rewritable Format Part1 Version 1.0 in June of 2002.

Then, in October of 2004, more than a hundred companies joined and BDF became an open forum called the Blu-ray Disc Association (BDA). The BDA issued Version 2.1 of the Blu-ray Disc™ Rewritable Format Part1 in October 2005 and Version 3.0 in June of 2010. By the end of 2010, over a hundred million Blu-ray Disc™ have been shipped and Blu-ray™ devices such as players, recorders, game consoles and PC drives were in use all over the world.

The BDA also conducts verification activities for both disks and devices and has established more than 10 Testing Centers in Asia, Europe and the USA.

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 February and January of 2011, the chairs of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 23 and JIIMA (Japan Image and Information Management Association) formally requested the BDA 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 the test methods for the estimation of lifetime of optical storage media for long-term data storage. In October 2011, the President of the BDA responded that his organization decided to pursue International Standard of the basic physical formats for the Recordable and Rewritable Blu-ray™ Formats.

In December of 2011, BDA sent project proposals for the International Standardization of four formats to ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 23 via the Japan national body. 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.

This International Standard specifies the mechanical, physical and optical characteristics of a 120 mm rewritable optical disk with a capacity of 100,0 Gbytes.

Some technical errors were found during the editorial work for JIS X 6233, which is the Japanese Industrial Standard identical with ISO/IEC 30193:2013. In December of 2014, a Defective Report was submitted by the Japan national body of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 23. The project editor proposed a Draft Technical Corrigendum for ISO/IEC 30193:2013 and it was approved by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 23 in May of 2015. This International Standard is the updated first edition of ISO/IEC 30193:2013, including the Technical Corrigendum and additional corrections for some editorial errors.

A few additional specifications are required in order to write and read video-recording applications, such as BDAV Format which had been specified by the BDA for use on BD Rewritable disks. These specifications, which are related to the Application, the file system or the Content-protection system, are required for the disk, the generating system and the receiving system. For more information about the Application, the Content-protection system and the additional requirements for the Blu-ray™ Format specifications, see <http://www.blu-raydisc.info>.

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

ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of these patent rights.

The holders of these patent rights have assured ISO and IEC that they are willing to negotiate licenses under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statements of the holders of these patent rights are registered with ISO and IEC. Information may be obtained from the following:

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

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

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the mechanical, physical and optical characteristics of a 120 mm rewritable optical disk with a capacity of 100,0 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 International Standard specifies the following:

- the one disk Type;
- the conditions for conformance;
- the environments in which the disk is to be operated and stored;
- the mechanical and physical 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 used;
- the characteristics of the signals recorded on the disk, enabling data processing systems to read data from the disk.

This International Standard provides for interchange of disks between 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 the Type 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 documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

ISO/IEC 646, *Information technology — ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*

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

IEC 60068-2-30, *Environmental 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*

4 Terms and definitions

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

4.1

Application

application specified for a *BD* (4.2), for instance a video application, which requires area for a Content-protection system and for its own Defect-Management system on the disk

4.2

BD

disk having a *Cover Layer* (4.4) around 0,1 mm thick and a *Substrate* (4.38) around 1,1 mm thick on which data is read or recorded by an OPU using 405 nm laser diode and NA = 0,85 lens

Note 1 to entry: User Data recorded on the disk is formatted using 17PP modulation and an LDC+BIS Code.

4.3

Channel bit

element by which the binary value ZERO or ONE is represented by *Pits* (4.24)/*Marks* (4.18) and *Spaces* (4.37) on the disk

4.4

Cover Layer

transparent layer with precisely-controlled optical properties that covers the *Recording Layer* (4.29) closest to the Entrance surface of the disk

4.5

Data Zone *n*

area between the Inner Zone and the Outer Zone on *Layer Ln* (4.17)

4.6

Defective Cluster

cluster in a *User-Data Area* (4.42) that has been registered in a Defect List as unreliable or uncorrectable one

4.7

Digital-Sum Value

DSV

arithmetic sum obtained from a bit stream by assigning the decimal value +1 to *Channel bits* (4.3) set to ONE and the decimal value -1 to Channel bits set to ZERO

4.8

Disk reference plane

plane defined by the perfect flat annular surface of an ideal spindle, onto which the Clamping Zone of the disk is clamped, that is normal to the axis of rotation

4.9

Embossed HFM Area

area on the disk where information has been stored by means of an *HFM Groove* (4.13) during the manufacture of the disk

4.10

Entrance surface

surface of the disk onto which the optical beam first impinges

4.11

Erased Groove

blank *Groove* (4.12) on the disk that has been erased by irradiating the *Track* (4.39) using only erase power level P_{EO} as determined by the OPC algorithm

4.12

Groove

trench-like feature of the disk, connected to a *Recording Layer* (4.29)

Note 1 to entry: In case of Triple-Layer disk, one *Groove* can be carried by the *Substrate* (4.38) and other Grooves can be carried by the *Spacer Layer* (4.36) or the *Cover Layer* (4.4) (see Figure 1). Grooves are used to define the *Track* (4.39) locations.

In general, the Groove can be depression in the carrier or an elevation on the carrier. If the Groove is nearer to the *Entrance surface* (4.10) than the *Land* (4.16) (see Figure 53), the recording method is called "On-Groove recording". If the Groove is farther from the *Entrance surface* (4.10) than the *Land* (4.16), the recording method is called "In-Groove recording".

In the BD Rewritable system, there are 3 types of Groove:

- Wobbled Groove in Rewritable Area containing address information;
- HFM Groove in Embossed HFM Area containing Permanent Information and Control data;
- Straight Groove without any modulation in the BCA Zone.

4.13

High-Frequency Modulated Groove

HFM Groove

Groove (4.12) modulated in the radial direction with a rather high bandwidth signal

Note 1 to entry: HFM Groove creates a data channel with sufficient capacity and data rate for replicated information.

4.14

Information Area

area on the disk in which information can be recorded

4.15

Information Zone

recorded part of the *Information Area* (4.14)

4.16

Land

surface of the *Recording Layer* (4.29) between successive windings of a *Groove* (4.12)

4.17

Layer L_n

one *Recording Layer* (4.29) of the disk identified by n

Note 1 to entry: Layer $L(n+1)$ is closer to the *Entrance surface* (4.10) of the disk than Layer L_n .

4.18

Marks

feature of the *Recording Layer* (4.29), which may take the form of amorphous domains in the crystalline *Recording Stack*, that can be sensed by the optical read-out system

Note 1 to entry: The pattern of Marks and *Spaces* (4.37) represents the data on the disk.

4.19

Measurement Velocity

linear velocity at which the disk is measured during reading

Note 1 to entry: $n \times$ Measurement Velocity means the Measurement Velocity of n times the *Reference Velocity* (4.31).

4.20

Modulation bit

alternative form representing the data, that is more suited to be transmitted via a communication channel or to be stored on a storage system

4.21

NRZ/NRZI conversion

method of converting Modulation-bit stream into a physical signal

4.22

Padding

process in a drive to fill up the missing Sectors in a 64K Cluster, which is consisting of 32 Sectors, with all 00h data when the host supplies less than the 32 Sectors and need to fill up the Cluster

4.23

Phase Change

physical effect by which an area of a *Recording Layer* (4.29) is irradiated by a laser beam and heated so as to change from a crystalline state to an amorphous state and vice versa

4.24

Pits

features of the *Recording Layer* (4.29), which may take the form of depressions in or elevations on the *Land* (4.16) surface, that can be sensed by the optical read-out system

Note 1 to entry: The pattern of *Pits* (4.24) and *Spaces* (4.37) represents the data on the disk.

4.25

Polarization

direction of the electric field vector of an optical beam

Note 1 to entry: The plane of Polarization is the plane containing the electric field vector and the direction of propagation of the beam.

4.26

Pre-recorded Area

area on the disk where information has been recorded by the manufacturer/supplier of the disk by applying

standard recording techniques after finishing of the replication process

4.27

Protective Coating

optional additional layer on top of the *Cover Layer* (4.4) provided for extra protection against scratches and other types of damage

4.28

Read-Modify-Write

process in a drive to read full content of a 64K Cluster, which is consisting of 32 Sectors, replace the Sector(s) concerned and write back the full Cluster to the disk when one or more, but less than 32, Sector(s) in a Cluster have to be rewritten

4.29

Recording Layer

part of the disk consisting of a stack of films of specific materials on or in which data is written during manufacture and/or use

4.30

Recording Velocity

linear velocity at which the disk is recorded

Note 1 to entry: $n \times$ Recording Velocity means the Recording Velocity of n times the *Reference Velocity* (4.31).

4.31

Reference Velocity

linear velocity that results in the nominal Channel-bit rate of 66,000 Mbit/s

4.32

Reserved

<value> value(s) not used in this International Standard

Note 1 to entry: In future International Standards, the value can be released.

4.33

Reserved

<field> field(s) not specified in use, to be ignored in interchange and to be set to ZERO as value

Note 1 to entry: In future International Standards, the use of a field can be defined and value can be assigned.

4.34

Rewritable Area

area on the disk where information can be recorded by means of *Marks* (4.18) and *Spaces* (4.37) using the Phase-Change effect and during the manufacture and/or use of the disk

4.35

Sector

minimum-size addressable data part of a *Track* (4.39) in the *Information Zone* (4.15)

4.36

Spacer Layer

transparent Layer with precisely-controlled optical properties separating two *Recording Layers* (4.29)

4.37

Spaces

areas separating *Pits* (4.24) or *Marks* (4.18) in the tangential direction in the context of HF signals

Note 1 to entry: The pattern of *Pits* (4.24)/*Marks* (4.18) and *Spaces* (4.37) represents the data on the disk.

4.38

Substrate

layer which may be transparent or not, provided for the mechanical support of the *Recording Layer* (4.29)

4.39

Track

360° turn of a continuous spiral, formed by the *Grooves* (4.12)

4.40

Track Pitch

distance between centrelines of a *Groove* (4.12), in adjacent *Tracks* (4.39), measured in the radial direction

4.41

Transmission Stack

all layers together between the *Entrance surface* (4.10) of the disk and the *Recording Layer* (4.29) concerned

Note 1 to entry: In other words: the Transmission Stack of a specific *Recording Layer* (4.29) consists of all layers that are passed through by the light beam, when accessing that *Recording Layer* (4.29).

4.42

User-Data Area

collection of all Data Zone(s) on the disk and consists only of the Clusters in which User Data can be recorded

4.43

Virgin Groove

blank *Groove* (4.12) on the disk which has never been recorded nor erased

4.44

Wobbled Groove

Groove (4.12) that has a periodic sinusoidal deviation from its average centreline

Note 1 to entry: By modulating the sinusoidal deviation, the wobble provides address information and general information about the disk.

4.45

Zone

annular area of the disk

5 Conventions and notations

5.1 Terminology

5.1.1 Meaning of words

In this International Standard, the following words have a special meaning:

- May:** indicates an action or feature that is optional.
Optional: describes a feature that may or may not be implemented.
 If implemented, the feature shall be implemented as described.
Shall: indicates an action or feature that is mandatory and to be implemented to claim compliance with this specification.
Should: indicates an action or feature that is optional, but its implementation is strongly recommended.

5.1.2 Levels of grouping

Many times data is collected into groups, where these groups of data can be collected into higher level groups. For the clarity of the grouping hierarchy, in this International Standard the following levels of hierarchy will be 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 will be allocated to a (fixed) number of consecutive Clusters.

5.2 Representation of numbers

A measured value x_{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 $1,235 \leq x_{\text{measured}} < 1,275$ fulfils this specification.
- The specification is: $x \leq 0,3$:
 - A measured value $x_{\text{measured}} < 0,35$ fulfils 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 $x_{\text{measured}} = 0,299$ fulfils 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 “max(imum) 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 be outside of 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 fulfils 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 fulfils this specification.

— A measured value of 2,99 dB does not fulfil this specification.

Numbers in decimal notations 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 notations 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 sequences 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 x and y are included in the range.

A list of integers is indicated as $i \dots j$. The list contains all numbers between i and j , including 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 $\text{step} = 3$).

A group of parameters is indicated as Param $m..n$ or $P_m \dots P_n$. The group contains all parameters with an index between m and n , including 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 $x \approx y$.

5.3 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 : $\text{mod}(n,d) = n - d \times \text{div}(n,d)$

For example:

$\text{div}(+11, +3) = +3$	$\text{div}(-11, +3) = -3$	$\text{div}(+11, -3) = -3$	$\text{div}(-11, -3) = +3$
$\text{mod}(+11, +3) = +2$	$\text{mod}(-11, +3) = -2$	$\text{mod}(+11, -3) = +2$	$\text{mod}(-11, -3) = -2$

5.4 Names

The names of specific entities, e.g. particular tracks, fields, etc., are given with an initial capital. Other terms having explicitly defined meanings for the purpose of this International Standard are also capitalized.

