NORME INTERNATIONALE
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

CEI
IEC
60857

Première édition
First edition
1986-10

Système de vidéodisque optique réfléchissant préenregistré – «Laser vision» 60 Hz/525 lignes – M/NTSC

Pre-recorded optical reflective videodisk system – "Laser vision" 60 Hz/525 lines – M/NTSC

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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

CODE PRIX
PRICE CODE V

Pour prix, voir catalogue en vigueι
For price, see current catalogue

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRE-RECORDED OPTICAL REFLECTIVE VIDEODISK SYSTEM

"Laser vision" 60 Hz/525 lines — M/NTSC

FOREWORD

1) The formal decisions or agreements of the I E C on technical matters, prepared by Technical Committees on which all the National Committees having a special interest therein are represented, express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the subjects dealt with.
2) They have the form of recommendations for international use and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
3) In order to promote international unification, the I E C expresses the wish that all National Committees should adopt the text of the I E C recommendation for their national rules in so far as national conditions will permit. Any divergence between the I E C recommendation and the corresponding national rules should, as far as possible, be clearly indicated in the latter.

PREFACE

This standard has been prepared by Sub-Committee 60B: Video recording, of I E C Technical Committee No. 60: Recording.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

Six Months' Rule	Report on Voting
60B(CO)63	60B(CO)72

Further information can be found in the Report on Voting indicated in the table above.

PRE-RECORDED OPTICAL REFLECTIVE VIDEODISK SYSTEM

"Laser vision" 60 Hz/525 lines — M/NTSC

INTRODUCTION

The optical videodisk system functions as follows:

The information carrier is a disk structure consisting of a transparent substrate, of which one surface contains the information covered with a reflective coating.

Two such substrates are assembled, information surface against information surface to form an optical videodisk. One of these two substrates might also be a "blank", characterized by the absence of information but in all other mechanical aspects conform to this standard.

The information on the disk is stored in a spiral track starting at the inside at a fixed diameter and moving to the outside.

The information is read out by a beam of light which passes through the transparent substrate and is reflected by the information on the encoded surface. The reflected beam is modulated by the information on the encoded surface.

Within the system two disk formats exist: the CAV disk and the CLV disk. CAV stands for Constant Angular Velocity and CLV for Constant Linear Velocity.

In the CAV format each revolution corresponds to one complete recorded video frame. Consequently during readout the disk will rotate at constant angular velocity. A disk thus recorded makes possible features such as still pictures, slow motion, etc.

In the CLV format the velocity of the information track relative to the readout beam is constant. Therefore the angular velocity decreases as the readout beam proceeds along the spiral track to the outside. A disk recorded in this way yields a longer playing time. Features such as still pictures, however, are not possible.

SECTION ONE — GENERAL

1. Scope

This standard applies to pre-recorded optical reflective videodisks compatible with 60 Hz/525 lines CCIR monochrome and colour coding M/NTSC systems, and defines those parameters that effect the interchangeability of the disks, excluding limitations of the programming material and source.

2. Object

To serve as a reference for manufacturers intending to make disks or players compatible with the optical system described herein.

3. Standard atmospheric conditions for testing

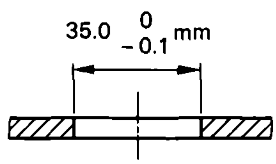
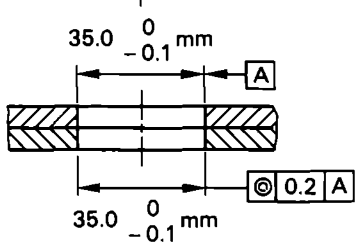
Measurements and mechanical checks shall be carried out at any combination of temperature, humidity and air pressure within the following limits unless otherwise specified for certain parameters elsewhere in this standard:

Ambient temperature:	15 °C to 35 °C
Relative humidity:	45% to 75%
Air pressure:	86 kPa to 106 kPa

Samples shall be conditioned in the testing environment for 24 h before testing.

