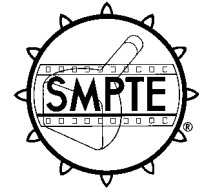


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SMPTE STANDARD

for Television, Audio and Film — Binary Groups of Time and Control Codes — Storage and Transmission of Data



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1 Scope

This standard specifies a directory index to classify various types of data to be recorded into the binary groups (user bits) of the SMPTE time and control code. The directory index, located in two binary groups of the time and control code frame, fully specifies the type of data stored in the remaining binary groups of that frame.

This standard also specifies the group assignments of timing, application, and control data types to subsets of the directory index. It applies to both linear and vertical interval time code applications. Specifications of application dialects will be developed in related documents.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the documents indicated below.

ANSI/SMPTE 12M-1995, Television, Audio and Film — Time and Control Code

SMPTE RP 169-1995, Television, Audio and Film Time and Control Code — Auxiliary Time Address Data in Binary Groups — Dialect Specification of Directory Index Locations

ISO/IEC 646:1991, Information Technology — ISO 7-Bit Coded Character Set for Information Interchange

ISO/IEC 2022:1994, Information Technology — Character Code Structure and Extension Techniques

3 Data structure

3.1 Frame format (see figure 1)

3.1.1 Binary group labels

The binary group containing the lowest frame address bit numbers is referred to as binary group 1 (BG 1), and the binary group containing the highest bit numbers is referred to as binary group 8 (BG 8). Within a binary group, the lowest bit number contains the least significant bit of data.

3.1.2 Binary byte labels

The data content of the binary groups may be specified as 8-bit character sets, in which case the characters should be inserted in accordance with ANSI/SMPTE 12M. Thus, binary groups 1 and 2 form binary byte 1, binary groups 3 and 4 form binary byte 2, binary groups 5 and 6 form binary byte 3, and binary groups 7 and 8 form binary byte 4. Within a binary byte, the lower numbered binary group contains the four least significant bits of data.

3.1.3 Directory index

Binary groups 7 and 8 shall be used as a directory index for page-line user bit applications. Binary group 8 shall specify a directory page totalling 16 pages, and binary group 7 shall specify a directory line totalling 16 lines per page.

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