6 List of acronyms

ac	alternating current
ADIP	Address In Pre-Groove
APC	Automatic Power Control
AU	Address Unit
AUN	Address-Unit Number
BCA	Burst-Cutting Area
BIS	Burst-Indicating Subcode
BPF	Band-Pass Filter
CAV	Constant Angular Velocity
cbs	channel bits
CNR	Carrier-to-Noise Ratio
dc	direct current
DCZ	Drive-Calibration Zone
DDS	Disk-Definition Structure
DFL	Defect List
DI	Disk Information
DL	Dual Layer
DMA	Disk-Management Area
DMS	Disk-Management Structure
DOW	Direct OverWrite
DOW(<i>n</i>)	the <i>n</i> -th Overwrite
DOW(0)	the initial recording
DSV	Digital-Sum Value
DWP	Disk Write Protect
EB	Emergency Brake
ECC	Error-Correction Code
EDC	Error-Detection Code
EQ	Equalizer
FAA	First ADIP Address (of Data Zone)
FS	Frame Sync
FWHM	Full Width at Half Maximum
HF	High Frequency
HFM	High-Frequency Modulated
HMW	Harmonic-Modulated Wave
HPF	High-Pass Filter
HTL	High-To-Low
LAA	Last ADIP Address (of Data Zone)
LDC	Long-Distance Code
LPF	Low-Pass Filter
LSB	Least-Significant Byte
lsb	least-significant bit
LSN	Logical-Sector Number
MM	MSK Mark
MSB	Most-Significant Byte
ms	millisecond
msb	most-significant bit
MSK	Minimum-Shift Keying
MW	Monotone Wobble
NA	Numerical Aperture
NHWS	Normalized HFM-Wobble Signal
NRD	Non-Re-allocatable Defect
NRZ	Non-Return-to-Zero
NRZI	Non-Return-to-Zero Inverting
ns	nanosecond
NWL	Nominal Wobble Length
NWS	Normalized Wobble Signal
OPU	Optical Pick-up Unit

PAA	Physical ADIP Address
PAC	Physical-Access Control
PBA	Possibly Bad Area
PIC	Permanent Information and Control data
PLL	Phase-Lock Loop
PoA	Post-amble
PP	Push-Pull
pp	peak-to-peak
PrA	Pre-amble
ps	picosecond
PSN	Physical-Sector Number
RH	Relative Humidity
RMTR	Repeated Minimum-Transition Run-length
R-M-W	Read-Modify-Write
RS	Reed-Solomon (code)
RT	Relative Thickness
RUB	Recording-Unit Block
RxIn	Reflectivity × In Resolution
RxM	Reflectivity × Modulation
SER	Symbol Error Rate
SHD	Second-Harmonic Distortion
SHL	Second-Harmonic Level
SL	Single Layer
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio
SPS	Start-Position Shift
STW	Saw-Tooth Wobble
Sync	Synchronization
TL	Triple Layer
TP	Track Pitch
TS	Transmission Stack
Vref	Reference Velocity
wbs	wobbles
WP	Write Protect

7 General description of disk

The 120 mm optical disk that is the subject of this International Standard consists of a Substrate of about 1,1 mm nominal thickness. Clamping is performed in the Clamping Zone.

The Recording Layer consists of several layers. The three Recording Layers are separated by two transparent Spacer Layers whose thicknesses are about 25,0 μm and 18,0 μm , respectively, in this order from the Substrate. On top of these Recording Layer, a transparent Cover Layer of about 57,0 μm is applied with accurately defined optical characteristics (see Figure 1).

This International Standard provides for one Type of such disk. And this Type is **TypeTL** whose capacity is 100,0 Gbytes. To improve the scratch resistance, the Cover Layer optionally can be protected with an additional hard coating.

Data can be written onto the disk as amorphous marks in the crystalline Recording Layer(s) and can be overwritten with a high-power focused optical beam using the Phase-Change effect between amorphous and crystalline states of the recording material.

The data can be read with a low power focused optical beam, using the difference in the reflectivity of the amorphous and the crystalline states.

Depending on which Recording Layer is to be accessed, the optical beam passes through the transparent Cover Layer or through the transparent Cover Layer, the semi-transparent Recording Layer(s) and the transparent Spacer Layer(s).

For reference purposes, all layers together, passed through by the light beam when accessing a certain Recording Layer, are called the Transmission Stack of that specific Recording Layer.

Data is recorded on the Grooves. The wobble of the Grooves, modulated with addresses serve as a system for positioning and speed control during recording.

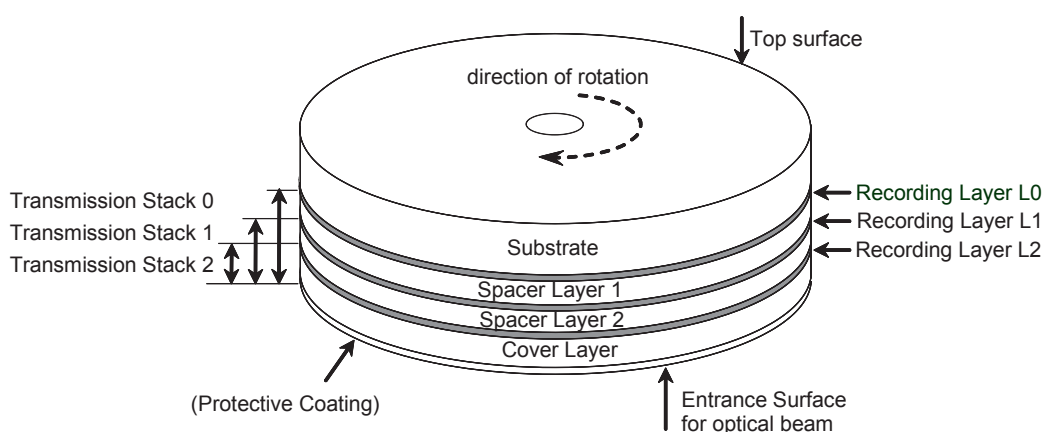


Figure 1 — Outline of Triple Layer BD Rewritable Disk

Figure 2 shows the Recording Velocity requirements.

Disk Type	Mark polarity	Push-Pull polarity	Layer Type	Recording Velocity	
				1x	2x
Type TL	HTL	On-Groove	TL	—	m
m Mandatory. Groove polarity shall be On-Groove for all Layer L0, Layer L1 and Layer L2. — Not allowed in this International Standard.					

Figure 2 — Recording Velocity requirements for Disk Type

8 General requirements

8.1 Environments

8.1.1 Test environment

8.1.1.1 General

During measurements for testing the conformance of the disk with this International Standard, the disk shall be in the test environment. The test environment is the environment where the air immediately surrounding the disk shall have the following properties:

- temperature: $(23 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$;
- relative humidity: 45 % to 55 %;
- atmospheric pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa.

No condensation on the disk shall occur. Before testing, the disk shall be conditioned in this environment for sufficient time.

8.1.1.2 Test conditions for sudden change in operating environment

Some parameters can be rather sensitive for changes in the operating environment. Where specified, the following two tests shall be performed. In both cases, the required specifications shall be fulfilled during the time it takes for the disk to acclimatize to the new environment.

- a) Apply a sudden change in relative humidity, while keeping the temperature at a constant level:
relative humidity = 90 %, temperature = 25°C → relative humidity = 45 %, temperature = 25°C
(see Figure 3).
- b) Apply a sudden change in temperature, while keeping the absolute humidity at a constant level
($\approx 10,4 \text{ g/m}^3$):
Temperature = 25°C , relative humidity = 45 % → temperature = 55°C , relative humidity = 10 %
(see Figure 3).

8.1.2 Operating environment

A disk in conformance with this International Standard 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 90 %;
- absolute humidity: $0,5 \text{ g/m}^3$ to 30 g/m^3 ;
- atmospheric pressure: 60 kPa to 106 kPa.

There shall be no condensation of moisture on the disk. If a disk has been exposed to conditions outside those specified above, it shall be acclimatized in an operating environment for at least 2 hours before use.

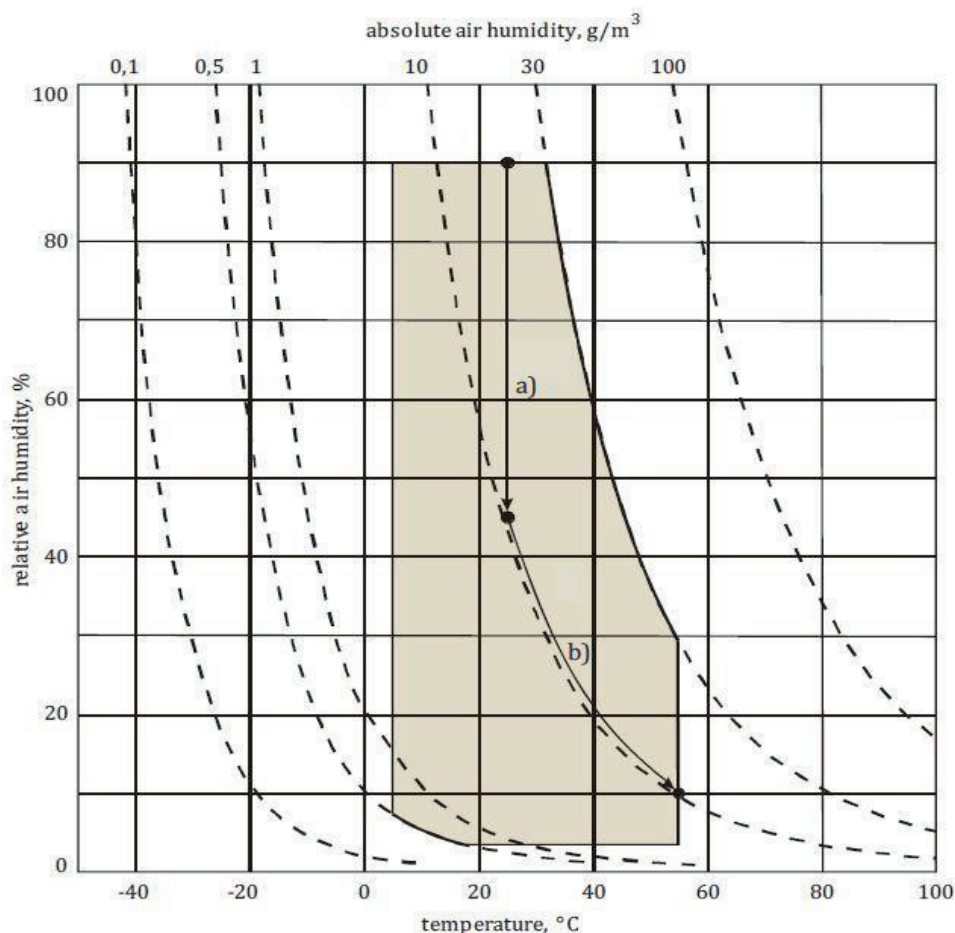


Figure 3 — Operating environment

8.1.3 Storage environment

8.1.3.1 General

The storage environment is the environment where the air immediately surrounding the optical disk shall have the following properties:

- temperature: -10°C to 55°C ;
- relative humidity: 5 % to 90 %;
- absolute humidity: 1 g/m^3 to 30 g/m^3 ;
- atmospheric pressure: 60 kPa to 106 kPa;
- temperature variation max.: 15°C/h ;
- relative humidity variation max.: 10 %/h.

8.1.3.2 Climatic storage tests

To check the environmental stability of the disk, it shall be exposed to the following environments:

- Dry heat test according to IEC 60068-2-2 Ba:
 $T = 55^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH = 50 %, 96 hours.
- Damp heat cycle test according to IEC 60068-2-30 Db:
 $T_{\text{high}} = 40^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{\text{low}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, RH = 95 %, cycle time = (12 + 12) hours, 6 cycles.

After exposure to these environmental conditions, one should allow for some recovery time before measuring [(24 or 48) hours].

8.1.4 Transportation

8.1.4.1 General

As transportation occurs under a wide range of temperatures and humidities, for differing periods, by many methods of transport and in all parts of the world, it is not possible to specify mandatory conditions for transportation or for packaging.

8.1.4.2 Packaging

8.1.4.2.1 General

The form of packaging should be agreed between sender and recipient or, in absence of such an agreement, is the responsibility of the sender. It should take into account the following hazards.

8.1.4.2.2 Temperature and humidity

Insulation and wrapping should be designed to maintain the conditions for storage over the estimated period of transportation.

8.1.4.2.3 Impact loads and vibrations

- a) Avoid mechanical loads that would distort the shape of the disk.
- b) Avoid dropping the disk.
- c) Disks should be packed in a rigid box containing adequate shock-absorbent material.
- d) The final box should have a clean interior and a construction that provides sealing to prevent the ingress of dirt and moisture.

