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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 Recordable disk

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



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Contents

Page

Foreword ... **x**

Introduction ... **xi**

1 Scope ... **1**

2 Normative references ... **1**

3 Terms and definitions ... **2**

4 Symbol and abbreviated terms ... **2**

5 Conformance ... **3**
5.1 Optical disk ... 3
5.2 Generating system ... 3
5.3 Receiving system ... 3
5.4 Compatibility statement ... 4

6 Conventions and notations ... **4**
6.1 Levels of grouping ... 4
6.2 Representation of numbers ... 4
6.3 Integer calculus ... 5

7 General description of disk ... **6**

8 General requirements ... **8**
8.1 Environments ... 8
8.1.1 Test environment ... 8
8.1.2 Operating environment ... 9
8.1.3 Storage environment ... 10
8.1.4 Transportation ... 11
8.2 Safety requirements ... 11
8.3 Flammability ... 11

9 Reference drive ... **12**
9.1 General ... 12
9.2 Measurement conditions ... 12
9.3 Optical system ... 12
9.4 Optical beam ... 13
9.5 HF read channel ... 13
9.6 Radial PP read channel ... 14
9.7 Disk clamping ... 14
9.8 Rotation of disk and measurement velocity ... 14
9.9 Normalized servo transfer function ... 15
9.10 Measurement velocities and reference servos for axial tracking ... 15
9.10.1 General ... 15
9.10.2 Reference servo for axial tracking for 1x measurement velocity ... 16
9.10.3 Reference servo for axial tracking for 2x measurement velocity and 3x measurement velocity ... 17
9.11 Measurement velocities and reference servos for radial tracking ... 18
9.11.1 General ... 18
9.11.2 Reference servo for radial tracking for 1x measurement velocity ... 18
9.11.3 Reference servo for radial tracking for 2x measurement velocity and 3x measurement velocity ... 20

10 Dimensional characteristics ... **21**
10.1 General ... 21
10.2 Disk reference planes and reference axis ... 21
10.3 Overall dimensions ... 23
10.4 First transition area ... 23
10.5 Protection ring ... 23

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10.6 Clamping zone 24
10.7 Second transition area 24
10.8 Information area 24
10.8.1 General 24
10.8.2 Subdivision of information zone on SL disks 25
10.8.3 Subdivision of information zone on DL disks 25
10.9 Rim area 26

11 Mechanical characteristics 27
11.1 Mass 27
11.2 Moment of inertia 27
11.3 Dynamic imbalance 27
11.4 Axial run-out 27
11.4.1 General 27
11.4.2 Residual axial tracking error for 1x measurement velocity 27
11.4.3 Residual axial tracking error for 2x measurement velocity 28
11.4.4 Residual axial tracking error for 3x measurement velocity 28
11.5 Radial run-out 28
11.5.1 General 28
11.5.2 Residual radial tracking error for 1x measurement velocity on SL disks 29
11.5.3 Residual radial tracking error for 1x measurement velocity on DL disks 29
11.5.4 Residual radial tracking error for 2x measurement velocity on SL and DL disks 29
11.5.5 Residual radial tracking error for 3x measurement velocity on SL and DL disks 30
11.6 Durability of cover layer 30
11.6.1 Impact resistance of cover layer 30
11.6.2 Scratch resistance of cover layer 30
11.6.3 Repulsion of fingerprints by cover layer 30

12 Optical characteristics in information area 30
12.1 General 30
12.2 Refractive index of transmission stacks (TS) 31
12.3 Thickness of transmission stacks (TS) 31
12.3.1 Thickness of transmission stack of SL disks 31
12.3.2 Thickness of transmission stacks of DL disks 31
12.4 Reflectivity 32
12.4.1 Reflectivity of recording layer of SL disks 32
12.4.2 Reflectivity of recording layers of DL disks 33
12.5 Birefringence 33
12.6 Angular deviation 33

13 Data format 34
13.1 General 34
13.2 Data frame 37
13.3 Error detection code (EDC) 37
13.4 Scrambled data frame 37
13.5 Data block 38
13.6 LDC block 39
13.7 LDC code words 40
13.8 LDC cluster 41
13.8.1 General 41
13.8.2 First interleaving step 41
13.8.3 Second interleaving step 41
13.9 Addressing and control data 43
13.9.1 General 43
13.9.2 Address units 43
13.9.3 User control data 46
13.9.4 Byte/bit assignment for user control data 46
13.10 Access block 48
13.11 BIS block 48
13.12 BIS code words 49

