



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

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

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)

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO/IEC 30193:2013 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 23, *Digitally Recorded Media for Information Interchange and Storage*.

Page 23, 10.7

Replace the third paragraph:

"If the step from the top surface in the area to the top surface in the Information Area is $> h_{16} = 0,2$ mm, then the slope down to the top surface of the Information Area shall be smooth and $l_1 < 1,8$ mm as indicated in Figure 14. 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."

with:

"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 14. 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."

Replace the forth paragraph:

On Recording Layer L2

- Inner Zone 2
- Inner Zone 2
- Lead-out Zone (Outer Zone 2)

with

On Recording Layer L2

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

Replace the top sentence:

Some conclusions:

All information bytes of the BIS Block are found in the first 15 rows of each Address Unit.

All parity bytes of the BIS Block are found in the last 16 rows of each Address Unit.

Each Address Field is found in the first 3 rows of each Address Unit (see Figure 34)

with

Unit <i>u</i>	row <i>r</i>	byte number <i>N,C</i> from BIS Block			shift right (= mod(<i>r</i> ,3))	filling in upward direction
		0	column <i>e</i> 1	2		
8	0	1,0	1,1	1,2	0	start of Block row <i>N</i> = 1
	1	3,5	3,3	3,4	1	
	2	5,7	5,8	5,6	2	
	3	7,9	7,10	7,11	0	
	:					
	8	17,1	17,2	17,0	2	start of Block row <i>N</i> = 17
	:					
	30	61,18	61,19	61,20		
9	0	1,21	1,22	1,23		end of Block row <i>N</i> = 1
10	0	1,18	1,19	1,20		
11	0	1,15	1,16	1,17		
12	0	1,12	1,13	1,14		
13	0	1,9	1,10	1,11		
14	0	1,6	1,7	1,8		
15	0	1,3	1,4	1,5	0	↑ continuation of Block row <i>N</i> = 1
	1	3,8	3,6	3,7	1	
	2	5,10	5,11	5,9	2	
	:					
	7	15,2	15,0	15,1	1	start of Block row <i>N</i> = 15
	:					
	30	61,21	61,22	61,23	0	end of Block row <i>N</i> = 61

Figure 32 – Example of mapping (partial) of BIS bytes into last 8 Units

Some conclusions:

All information bytes of the BIS Block are found in the first 15 rows of each Address Unit.

All parity bytes of the BIS Block are found in the last 16 rows of each Address Unit.

Each Address Field is found in the first 3 rows of each Address Unit (see Figure 34)

Page 74, Figure 66

Replace the Figure:

nibble	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0	
n_0	AS23	AS22	AS21	AS20	↑ 6 nibbles ADIP ↓ address
n_1	AS19	AS18	:	:	
:	:	:	:	:	
n_5	AS3	:	:	AS0	
n_6	AX11	:	:	:	↑ 3 nibbles AUX data ↓
:	:	:	:	:	
n_8	AX3	:	:	AX0	

with

nibble	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0	
n_0	AS23	AS22	AS21	AS20	↑ 6 nibbles ADIP ↓ symbol
n_1	AS19	AS18	:	:	
:	:	:	:	:	
n_5	AS3	:	:	AS0	
n_6	AX11	:	:	:	↑ 3 nibbles AUX data ↓
:	:	:	:	:	
n_8	AX3	:	:	AX0	

Page 157 to 159, Figure 105 to 108

Replace these 4 Figures

byte position	bits	INFO 1 / PAC 1 location PAA
64	$b_7 b_6$	01 FF 80h
64	$b_5 b_4$	01 FF 84h
64	$b_3 b_2$	01 FF 88h
64	$b_1 b_0$	01 FF 8Ch
65	$b_7 b_6$	01 FF 90h
:	:	:
:	:	:
70	$b_1 b_0$	01 FF ECh
71	$b_7 b_6$	01 FF F0h
71	$b_5 b_4$	01 FF F4h
71	$b_3 b_2$	01 FF F8h
71	$b_1 b_0$	01 FF FCh

Figure 105 – Status bits and related INFO1/PAC1 address locations on Layer L0