8.2 Safety requirements

The disk shall satisfy the requirement of IEC 60950-1, when used in the intended manner or in any foreseeable uses in an information system.

8.3 Flammability

The disk shall be made from materials that comply with the flammability class for HB materials, or better, as specified in IEC 60950-1.

9 Reference drive

9.1 General

A Reference drive shall be used for the measurement of optical and electrical signal parameters for conformance with the requirements of this International Standard. The critical components of this device have the characteristics specified in Clause 9.

9.2 Measurement conditions

During tests, the disk shall be in a test environment as defined in 8.1.1, unless stated otherwise.

9.3 Optical system

The basic set-up of the optical system of the Reference drive used for measuring specified (over)write and read parameters is shown in Figure 4. Different components and locations of components are permitted, provided that the performance remains the same as that of the set-up in Figure 4.

The optical system shall be aligned such that the focused optical beam is perpendicular to the Recording Layer on which the beam is focused at the radius where the measurement is to be performed.

The optical system shall be such that the detected light reflected from the Entrance surface of the disk is minimized so as not to affect the accuracy of the measurements.

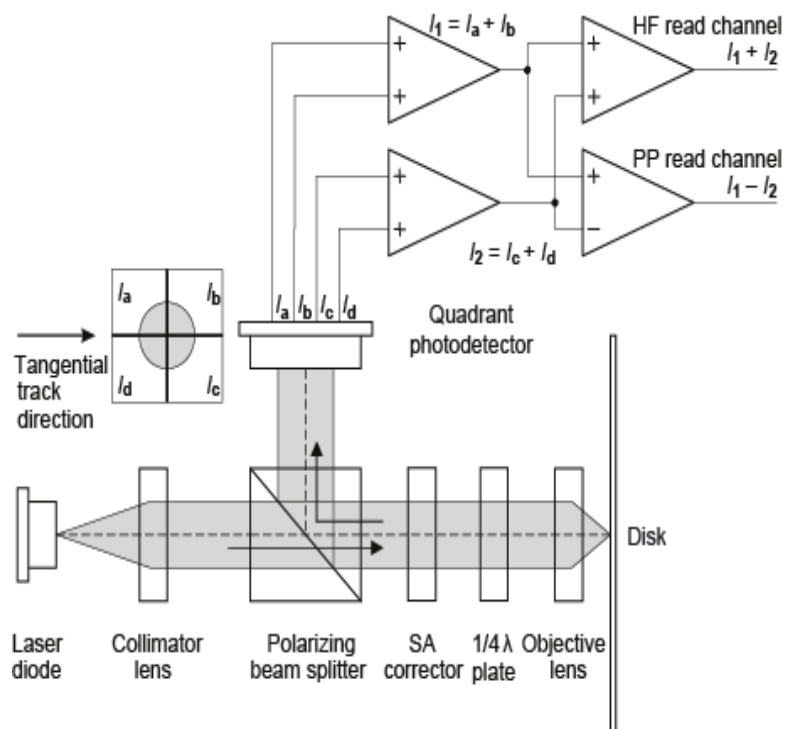


Figure 4 — Optical system of Reference drive

A polarizing beam splitter and a quarter-wavelength plate shall be used to separate the entrance light beam, coming from the laser diode, and light beam reflected by the optical disk going towards the photodetector. The light beam transmitted through the splitter shall have a p:s intensity ratio of at least 100:1.

The optical beam shall be compensated for Spherical Aberrations (SA) such that these aberrations are minimized for the thickness of the Transmission Stack of the Recording Layer on which the beam is focused at the radius where the measurement is to be performed.

During measurements on one layer of a Multi-Layer disk, light reflected from the other layer can influence the measurements on the layer under investigation. To cope with these effects, the photodetector shall have limited dimensions. Its length and width shall be smaller than $M \times 5 \mu\text{m}$, where M is the transversal optical magnification from the disk to its conjugate plane near the quadrant photodetector. For a Type TL disk, however, the effect cannot be neglected even if the length and width of photodetector are smaller than $M \times 5 \mu\text{m}$. Therefore, observed reflectivity shall be compensated using the procedure shown in B.4

9.4 Optical beam

The focused optical beam used for writing and reading data shall have the following properties listed below.

- Wavelength (λ) of the laser beam: $(405 \pm 5) \text{ nm}$
- Polarization: circular
- NA: $0,85 \pm 0,01$
- Light intensity at the rim of the pupil of the objective lens relative to the maximum intensity:
 - in the tangential direction: $(60 \pm 5) \%$
 - in the radial direction: $(65 \pm 5) \%$
- Maximum wave-front aberration at the Recording Layer(s): $0,033 \times \lambda \text{ rms.}$
(after correction of tilt and spherical aberrations)

- Maximum Relative-Intensity Noise of the laser diode:

$$\left[10 \times \log \left(\frac{\text{ac light density} / \text{Hz}}{\text{dc light power}} \right) \right]$$

- Normalized detector size: $S/M^2 \leq 25 \mu\text{m}^2$
(where S is the total surface of the 4-Quadrant photodetector)
- Read power for disk testing (average):
 - Layer L0 and Layer L1 $(1,44 \pm 0,10) \text{ mW}$
 - Layer L2 $(1,00 \pm 0,10) \text{ mW}$
- Write power and pulse shape: see 29.4.2 and Annex F

9.5 HF read channel

The HF read channel is provided to supply a signal from which the User Data can be retrieved. The signal is generated by summing all the currents from all four elements of the photodetector $(I_a + I_b + I_c + I_d)$. These currents are modulated by the user-written information, due to the difference in reflectivity of the Marks and Spaces caused by the Phase-Change effects.

In the frequency range from dc to 44 MHz, the HF read channel including the photodetectors shall have a flat amplitude response within $\pm 1,0$ dB relative to its dc gain. The group delay variation shall be maximum 1,5 ns pp. in the frequency range from 6 MHz to 44 MHz.

For measurement of i-MLSE, the characteristics of the signal processing, the Viterbi decoder and the PLL, etc., are specified in Annex H.

9.6 Radial PP read channel

The radial PP read channel provides a tracking-error signal to control the servo for radial tracking of the optical beam. It also provides a wobble signal from which the information modulated on the Grooves can be retrieved.

The radial tracking error is generated as a signal $[(I_a + I_b) - (I_c + I_d)]$ related to the difference in the amount of light in the two halves of the exit pupil of the objective lens.

The read amplifiers including the photodetectors in the radial PP read channel shall have a flat amplitude response within $\pm 1,0$ dB relative to their dc gain from dc to 16 MHz.

9.7 Disk Clamping

While its parameters are being measured, the disk shall be clamped between two concentric rings covering most of the Clamping Zone (see 10.6). The top Clamping Area shall have the same inner and outer diameters as the bottom Clamping Area (Figure 5).

Clamping shall occur between $d_{\text{in}} = (23,5 \pm 0,5) \text{ mm}$ and $d_{\text{out}} = (32,5 \pm 0,5) \text{ mm}$.

The total clamping force shall be $F_1 = 2,0 \text{ N} \pm 0,5 \text{ N}$.

In order to prevent warping of the disk under the moment of force generated by the clamping force and the chucking force, which is exerted by the tapered cone on the rim of the centre hole of the disk, F_2 shall not exceed 0,5 N (see Figure 5).

The top angle α of the tapered cone for centering of the disk shall be $40,0^\circ \pm 0,5^\circ$.

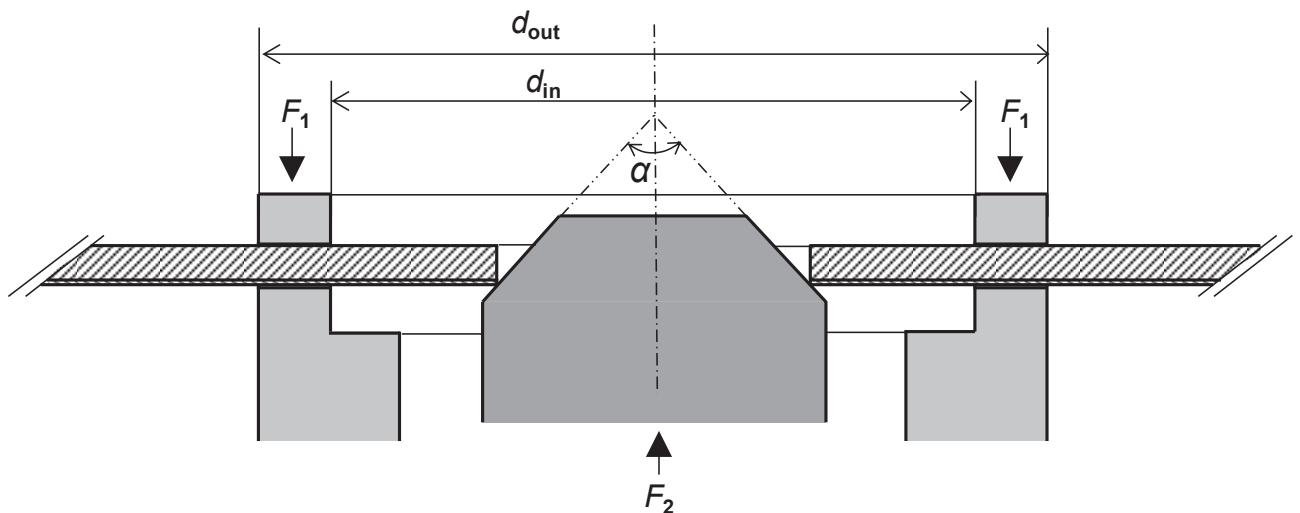


Figure 5 — Clamping conditions for measurement

9.8 Rotation of disk and Measurement Velocity

The direction of rotation shall be counter-clockwise as viewed from the objective lens.

All specifications are based on a tangential speed during reading that is equal to the 2 times Reference Velocity unless otherwise specified. This corresponds to a Constant Linear Velocity of 7,375 m/s.

9.9 Normalized servo transfer function

In order to specify the servo systems for axial and radial tracking, a function $H_N(i\omega)$ is used. It specifies the nominal values of the open-loop transfer function H of the Reference servo(s).

$$H_N(i\omega) = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{\omega_0}{i\omega} \right)^2 \times \frac{1 + \frac{3 \times i\omega}{\omega_0}}{1 + \frac{i\omega}{3 \times \omega_0}} \times \left(1 + \frac{\omega_{int}}{i\omega} \right)^K$$

where

$$\omega = 2\pi \times f;$$

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi \times f_0;$$

$$\omega_{int} = 2\pi \times f_{int};$$

$$i^2 = -1;$$

$$K = \text{order of integrator.}$$

Here, f_0 is the 0 dB crossover frequency of the open-loop transfer function. The crossover frequencies of the lead-lag network of the servo are given by:

- lead break frequency: $f_1 = f_0/3$;
- lag break frequency: $f_2 = f_0 \times 3$.

The term $\left(1 + \frac{\omega_{int}}{i\omega} \right)$ in the formula above represents an integrator function. Such an integrator or equivalent

function is used to further reduce of low-frequency components, especially those due to deviations with frequencies equal to the rotational frequency of the disk or its harmonics.

Also, f_{int} is the 3 dB crossover frequency of the integrator function.

Another frequency of importance is the frequency f_x at which a sinusoidal displacement with an amplitude equal to the maximum allowed residual tracking error e_{max} , corresponds to the maximum expected acceleration α_{max} . This frequency can be calculated as follows:

$$f_x = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_{\text{max}}}{e_{\text{max}}}}$$

Because the tracking-error signals from the disk can have rather large variations, the tracking-error signal fed into each Reference servo loop shall be adjusted to a fixed level (effectively calibrating the total loop gain), which guarantees the specified bandwidth.

9.10 Measurement Velocities and Reference servos for axial tracking

9.10.1 General

The Measurement Velocity for axial residual errors shall be half of the Recording Velocity, 3,688 m/s.