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13.13 BIS cluster 50
13.14 ECC cluster 53
13.15 Recording frames 54
13.16 Physical cluster 55
13.17 17PP modulation for recordable data 55
13.17.1 General 55
13.17.2 Bit conversion rules 55
13.17.3 dc-control procedure 56
13.17.4 Frame sync 56
13.18 Modulation and NRZI conversion 58

14 Physical data allocating and linking 58
14.1 General 58
14.2 Recording unit block (RUB) 59
14.2.1 General 59
14.2.2 Data run-in 59
14.2.3 Data run-out 60
14.2.4 Guard_3 field 61
14.3 Locating data relative to wobble addresses 62

15 Track format 62
15.1 General 62
15.2 Track shape 63
15.3 Track path 64
15.4 Track pitch 64
15.4.1 Track pitch in BCA zone 64
15.4.2 Track pitch in embossed HFM area 64
15.4.3 Track pitch in recordable area(s) 65
15.4.4 Track pitch between embossed HFM area and recordable area 65
15.5 Track layout of HFM groove 65
15.5.1 General 65
15.5.2 Data format 65
15.5.3 Addressing and control data 66
15.5.4 Recording frames 69
15.6 Track layout of wobbled groove(s) 71
15.6.1 General 71
15.6.2 Modulation of wobbles 72
15.6.3 Wobble polarity 73
15.7 ADIP information 73
15.7.1 General 73
15.7.2 ADIP unit types 74
15.7.3 ADIP word structure 75
15.7.4 ADIP data structure 76
15.7.5 ADIP error correction 78
15.8 Disk information in ADIP frame 80
15.8.1 General 80
15.8.2 Error protection for disk information aux frames 81
15.8.3 Disk information data structure 82

16 General description of information zone 119
16.1 General 119
16.2 Format of information zone on single-layer disk 119
16.3 Format of information zone on dual-layer disk 119

17 Layout of recordable area of information zone 119

18 Inner zone 123
18.1 General 123
18.2 Permanent information and control data (PIC) zone 125
18.2.1 General 125
18.2.2 Content of PIC zone 125

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18.2.3 Emergency brake ... 126
18.3 Recordable area of inner zone 0 ... 128
18.3.1 Protection zone 2 ... 128
18.3.2 INFO 2/Reserved 8 ... 128
18.3.3 INFO 2/Reserved 7 ... 128
18.3.4 INFO 2/Reserved 6 ... 128
18.3.5 INFO 2/Reserved 5 ... 129
18.3.6 INFO 2/PAC 2 ... 129
18.3.7 INFO 2/DMA 2 ... 129
18.3.8 INFO 2/Control data 2 ... 129
18.3.9 INFO 2/Buffer 2 ... 129
18.3.10 OPC 0/Test zone ... 129
18.3.11 Usage of OPC areas ... 129
18.3.12 OPC 0/OPC 0 Buffer ... 131
18.3.13 TDMA 0 ... 131
18.3.14 INFO 1/Pre-write area ... 131
18.3.15 INFO 1/Drive area ... 131
18.3.16 INFO 1/DMA 1 ... 132
18.3.17 INFO 1/Control data 1 ... 132
18.3.18 INFO 1/PAC 1 ... 132
18.4 Recordable area of inner zone 1 ... 132
18.4.1 Buffer ... 132
18.4.2 OPC 1 ... 132
18.4.3 Buffer ... 133
18.4.4 INFO 2/Reserved 8 ... 133
18.4.5 INFO 2/Reserved 7 ... 133
18.4.6 INFO 2/Reserved 6 ... 133
18.4.7 INFO 2/Reserved 5 ... 133
18.4.8 INFO 2/PAC 2 ... 133
18.4.9 INFO 2/DMA 2 ... 133
18.4.10 INFO 2/Control data 2 ... 133
18.4.11 INFO 2/Buffer 2 ... 133
18.4.12 TDMA 1 ... 133
18.4.13 Reserved ... 134
18.4.14 INFO 1/Pre-write area ... 134
18.4.15 INFO 1/Drive area ... 134
18.4.16 INFO 1/DMA 1 ... 134
18.4.17 INFO 1/Control data 1 ... 134
18.4.18 INFO 1/PAC 1 ... 134