9.10.2 Reference servo for axial tracking

Regarding the open-loop transfer function $H(f)$ of the Reference servo for axial tracking, $|1+H(f)|$ is limited as shown schematically by the shaded area in Figure 6:

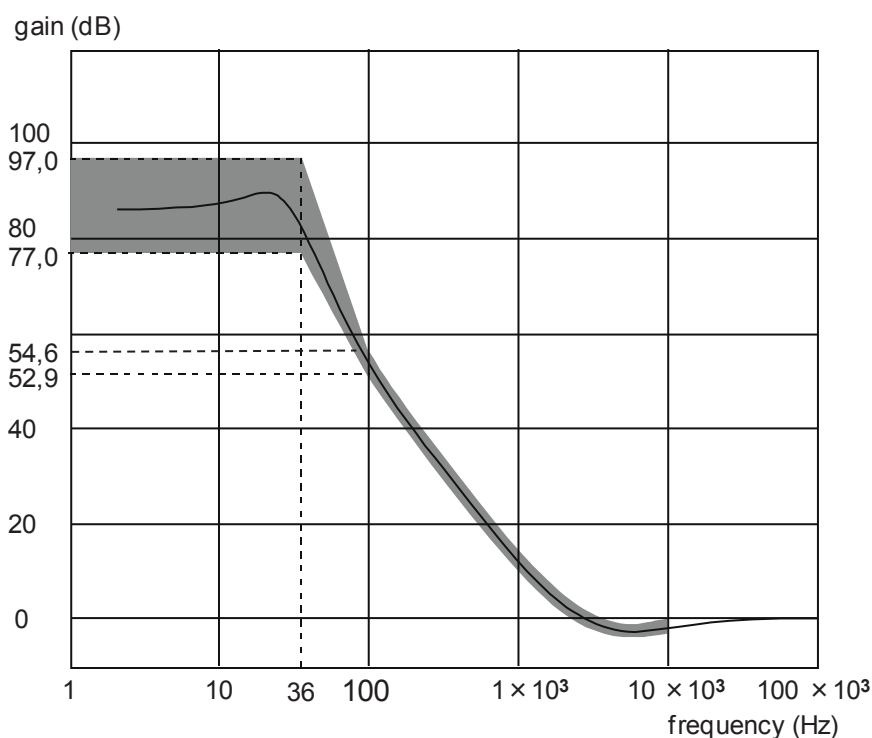


Figure 6 — Servo characteristic for axial tracking

The crossover frequency f_0 of $H_N(f)$ (see 9.9) used to define the limits of $|1+H(f)|$, is specified by the following formula, where $\alpha_{\max} = 6,0 \text{ m/s}^2$ is the maximum expected axial acceleration due to local disturbances, and $\alpha_{\max}$ is multiplied by a factor $m = 1,25$ for servo margin. The tracking error $e_{\max}$, caused by this $m \times \alpha_{\max}$, shall be 55 nm. Thus the 0 dB crossover frequency shall be:

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{3 \times m \times \alpha_{\max}}{e_{\max}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 1,25 \times 6,0}{55 \times 10^{-9}}} = 3,2 \text{ kHz}$$

The integrator shall be first order ($K = 1$) with a crossover frequency of $f_{\text{int}} = 100 \text{ Hz}$.

In the frequency range 100 Hz to 10 kHz:

$$0,9 \times |1+H_N(f)| \leq |1+H(f)| \leq 1,1 \times |1+H_N(f)|$$

In the frequency range 36 Hz to 100 Hz:

$$0,9 \times |1+H_N(f)| \leq |1+H(f)| \leq 1,1 \times |1+H_N(f_{\text{int}})| \times \left(\frac{f_{\text{int}}}{f}\right)^{4,78}$$

In the frequency range up to 36 Hz:

$$77,0 \text{ dB} \leq |1+H(f)| \leq 97,0 \text{ dB}$$

The frequency f_x has the following value: $f_x = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_{\max}}{e_{\max}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{6,0}{55 \times 10^{-9}}} \approx 1,6 \text{ kHz}$

9.11 Measurement Velocities and Reference servos for radial tracking

9.11.1 General

The Measurement Velocity for radial residual errors shall be a half of the Recording Velocity, 3,688 m/s.

9.11.2 Reference servo for radial tracking

For the open-loop transfer function $H(f)$ of the Reference servo for axial tracking, $|1+H(f)|$ is limited as shown schematically by the shaded area in Figure 7:

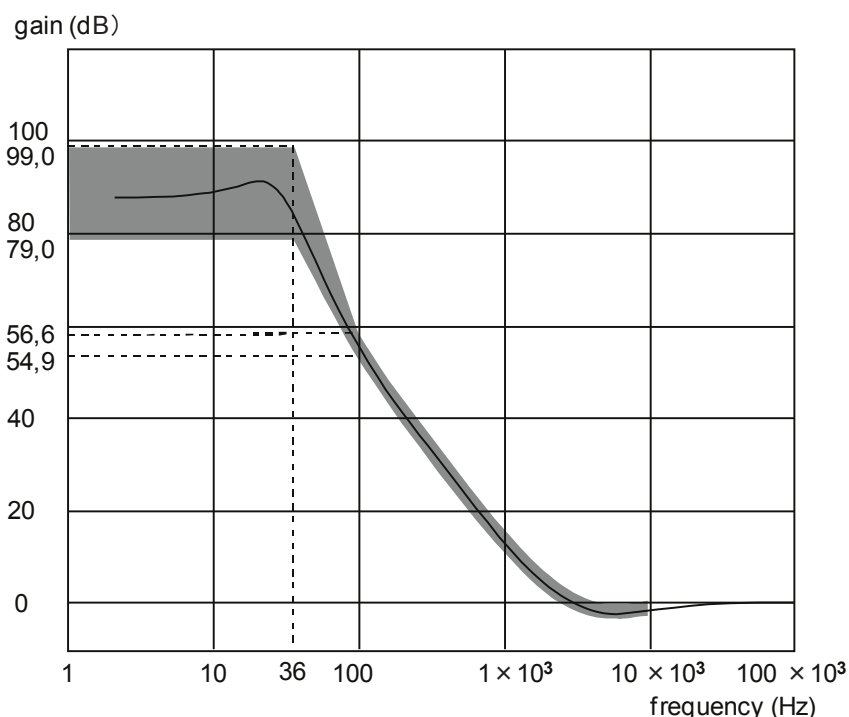


Figure 7 — Servo characteristics for radial tracking

The crossover frequency f_0 of $H_N(f)$ (see 9.9), used to define the limits of $|1+H(f)|$, is specified by the following formula, where $\alpha_{\max} = 2,2 \text{ m/s}^2$ is the worst-case maximum expected radial acceleration due to local disturbances, and $\alpha_{\max}$ is multiplied by a factor $m = 1,25$ for servo margin. The tracking error $e_{\max}$, caused by this $m \times \alpha_{\max}$, shall be 16 nm. Thus the 0 dB crossover frequency shall be:

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{3 \times m \times \alpha_{\max}}{e_{\max}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 1,25 \times 2,2}{16 \times 10^{-9}}} = 3,6 \text{ kHz}$$

The integrator shall be first order with crossover frequency $f_{\text{int}} = 100 \text{ Hz}$.

In the frequency range 100 Hz to 10 kHz:

$$0,9 \times |1+H_N(f)| \leq |1+H(f)| \leq 1,1 \times |1+H_N(f)|$$

In the frequency range 36 Hz to 100 Hz:

$$0,9 \times |1+H_N(f)| \leq |1+H(f)| \leq 1,1 \times |1+H_N(f_{\text{int}})| \times \left(\frac{f_{\text{int}}}{f}\right)^{4,78}$$

In the frequency range up to 36 Hz:

$$79,0 \text{ dB} \leq |1+H(f)| \leq 99,0 \text{ dB}$$

The frequency f_x has the following value: $f_x = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_{\max}}{e_{\max}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2,2}{16 \times 10^{-9}}} \approx 1,8 \text{ kHz}$.

10 Dimensional characteristics

10.1 General

Dimensional characteristics are specified for those parameters deemed mandatory for interchange and compatible use of the disk. Where there is freedom of design, only the functional characteristics of the elements described are indicated. The enclosed drawing, Figure 8, shows the dimensional requirements in summarized form. The different parts of the disk are described from the centre hole to the outside Rim.

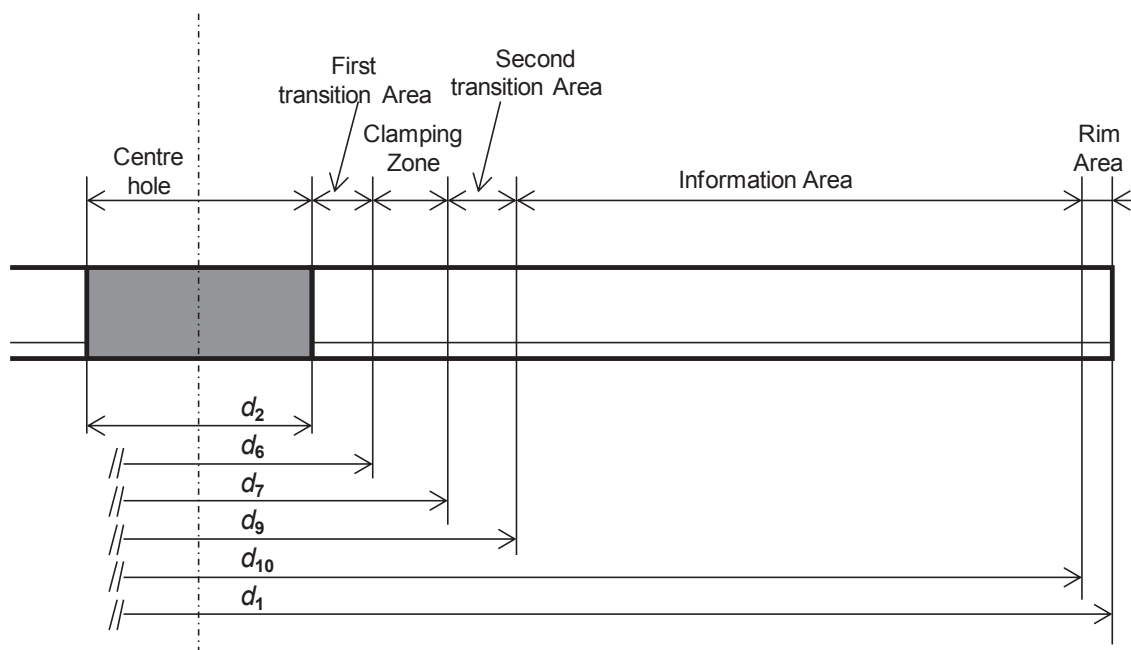


Figure 8 — Overview of disk dimensions

10.2 Disk reference planes and reference axis

(For the Disk reference planes see also Figure 9 and Figure 10).

The Disk reference plane P is the plane determined by the surface of the Clamping Zone (see 10.6) at the read-out side of the disk.

The Disk reference plane Q is the plane determined by the surface of the Clamping Zone at the Substrate side of the disk.

The reference axis A is the axis through the middle of the centre hole, perpendicular to the Disk reference plane P.

The Disk reference plane R is a plane parallel to the Disk reference plane P. The distance between Disk reference plane R and Disk reference plane P shall be $e_4 = (100 \pm 25) \mu\text{m}$ towards the inside of the disk (see Figure 9 and Figure 10).

The Disk reference plane R shall intersect with Recording Layer L0 at Layer L0's average position between radius $r_a = 23 \text{ mm}$ and radius $r_b = 24 \text{ mm}$ (Layer L0 is the deepest Recording Layer on a TL disk).

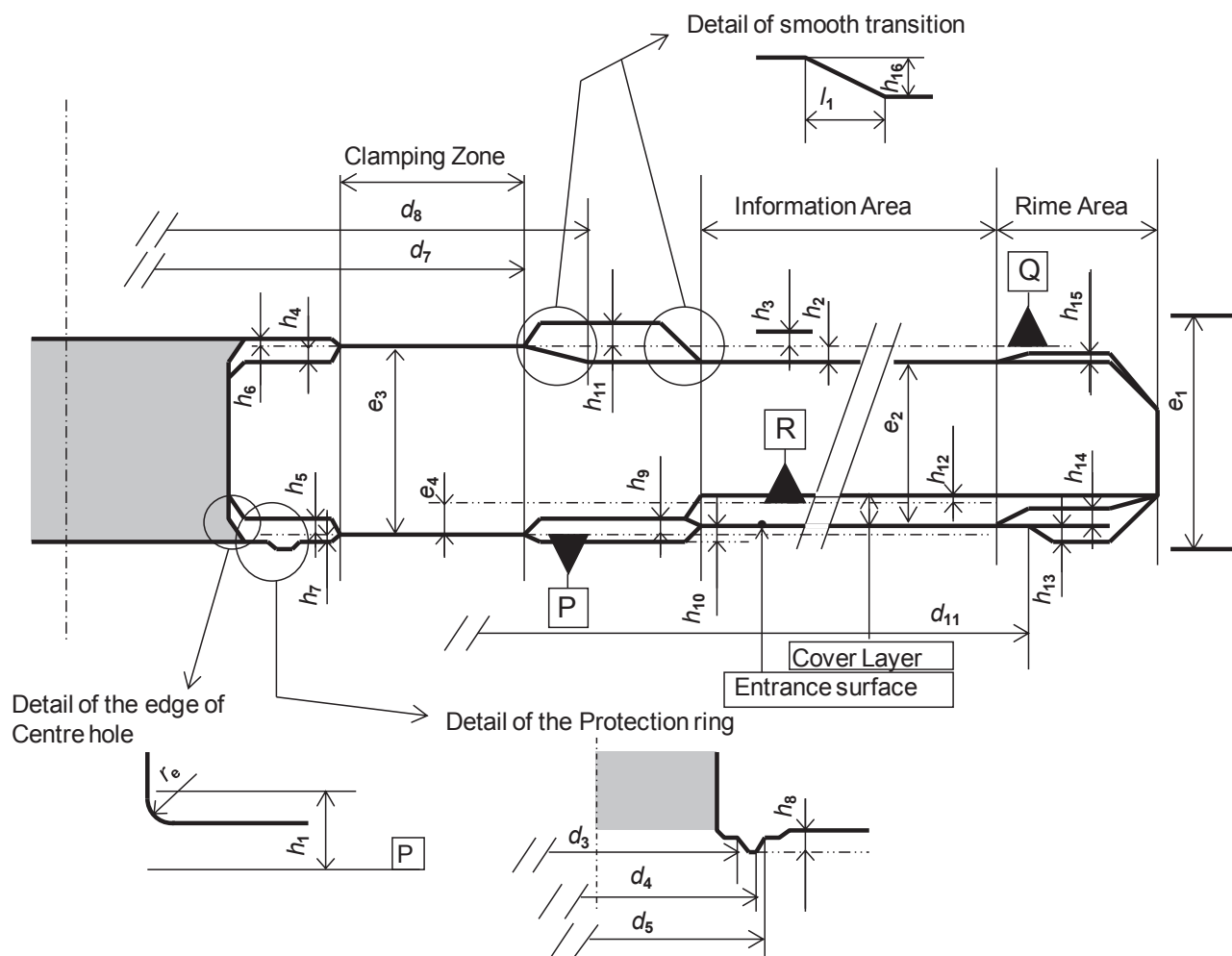


Figure 9 — Details of disk dimensions

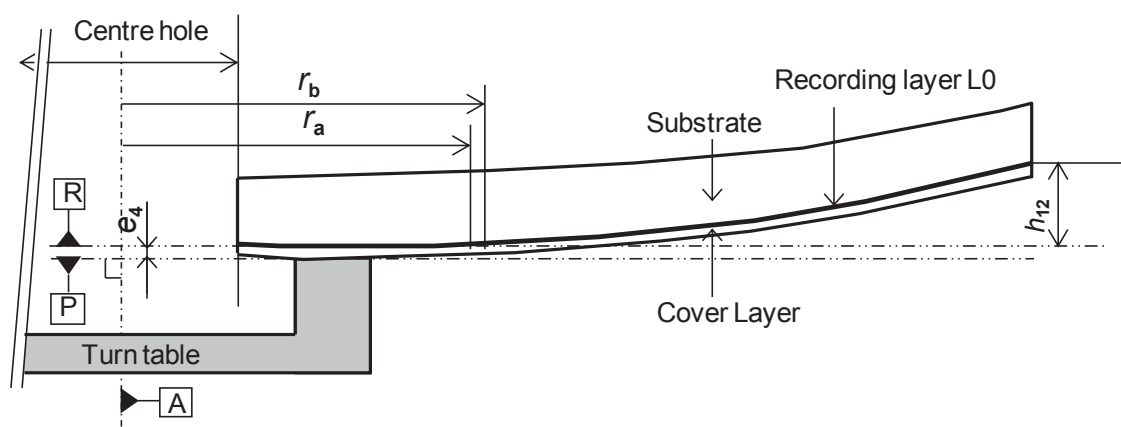


Figure 10 — Details of Disk reference planes P and R and Recording Layer L0

10.3 Overall dimensions

The overall outer diameter of the disk shall be $d_1 = (120,0 \pm 0,3)$ mm (see Figure 8).

The diameter of the centre hole shall be $d_2 = 15,00^{+0,10}_{0,00}$ mm (see Figure 8).

There shall be no burr on the edge of the centre hole at the read-out side.

The edge of the centre hole at the read-out side is the reference for centring the disk and shall be rounded off or chamfered. The rounding radius shall be maximum $r_e = 0,1$ mm. The height of the chamfer shall be maximum 0,1 mm above the bottom surface of the First transition Area. The rounding or chamfer shall be maximum $h_1 = 0,25$ mm from Disk reference plane P (for the details see Figure 9).

The maximum thickness of the disk is defined as the distance in the direction of the reference axis A between the highest structure protruding from the Entrance surface of the disk and the highest structure protruding from the top surface of the disk.

The maximum thickness of the disk, including Cover Layer, Protective Coating and Label printing, at any radius shall be $e_1 = 1,40$ mm (see Figure 9).

The minimum thickness of the disk in the Information Area shall be $e_2 = 0,90$ mm.

Outside the Clamping Zone, the top surface may be inside the Disk reference plane Q by maximum $h_2 = 0,4$ mm.

Outside the Clamping Zone the top surface may be outside the Disk reference plane Q by maximum $h_3 = 0,1$ mm (see Figure 9).

10.4 First transition Area

In the Inner Area inside the Clamping Zone ($d < d_6$), the surfaces may be inside the Disk reference planes P and Q by maximum $h_5 = 0,20$ mm and maximum $h_4 = 0,12$ mm, respectively. These surfaces may be uneven or may have burrs up to maximum $h_7 = 0,05$ mm and maximum $h_6 = 0,05$ mm, respectively, outside the Disk reference planes P and Q (see Figure 8 and Figure 9).

10.5 Protection ring

An optional ring-shaped protrusion in the Inner Area of the disk can prevent full contact between the surface of the disk and a surface on which such a disk is laid down. By applying such a ring, the chance for damages to the read-out side of the disk can be minimized.

When applied, the Protection ring shall be located between diameter $d_3 = 17,5$ mm and diameter $d_5 = 21,0$ mm. Between d_3 and diameter $d_4 = 20,5$ mm, the height of the Protection ring shall be maximum $h_8 = 0,12$ mm above the clamping surface.

Between d_4 and d_5 , the height of the Protection ring shall sink gradually to the surrounding surface (see Figure 9).

10.6 Clamping Zone

The inner diameter of the disk Clamping Zone shall be $d_6 \leq 23,0$ mm.

The outer diameter of the disk Clamping Zone shall be $d_7 \geq 33,0$ mm (see Figure 8).

The thickness of the disk within the Clamping Zone shall be $e_3 = 1,20^{+0,10}_{-0,05}$ mm (see Figure 9).

Within the Clamping Zone ($d_6 < d < d_7$), both sides of the disk shall be flat within maximum 0,1 mm.

Within the Clamping Zone ($d_6 < d < d_7$), both sides of the disk shall be parallel within maximum 0,1 mm.

10.7 Second transition Area

The Second transition Area is the area between the Clamping Zone and the Information Area: $d_7 < d < d_9$ (see Figure 8).

In the area, the surface at the read-out side of the disk may be inside the Disk reference plane P by maximum $h_9 = 0,12$ mm. This surface may be outside the Entrance surface in the information area by maximum $h_{10} = 0,01$ mm (see Figure 9).

In the area, the top surface of the disk may be outside the Disk reference plane Q by maximum $h_{11} = 0,2$ mm.

The step from the top surface in the area to the top surface in the Information Area is h_{16} . The distance between the start and the end diameter of the step is l_1 . If $h_{16} > 0,2$ mm, then the slope down to the top surface of the Information Area shall be smooth and l_1 shall be $> 1,8$ mm as indicated in Figure 9. If the top

surface in the Information Area is stepped down from the top surface in the Second transition Area, then the step shall end within diameter $d_8 = 40,0$ mm.

10.8 Information Area

10.8.1 General

The Information Area shall extend from diameter $d_9 = 42$ mm to diameter $d_{10} = 117$ mm (see Figure 9 and Figure 11).

On each Recording Layer, the Data Zone shall be located between the inner diameter $d_{DZIn} = 48,0^{+0,0}_{-0,2}$ mm and the outer diameter d_{DZO} . The Data Zones on all Recording Layers shall have the same storage capacity. The inner diameter d_{DZI} on Recording Layer L_n shall be $d_{DZI} = \text{mm}$ and the outer diameter d_{DZO} on Recording Layer L_n shall be $d_{DZO} \leq 116,2$ mm.

The area between d_9 and d_{DZI} is called the Inner Zone and the area between d_{DZO} and d_{10} is called the Outer Zone (see Figure 11).

The total thickness of the disk in the Information Area is as specified in 10.3.

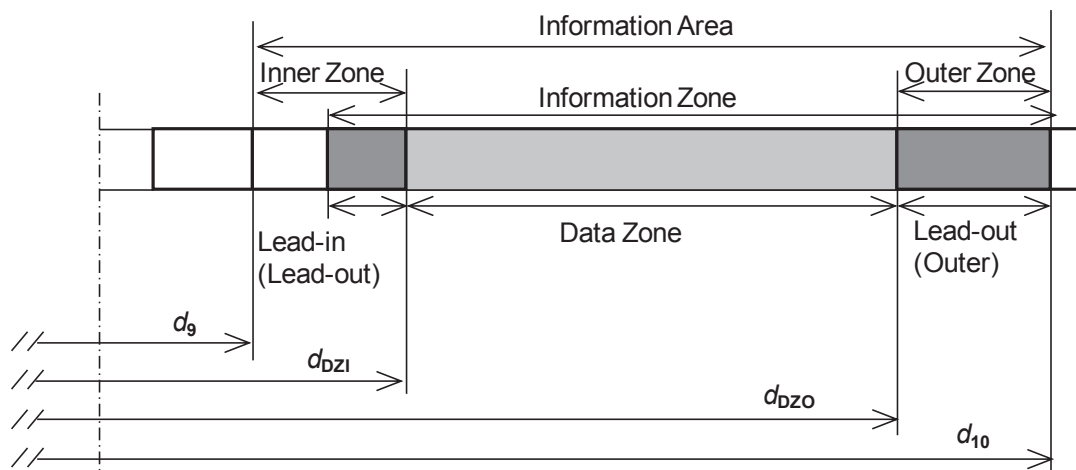


Figure 11 — Division of Information Area

10.8.2 Subdivision of Information Zone on TL disk

The Information Area is used to record the Information Zone and is divided over the three Recording Layers. The Information Zone is subdivided into the following main parts (see Figure 12):

On Recording Layer L0:

- the Lead-in Zone (part of the Inner Zone 0);
- Data Zone 0;
- Outer Zone 0.

On Recording Layer L1:

- Outer Zone1;
- Data Zone1;
- Inner Zone 1.

On Recording Layer L2:

- Inner Zone 2;
- Data Zone 2;
- Lead-out Zone (Outer Zone 2).

On Layer L0, the spiral Groove shall run from the inner side of the disk towards the outer side of the disk.

On Layer L1, the spiral Groove shall run from the outer side of the disk towards the inner side of the disk.
On Layer L2, the spiral Groove shall run from the inner side of the disk towards the outer side of the disk.

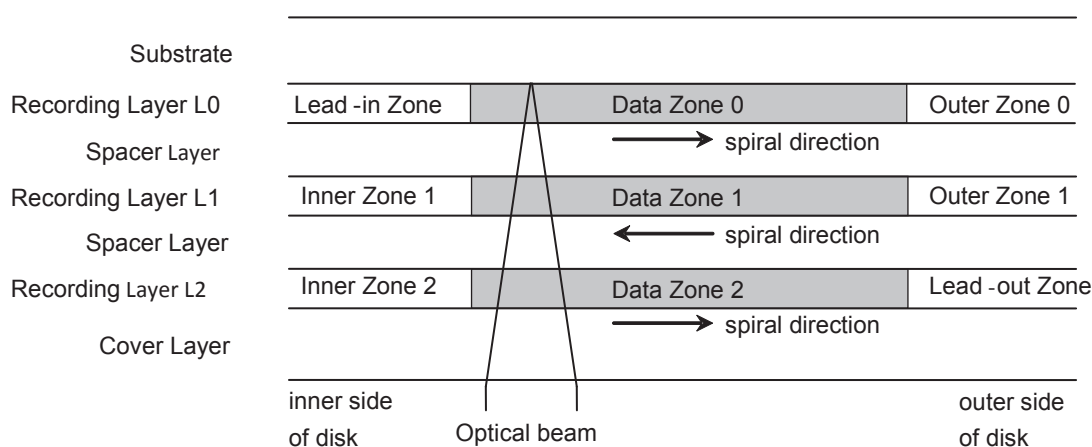


Figure 12 — Subdivision of Information Zone

The Lead-in Zone starts in the area extending from diameter 44,0 mm to diameter 44,4 mm and shall end at the beginning of Data Zone 0 at diameter d_{BZ10} .

Outer Zone 0 shall start at the end of the Data Zone 0 at diameter d_{BZ00} and shall end at diameter minimum 117 mm.

Outer Zone 1 shall start at diameter minimum 117 mm and shall end at the beginning of Data Zone 1 at diameter d_{BZ01} .