19 Data zone ... 134

20 Outer zone(s) ... 134
20.1 General ... 134
20.2 Recordable area of outer zone(s) ... 135
20.2.1 INFO 3/Buffer 4 ... 135
20.2.2 INFO 3/DMA 3 ... 135
20.2.3 INFO 3/Control data 3 ... 135
20.2.4 Angular buffer ... 135
20.2.5 INFO 4/DMA 4 ... 136
20.2.6 INFO 4/Control data 4 ... 136
20.2.7 INFO 4/Buffer 6 ... 136
20.2.8 DCZ 0/Test zone and DCZ 1 / Test zone ... 136
20.2.9 Usage of DCZ area ... 136
20.2.10 Protection zone 3 ... 137

21 Physical access control clusters ... 137
21.1 General ... 137
21.2 Layout of PAC zones ... 138
21.3 General structure of PAC clusters ... 138

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21.4 IS1 and IS2 PAC clusters ... 142

22 Disk management ... 143
22.1 General ... 143
22.2 Recording management ... 143
22.2.1 General ... 143
22.2.2 Sequential recording mode (SRM) ... 143
22.2.3 Recording user data in SRR ... 143
22.2.4 SRR status ... 144
22.2.5 Closing SRR ... 144
22.3 Temporary disk management areas (TDMA) ... 144
22.3.1 General ... 144
22.3.2 TDMA access indicators ... 144
22.4 Disk management structure (DMS) ... 145
22.4.1 General ... 145
22.4.2 Temporary disk management structure (TDMS) ... 145
22.4.3 TDMS in sequential recording mode ... 146
22.4.4 Temporary disk definition structure (TDDS) ... 146
22.4.5 Temporary defect list (TDFL) ... 151
22.4.6 Sequential recording range information (SRRI) ... 153
22.5 Unrecorded (blank) disk structure ... 155
22.5.1 General ... 155
22.5.2 Pre-recorded areas on unrecorded disk ... 155
22.5.3 Pre-recorded BCA ... 156
22.5.4 Pre-recorded INFO 2/Reserved 5, Reserved 8 and Pre-recorded INFO 1/ Pre-write area ... 156
22.5.5 Pre-recorded INFO 1/PAC 1 and Pre-recorded INFO 2/PAC 2 ... 156
22.5.6 OPC 0/Test zone and OPC 1/Test zone ... 156
22.5.7 TDMA 0 ... 157
22.5.8 Initialization of disk ... 157
22.6 Recorded (closed) disk structure ... 157
22.6.1 General ... 157
22.6.2 DMA zones ... 157
22.6.3 Disk management structures (DMS) ... 158

23 Assignment of logica sector numbers (LSNs) ... 159

24 Characteristics of grooved areas ... 160

25 Method of testing for grooved area ... 160
25.1 General ... 160
25.2 Environment ... 160
25.3 Reference drive ... 161
25.3.1 General ... 161
25.3.2 Read power ... 161
25.3.3 Read channels ... 161
25.3.4 Tracking requirements ... 161
25.3.5 Scanning velocities ... 161
25.4 Definition of signals ... 161

26 Signals from HFM groove ... 163
26.1 Push-pull polarity ... 163
26.2 Push-pull signal ... 163
26.3 Wobble signal ... 163
26.4 Jitter of HFM signal ... 163

27 Signals from wobbled groove(s) ... 164
27.1 Phase depth ... 164
27.2 Push-pull signal ... 164
27.3 Wobble signal ... 165
27.3.1 General ... 165

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27.3.2 Measurement of I_{NWS} 165
27.3.3 Measurement of wobble CNR 165
27.3.4 Measurement of harmonic distortion of wobble 165
27.4 HFM and wobbled groove transition requirements for LTH disks 166

28 Characteristics of recording layer 166

29 Method of testing for recording layer 166
29.1 General 166
29.2 Environment 166
29.3 Reference drive 166
29.3.1 General 166
29.3.2 Read power 166
29.3.3 Read channels 167
29.3.4 Tracking requirements 167
29.3.5 Scanning velocities 167
29.4 Write conditions 167
29.4.1 Write pulse waveform 167
29.4.2 Write powers 167
29.4.3 Write conditions for jitter measurement 168
29.5 Definition of signals 168