Inner Zone 1 shall start at the end of the Data Zone 1 d_{BZ11} and shall end at the beginning of Data Zone 1 at diameter d_{BZ01} .

Inner Zone 2 starts in the area extending from diameter 44,0 mm to diameter 44,4 mm and shall end at the beginning of the Data Zone 2 at diameter d_{BZ12} .

Lead-out Zone shall start at the end of the Data Zone 2 at diameter d_{BZ02} and shall end at diameter minimum 117 mm.

10.9 Rim Area

The Rim Area is the area outside the Information Area, starting at d_{10} and extending to the outer diameter of the disk (see Figure 8).

In the first 0,5 mm of the Rim Area, the surface at the read-out side of the disk shall not be outside the Entrance surface in the Information Area.

In the remainder of the Rim Area, the surface at the read-out side of the disk shall not be outside the Entrance surface in the Information Area by maximum $h_{13} = 0,05$ mm.

In the Rim Area, the surface at the read-out side of the disk may be inside the Entrance surface in the Information Area by maximum $h_{14} = 0,12$ mm (see Figure 9).

In the Rim Area, the top surface of the disk shall not extend outside the top surface in the Information Area by maximum $h_{15} = 0,05$ mm (see Figure 9).

11 Mechanical characteristics

11.1 Mass

The mass m of the disk shall be $12 \text{ g} \leq m \leq 17 \text{ g}$.

11.2 Moment of inertia

The moment of inertia of the disk shall be $\leq 0,032 \text{ g.m}^2$.

11.3 Dynamic imbalance

The dynamic imbalance of the disk shall be $\leq 2,5 \text{ g.mm}$.

11.4 Axial runout

11.4.1 General

When measured by an optical system using the Reference servo for axial tracking, and the disk rotating at a half of the Recording Velocity, the distance between each Recording Layer and the Disk reference plane R (see Figure 9 and Figure 10) in the direction of the reference axis A shall be maximum $h_{12} = 0,3 \text{ mm}$ over the entire disk.

Within one Track (one revolution), the deviation of each Recording Layer from its average position in the direction of the reference axis A shall be maximum $0,1 \text{ mm}$.

Due to the integrator function in the Reference servo (see 0), this component will be suppressed sufficiently such that the residual tracking errors as defined in 11.4.1 and 11.4.2 are mainly due to local disturbance.

11.4.2 Residual axial tracking error

The residual axial tracking error of each Recording Layer for frequencies below $1,6 \text{ kHz}$ ($= f_x$, see 9.10.2), measured using the Reference servo for axial tracking as specified in 9.10.2, shall be maximum 45 nm , (displacement of the objective lens needed to move the focal point of the optical beam onto the Recording Layer) with the disk rotating at $1\times$ Reference Velocity, $3,688 \text{ m/s}$, and with the read power at $(0,70 \pm 0,10) \text{ mW}$ for any layers of a TL disk. It is recommended to measure the residual axial tracking-error signal in a short period to avoid the deterioration of the read stability at $1\times$ Reference Velocity.

Spikes in the residual axial tracking-error signal due to local defects, such as dust and scratches, shall be excluded.

The measuring filter shall be a Butterworth LPF, with $f_{-3\text{dB}} = 1,6 \text{ kHz}$ and slope = -60 dB/decade . This means that for frequencies $< 1,6 \text{ kHz}$, the maximum local acceleration of the Recording Layer in the direction of reference axis A will not exceed $6,0 \text{ m/s}^2$.

The rms noise value of the residual error signal in the frequency band from $1,6 \text{ kHz}$ to 10 kHz , measured with an integration time of 20 ms and using the Reference servo for axial tracking, shall be maximum 32 nm . The measuring filter shall be a Butterworth BPF from $f_{-3\text{dB}} = 1,6 \text{ kHz}$ with slope = $+60 \text{ dB/decade}$ to $f_{-3\text{dB}} = 10 \text{ kHz}$ with slope = -60 dB/decade .

11.5 Radial runout

11.5.1 General

The runout of the outer edge of the disk shall be maximum $0,3 \text{ mm pp}$.

The radial runout of the Tracks in each Recording Layer (including eccentricity and unroundness) shall be measured by an optical system using the Reference servo for radial tracking while the disk is rotating at a half of the Recording Velocity.

The radial runout shall be maximum $75 \text{ }\mu\text{m pp}$.

Due to the integrator function in the Reference servo (see 9.11), this component will be suppressed sufficiently such that the residual tracking errors as defined in 11.5.2 are mainly due to local disturbances.

The residual tracking error shall be determined by applying the radial PP read channel ($I_1 - I_2$) signal for both

measurement and radial servo control purposes as indicated in Figure 4.

11.5.2 Residual radial tracking error

The residual radial tracking error for frequencies below 1,8 kHz ($= f_x$, see 9.11.2), measured using the Reference servo for radial tracking as specified in 9.11.2, shall be maximum 13 nm with the disk rotating at 1x Reference Velocity, 3,688 m/s, and with the read power at $(0,70 \pm 0,10)$ mW for any layer of a TL disk. It is recommended to measure the residual radial tracking-error signal in a short period to avoid deterioration of the read stability at 1x Reference Velocity.

Spikes in the residual radial tracking-error signal due to local defects, such as dust and scratches, shall be excluded.

The measuring filter shall be a Butterworth LPF with $f_{-3dB} = 1,8$ kHz and slope = -60 dB/decade.

This means that for frequencies $< 1,8$ kHz, the maximum local acceleration of the tracks in the radial direction will not exceed $2,2$ m/s².

The rms noise value of the residual error signal in the frequency band from 1,8 kHz to 10 kHz, measured with an integration time of 20 ms and using the Reference servo for radial tracking, shall be maximum 9,2 nm. The measuring filter shall be a Butterworth BPF from $f_{-3dB} = 1,8$ kHz with slope = $+60$ dB/decade to $f_{-3dB} = 10$ kHz with slope = -60 dB/decade.

11.6 Durability of Cover Layer

11.6.1 Impact resistance of Cover Layer

To prevent excessive disk damage in case an object lens hits the Entrance surface at the read-out side of the disk, the surface of the disk should have a minimum impact resistance. This impact resistance can be tested by procedures described in Annex L.

11.6.2 Scratch resistance of Cover Layer

To prevent excessive scratching, the surface of the disk shall have a minimum hardness. The scratch resistance shall be tested by a procedure described in Annex C.

11.6.3 Repulsion of fingerprints by Cover Layer

To prevent excessive contamination, the surface of the disk should repel grime as much as possible. The repulsion of grime shall be tested by a procedure described in Annex D.

12 Optical characteristics in Information Area

12.1 General

The following requirements shall be fulfilled within the Information Area of the disk.

These specifications of the Transmission Stacks (TS) include all possible layers on top of the Recording Layer concerned (such as gluing layers in case of foils, the Spacer Layers and all the semi-transparent Recording Stack of Layer L_n in case of TS0, the Cover Layer and possibly a Protective coating).

12.2 Refractive index of Transmission Stacks (TS)

If the layers making up the total TS have different refractive indexes, then the procedure described in Annex A shall be followed.

The refractive index n of the Cover Layer and Spacer Layer of the disk shall be:

$$1,45 \leq n \leq 1,70.$$

12.3 Thickness of Transmission Stacks (TS)

The average thickness between radius r_a and radius r_b is called the Reference Thickness of the related Transmission Stack (TS0, TS1 or TS2) on the disk (see 10.2 and Figure 10).

The thicknesses of TS0, TS1 and TS2, measured over the whole disk, shall fulfil the following eight requirements:

In Figure 13, for reference to requirements a) to c), the curves show the thickness ranges with equivalent spherical aberration. The ratio of a thickness with arbitrary refractive index n to that with refractive index 1,60 is expressed by an approximate function of $g(n)$:

$$g(n) = -1,111\,1 \times n^3 + 5,814\,3 \times n^2 - 9,880\,8 \times n + 6,476\,0$$

Figure 14 shows a coefficient function for converting the actual thickness to an effective thickness for requirements f). The actual thickness means physical value. The effective thickness means imaginary value when refractive index is assumed to be 1,60.

The actual thickness of arbitrary refractive index n is converted to an effective thickness of standard refractive index of 1,60. Defocus values of the actual and effective thickness are the same. In this Subclause, defocus is defined as the focus position movement of the light going through the transparent medium with each thickness and each refractive index.

The coefficient function of $f(n)$ equals $\tan(\theta_r)/\tan(\theta_o)$, where θ_o and θ_r are the converging angles in the Transmission Stack with refractive indexes of 1,60 and the arbitrary value of n , respectively. The function $f(n)$ is expressed by approximately as the function as:

$$f(n) = -1,088\,0 \times n^3 + 6,102\,7 \times n^2 - 12,042 \times n + 9,100\,7$$

- a) The thickness of TS0 (all layers on top of Layer L0) depends on the refractive index and shall be within the uppermost shaded area in Figure 13 (In case of a refractive index of n , the thickness shall be between $94,0 \times g(n)$ μm and $106,0 \times g(n)$ μm , and the dashed curve indicates the nominal thickness as a function of the refractive index).
- b) The thickness of TS1 (all layers on top of Layer L1), as determined by its refractive index, shall be within the middle shaded area in Figure 13 (In case of a refractive index of n , the thickness shall be between $69,0 \times g(n)$ μm and $81,0 \times g(n)$ μm , and the dashed curve indicates the nominal thickness as a function of the refractive index).
- c) The thickness of TS2 (all layers on top of Layer L2), as determined by its refractive index, shall be within the undermost shaded area in Figure 13 (In case of a refractive index of n , the thickness shall be between $52,0 \times g(n)$ μm and $62,0 \times g(n)$ μm , and the dashed curve indicates the nominal thickness as a function of the refractive index).
- d) The thickness of Spacer Layer1 (S1), sandwiched by Layer L0 and Layer L1, shall be between 20,0 μm and 30,0 μm .
- e) The thickness of Spacer Layer2 (S2), sandwiched by Layer L1 and Layer L2, shall be between 13,0 μm and 23,0 μm .
- f) The thickness differences shall meet the requirement $C - (S1 + S2) \geq 1,0$ μm and $S1 - S2 \geq 1,0$ μm (C , $S1$, $S2$ shall be converted from their actual thickness to their effective thickness by being multiplied by $f(n)$ shown in Figure 14, where thickness of TS2 equals the Cover-Layer thickness (C) and n is refractive index).
- g) The maximum deviation ΔD of the thickness of TS0 and TS1 from their respective Reference Thickness shall meet the requirement $|\Delta D| \leq 2,5$ μm .
- h) The maximum deviation ΔD of the thickness of TS2 from its Reference Thickness shall meet the requirement $|\Delta D| \leq 2,0$ μm .

12.4 Example of target thickness of Spacer Layers for TL disks

In mass production, simple target values of thicknesses are useful.

It is recommended that when the following three requirements are fulfilled, then requirements a) to f) of 12.3 are always fulfilled for a refractive index of 1,60.

- a) The thickness of the Spacer Layer1 (S1) should be $25,0 \mu\text{m} \pm 2,0 \mu\text{m}$.
- b) The thickness of the Spacer Layer2 (S2) should be $18,0 \mu\text{m} \pm 2,0 \mu\text{m}$.
- c) The thickness of TS2 (=C) should be $57,0 \mu\text{m} \pm 2,0 \mu\text{m}$.

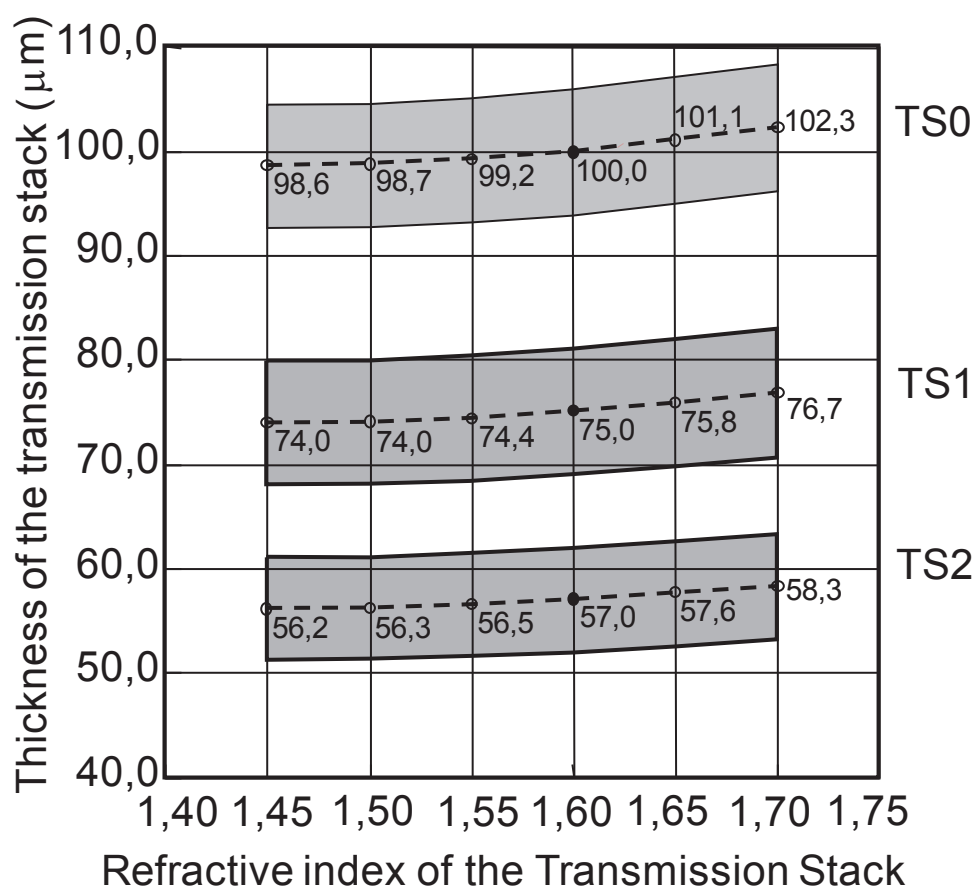


Figure 13 — Thickness of Transmission Stacks as function of reflective index

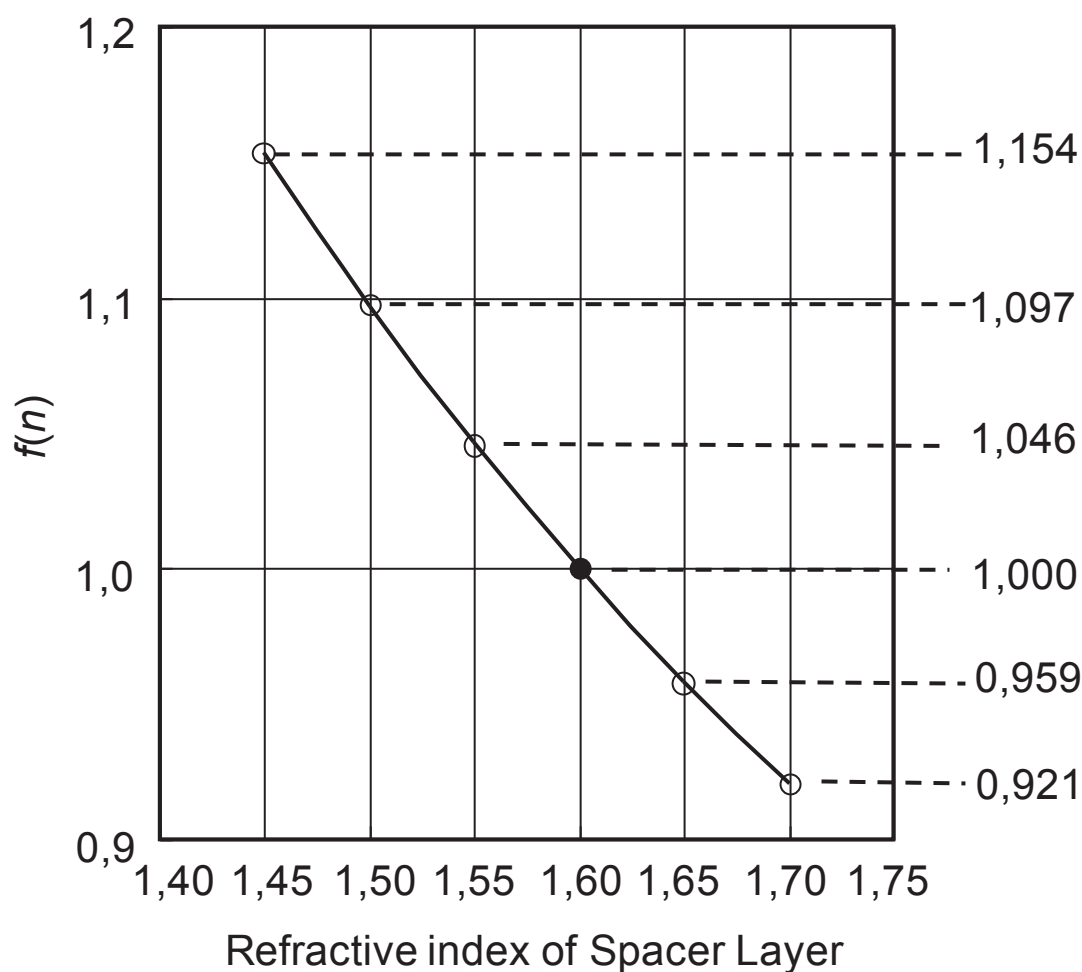


Figure 14 — Ratio of effective thickness with refractive index 1,60 and that with arbitrary refractive index n

12.5 Reflectivity of Recording Layers

The reflectivity of each Recording Layer in the Information Zone, including transmission through the Transmission Stack concerned, shall fulfil the following requirements independent of the recording status of the other Recording Layers (whether Unrecorded, Recorded or partially Recorded) under the measurement conditions of Annex B:

- in Unrecorded Virgin Grooves:
 - of Layer L0 and Layer L1: $R_{g-v} = 1,5 \% \text{ to } 4,0 \%;$
 - and of Layer L2: $R_{g-v} = 2,2 \% \text{ to } 4,0 \%;$
- in Unrecorded Erased Grooves:
 - of Layer L0 and Layer L1: $R_{g-e} = 1,4 \% \text{ to } 4,0 \%;$
 - and of Layer L2: $R_{g-e} = 2,0 \% \text{ to } 4,0 \%;$
 - at each location on the disk: $0,75 \times R_{g-v} < R_{g-e} < 1,25 \times R_{g-v};$

- in Recorded Grooves for the first 10 DOW cycles:
 - of Layer L0 and Layer L1: $R_{8H} = 1,4 \% \text{ to } 4,0 \%$;
 - and of Layer L2: $R_{8H} = 2,0 \% \text{ to } 4,0 \%$;
 - at each location on the disk: $0,75 \times R_{g-v} < R_{8H} < 1,25 \times R_{g-v}$.

Written Marks shall have a lower reflectivity than the Unrecorded Layer.

12.6 Birefringence

The in-plane birefringence of the Transmission Stacks shall be (see Annex J):

$$\Delta n_{||} \leq 1,5 \times 10^{-4}.$$

The perpendicular birefringence of the Transmission Stacks shall be (see Annex J):

$$\Delta n_{\perp} \leq 1,2 \times 10^{-3}.$$

12.7 Angular deviation

The angular deviation is the angle α between a parallel incident beam perpendicular to the Disk reference plane P and the reflected beam. The incident beam shall have a diameter in the range 0,3 mm to 1,0 mm. The angle α includes deflections of the Entrance surface and to lack of parallelism of the Cover Layer and/or Spacer Layer (see Figure 15).

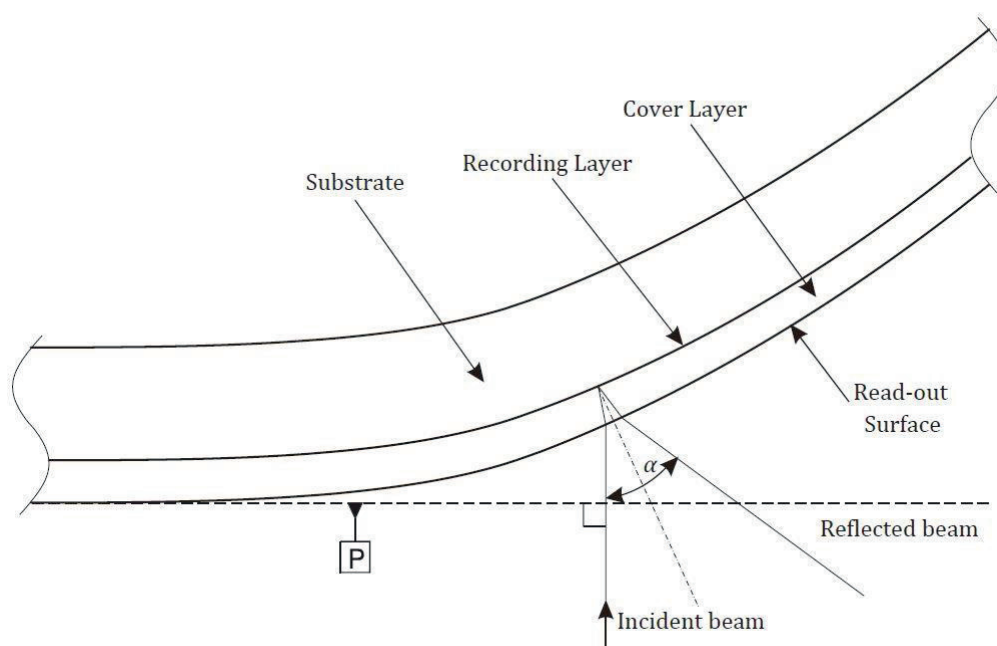


Figure 15 — Definition of angular deviation

The requirements for the angle α are the following:

- In the radial direction
 - under the normal test conditions specified in 8.1.1: $|\alpha|_{\text{max.}} = 0,60^\circ$.
 - under the “sudden change” test conditions specified in 8.1.1: $|\alpha|_{\text{max.}} = 0,70^\circ$.
- In the tangential direction
 - under the normal test conditions specified in 8.1.1: $|\alpha|_{\text{max.}} = 0,30^\circ$.

13 Data Format

13.1 General

The data received from the source (application or host), called User-Data Frames, are formatted in a number of steps before being recorded on the disk (see Figure 16).

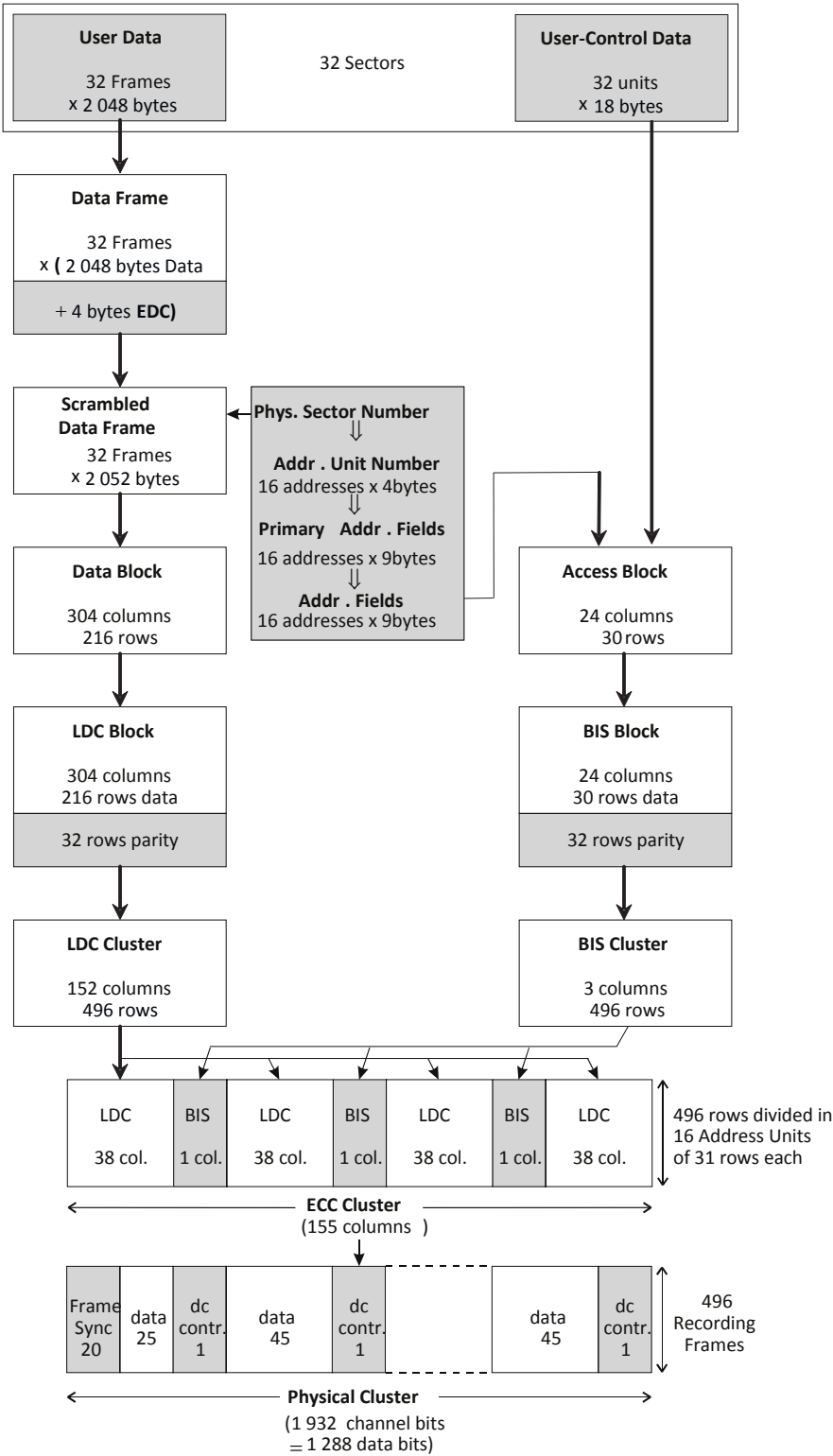


Figure 16 — Schematic representation of encoding process

They are transferred successively into:

- Data Frames, Scrambled Data Frames, a Data Block, an LDC Block, and an LDC Cluster.