30 Signals from recorded areas 169
30.1 HF signals 169
30.2 Modulated amplitude 169
30.3 Reflectivity modulation product 170
30.4 Asymmetry 170
30.5 Jitter 171
30.6 Read stability 171

31 Local defects 172

32 Characteristics of user data 173

33 Method of testing for user data 173
33.1 General 173
33.2 Environment 173
33.3 Reference drive 173
33.3.1 General 173
33.3.2 Read power 173
33.3.3 Read channels 173
33.3.4 Error correction 173
33.3.5 Tracking requirements 174
33.3.6 Scanning velocities 174
33.4 Error signals 174

34 Minimum quality of recorded information 175
34.1 Symbol error rate 175
34.2 Maximum burst errors 175
34.3 User-written data 175

35 BCA 175

Annex A (normative) **Thickness of transmission stacks in case of multiple layers 177**

Annex B (normative) **Measurement of reflectivity 179**

Annex C (normative) **Measurement of scratch resistance of cover layer 182**

Annex D (normative) **Measurement of repulsion of grime by cover layer 184**

Annex E (normative) **Measurement of wobble amplitude 187**

Annex F (normative) **Write pulse waveform for testing 192**

Annex G (normative) **Optimum power control (OPC) procedure for disk 203**

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Annex H (normative) **HF signal pre-processing for jitter measurements** **207**
Annex I (normative) **Measurement procedure** **215**
Annex J (informative) **Measurement of birefringence** **222**
Annex K (informative) **Measurement of thickness of cover layer and spacer layer** **224**
Annex L (informative) **Measurement of impact resistance of cover layer** **227**
Annex M (informative) **Groove deviation and wobble amplitude** **229**
Bibliography **231**

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 ISO documents 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).

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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.

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 30190:2016), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO/IEC 30190:2016/Amd 1:2019.

The main change compared to the previous edition is the addition of requirements for physical access control (PAC) 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.

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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 high-definition video content.

The Blu-ray Disc Association (BDA) issued the first version of the Blu-ray Disc™ Recordable Format Part1 in October 2005, and Version 1.3 of the Blu-ray Disc™ Recordable Format Part1 in April 2008, which enabled the recording velocity up to 6x.

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 the disks and devices and has established more than 10 testing centers 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 February and January 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 for the basic physical formats for the Recordable and Rewritable Blu-ray™ Format.

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 a 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 systems or the content protection system, are required for the disk, the generating system and the receiving system[1)].

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.

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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.

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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 Recordable disk

1 Scope

This document specifies mechanical, physical and optical characteristics of a 120 mm recordable 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 once and read many times using a non-reversible method. This disk is identified as BD recordable disk.

This document specifies the following:

— three related but different types of this disk;

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

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

ISO/IEC 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, *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*

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3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
in-groove
geometry where grooves are farther from the entrance surface of a disk than the lands

4 Symbol and abbreviated terms

ac	alternating current	MM	MSK mark
ADIP	address in pre-groove	MSB	most significant byte
APC	automatic power control	msb	most significant bit
AU	address unit	MSK	minimum shift keying
AUN	address unit number	MW	monotone wobble
BCA	burst-cutting area	NA	numerical aperture
BIS	burst-indicating subcode	NRZ	non-return-to-zero
BPF	band-pass filter	NRZI	non-return-to-zero inverting
CAV	constant angular velocity	NWA	Next writable address
cbs	channel bits	NWL	nominal wobble length
CNR	carrier-to-noise ratio	OPU	optical pick-up unit
dc	direct current	PAA	physical ADIP address
DCZ	drive calibration zone	PIC	permanent information and control data
DDS	disk-definition structure	PLL	phase-lock loop
DFL	defect list	PoA	post-amble
DI	disk information	PP	push-pull
DL	dual layer	pp	peak-to-peak
DMA	disk management area	PrA	pre-amble
DMS	disk management structure	PSN	physical sector number
DSV	digital sum value	R_H	relative humidity
EB	emergency brake	RHWG	ratio HFM-wobbled groove
ECC	error-correction code	RIN	relative intensity noise

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