The address and Control Data added by the BD Rewritable system are transferred successively into:

- An Access Block, a BIS Block, and a BIS Cluster.

The LDC Cluster and the BIS Cluster are multiplexed and modulated into:

- An ECC Cluster, subdivided into 16 Address Units, and
- A Physical Cluster, consisting of 496 Recording Frames.

The data on BD Rewritable disks is recorded in 64K partitions, called Clusters, containing 32 Data Frames with 2 048 bytes of User Data. These Clusters are protected by 2 error correction mechanisms:

- First the data is protected by a Long-Distance Error-Correction Code (LDC), consisting of (248,216,33) Reed-Solomon (RS) code-words. This code has ample parities and interleaving length with a good overall efficiency, and can correct both random errors and burst errors.
- Secondly, the data is multiplexed with a powerful Burst Indicator Subcode (BIS), which consists of (62,30,33) Reed-Solomon (RS) code-words. These BIS code-words carry addresses for allocation purposes and Control Information belonging to the User Data. They can also be used to indicate long burst errors, by means of which the LDC can efficiently perform erasure corrections.

The combination of these two codes is called an “LDC+BIS Code” (see Figure 17).

All the data is arranged in an array as indicated in Figure 17. This array is read in the horizontal direction, row after row, and recorded on the disk after insertion of additional d.c. control bits, modulation, and insertion of Synchronization patterns.

The Error-Correction Codes are applied in the vertical direction, which gives a good basic break-up of burst errors on the disk. Additionally, the LDC code-words have been interleaved in a diagonal direction.

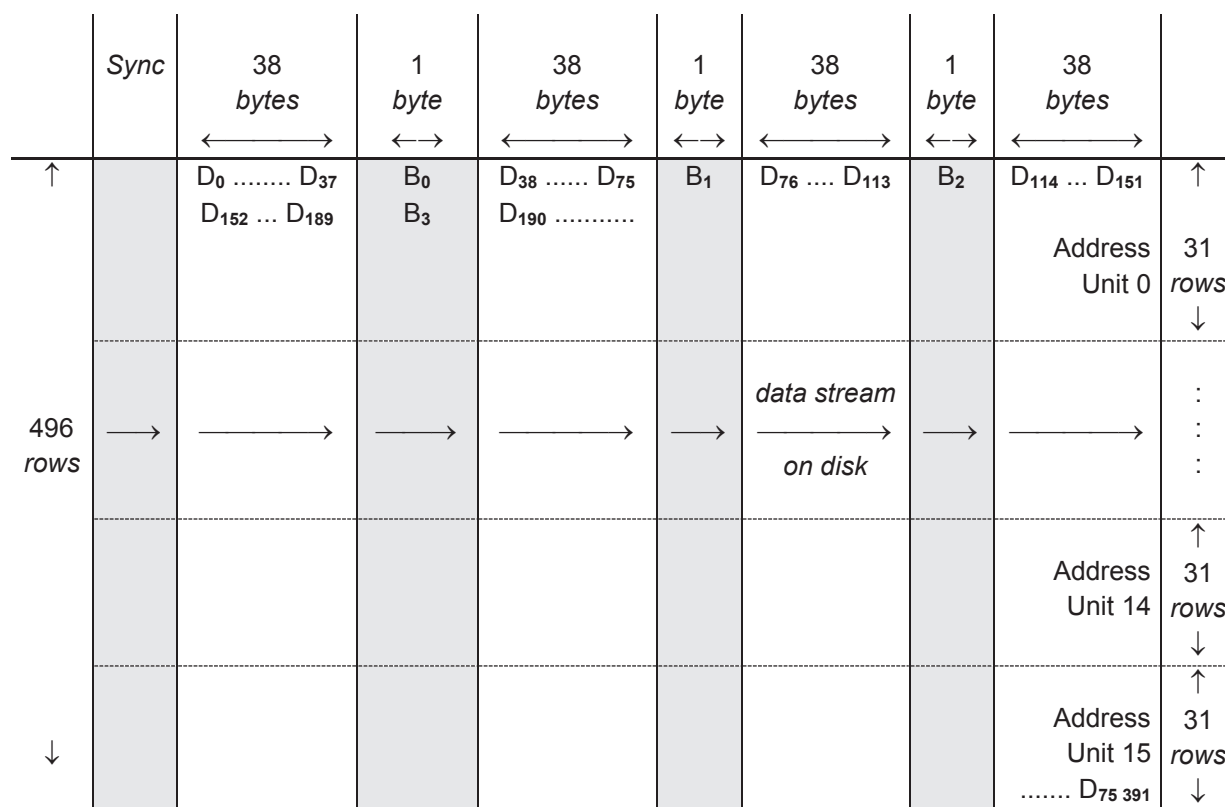


Figure 17 — Schematic representation of Physical Cluster on disk

Address Units, Physical Sectors and Logical Sectors

Address Units:

For the purpose of allocating the optical pick-up to a certain position on the disk, the Physical Cluster is subdivided into 16 Address Units, each consisting of 31 consecutive rows. The Address-Unit Numbers (AUN)

provide for a fast addressing mechanism embedded in the written data.

Physical Sectors:

A Data Frame accompanied by its Control Data is called a Sector. All Sectors in all Physical Clusters all over the disk (including the Inner and Outer Zones) are called Physical Sectors. All Physical Sectors have a virtual number assigned, called the Physical-Sector Number (PSN). These PSNs are not recorded onto the disk; however, they are synchronized with the AUNs.

Logical Sectors:

Not all Physical Sectors are available for storage of User Data delivered by the application or host. The Inner and Outer Zones are excluded. The remaining Sectors are available for storing User Data and are called Logical Sectors.

13.2 Data Frame

A Data Frame consists of 2 052 bytes: 2 048 bytes of User Data and 4 bytes of Error-Detection Code (EDC). The 2 048 User Data bytes are identified as ud_0 to $ud_{2\,047}$ and the 4 EDC bytes as $ed_{2\,048}$ to $ed_{2\,051}$ (see Figure 18).

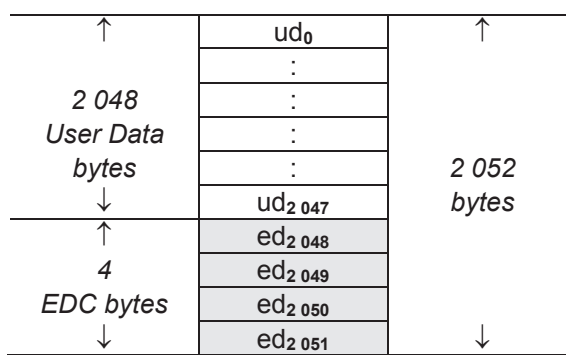


Figure 18 — Data Frame

13.3 Error-Detection Code (EDC)

The 4-byte field $ed_{2\,048}$ to $ed_{2\,051}$ shall contain an Error-Detection Code computed over the 2 048 bytes of User Data. Considering the Data Frame as a single bit field, starting with the most-significant bit of the first User Data byte (ud_0) and ending with the least-significant bit of the last EDC byte ($ed_{2\,051}$), then the msb will be $b_{16\,415}$ and the lsb will be b_0 .

Each bit b_i of the EDC is shown as follows for $i = 0$ to 31:

$$EDC(x) = \sum_{i=31}^0 b_i x^i = I(x) \bmod G(x)$$

$$\text{where } I(x) = \sum_{i=16\,415}^{32} b_i x^i \quad \text{and} \quad G(x) = x^{32} + x^{31} + x^4 + 1$$

13.4 Scrambled Data Frame

Each Data Frame consisting of 2 052 bytes of User Data + EDC shall be scrambled with the output of the circuit defined in Figure 19 in which bits s_7 (msb) to s_0 (lsb) represent a scrambling byte at each 8-bit shift. The heart of the circuit is a Linear-Feedback Shift Register (LFSR) based on the polynomial:

$$\Phi(x) = x^{16} + x^{15} + x^{13} + x^4 + 1.$$

Here, s_0 to s_{15} form a 16-bit shift register. At each shift clock, the content of s_n shifts to s_{n+1} ($n = 0..14$), while s_0 is set to $s_{15} \oplus s_{14} \oplus s_{12} \oplus s_3$ ($\oplus$ stands for Exclusive-Or).

At the beginning of the scrambling procedure of each Data Frame, the shift register s_0 to s_{15} shall be preset with a value derived from the (virtual) PSN associated with the Data Frame (see Clause 17). The 16-bit preset value shall be composed in the following way:

- s_{15} shall be set to ONE,
- $s_{14} \dots s_0$ shall be set to $PS_{19} \dots PS_5$ of the PSN (see Figure 19).

The same preset value shall be used for all 32 Data Frames within the same Cluster.

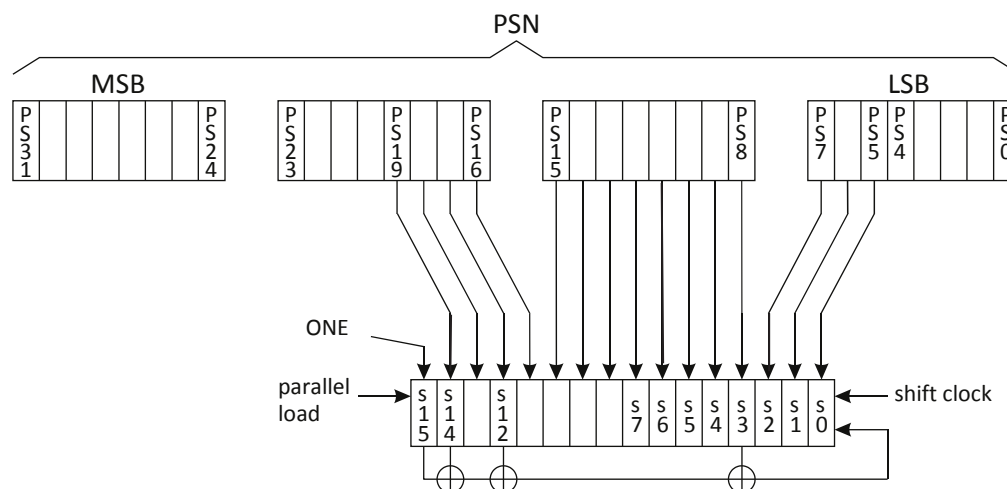


Figure 19 — Scrambler circuit

After loading the preset value, $s_7 \dots s_0$ are taken out as scrambling byte S_0 . Then an 8-bit shift is repeated 2 051 times and the following 2 051 bytes are taken from $s_7 \dots s_0$ as the scrambling bytes S_1 to $S_{2\,051}$. The 2 052 bytes ud/ed_k of the Data Frame become scrambled bytes d_k where:

$$d_k = ud/ed_k \oplus S_k \text{ for } k = 0 \text{ to } 2\,051; \oplus \text{ stands for Exclusive-Or.}$$

13.5 Data Block

In the next step, 32 Scrambled Data Frames ($F = 0 \dots 31$) are combined into one block of data (see Figure 20).

	← 32 Frames →					
	0	1	:	F	:	31
↑ 2 052 bytes	$d_{0,0}$	$d_{0,1}$	:	$d_{0,F}$	:	$d_{0,31}$
	$d_{1,0}$	$d_{1,1}$	:	$d_{1,F}$	:	$d_{1,31}$
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	$d_{2\,050,0}$	$d_{2\,050,1}$	:	$d_{2\,050,F}$	:	$d_{2\,050,31}$
↓	$d_{2\,051,0}$	$d_{2\,051,1}$	:	$d_{2\,051,F}$	:	$d_{2\,051,31}$

Figure 20 — 32 Scrambled Data Frames

These data are rearranged into an array of 216 rows $\times$ 304 columns by dividing each Scrambled Data Frame into 9,5 columns as shown in Figure 21. This new array is called a Data Block. It should be noted that every even Scrambled Data Frame ends halfway down a column, and every odd Scrambled Data Frame starts halfway down a column.