SECTION TWO — DISK PARAMETERS

4. Mechanical parameters

Characteristics to be specified	Requirements	Method and/or conditions of measurement
4.1 Thickness in the programme area:		
4.1.1 Thickness of protective transparent layer (A), Figure 1, page 33	See Figure 1a	
4.1.2 Thickness of double disk (B), Figure 1	min. = 2.2 mm max. = 2.8 mm See Figure 1a	
4.2 Outer radius of disk (C), Figure 1 — 12 in version — 8 in version	 150 ± 0.5 mm 100 ± 0.5 mm	 To be measured at 20 ± 1 °C and 48% to 52% relative humidity
4.3 Centre hole (D), Figure 1		To be measured with a maximum and a minimum plug gauge at 20 ± 1 °C and 48% to 52% relative humidity
4.3.1 Diameter of centre hole		
4.3.2 Diameter of centre hole for disk assembled from two single disks		
4.3.3 Shape edges of centre hole	Edges shall be free from burrs	
4.4 Label (E), Figure 1		
4.4.1 Inside diameter of label (F), Figure 1	min. = 35 mm max. = 38 mm	
4.4.2 Outside diameter of label (G), Figure 1	min. = 86 mm max. = 100 mm	
4.4.3 Thickness of label (H), Figure 1	Such, that thickness of disk in clamping area (Sub-clause 4.5.3) is within specification	

(Table continued on page 11)

Characteristics to be specified	Requirements	Method and/or conditions of measurement
4.4.4 Position of label	Should not overlap centre hole	
4.5 Clamping area (I), Figure 1, page 33		
4.5.1 Inside radius of clamping area	20.5 mm	
4.5.2 Outside radius of clamping area	41.5 mm	
4.5.3 Thickness of disk in clamping area including labels (J), Figure 1	min. = 2.2 mm max. = 2.9 mm	
4.6 Sense of rotation of disk seen from read side	Anti-clockwise	
4.7 Rotation speed	Never to exceed one revolution per TV frame	
4.7.1 Angular velocity for CAV format	1 rotation/TV frame	
4.7.2 Linear velocity for CLV format	Between 10.1 m/s and 11.4 m/s	See Figure 19, page 55
4.7.3 Angular acceleration for CLV format	Maximum of -0.32 rad/s^2	See Figure 19
4.8 Maximum unbalance force	1.5 N	Measured at 1 rotation/TV frame
4.9 Position of lead-in tracks	The space between starting radius of lead-in tracks and starting radius of programme area must be filled with lead-in tracks	
4.10 Starting radius lead-in tracks (K), Figure 1	$\leqslant$ 53.5 mm	
4.11 Starting radius programme area (L), Figure 1	$\geqslant$ 55 mm	
4.11.1 Minimum number of programme tracks	30	
4.12 Maximum radius programme area (M), Figure 1 — 12 in version — 8 in version	 145 mm 96 mm	
4.13 Position of lead-out tracks (N), Figure 1	The lead-out tracks follow directly after the end of the programme	

(Table continued on page 13)

Characteristics to be specified	Requirements	Method and/or conditions of measurement
4.14 Minimum size of lead-out area		
4.14.1 For CAV disks	2 mm	
4.14.2 For CLV disks	2 mm	
4.15 Track pitch anywhere between any two adjacent tracks	min. 1.4 μm max. 2 μm	
4.16 Vertical deviation of programme tracks during rotation at playback speed		Record supported in clamping area over a diameter of 80 mm and measured with the optical stylus (see Sub-clause 11.1)
4.16.1 Maximum distance (P) from reference plane to any point of tracks (see Figure 2, page 35)	+0.9 mm −1.2 mm	
4.16.2 Maximum vertical acceleration	100 m/s^2 for $f < 1.1$ kHz	See Figure 2
4.16.3 Maximum vertical deviation	± 2 μm for $f > 1.1$ kHz	See Figure 2
4.17 Maximum static deflection of disk (Q), Figure 3, page 35	−2.5 mm; +1.5 mm	Record supported in clamping area over a diameter of 80 mm and measured at outside diameter with reference to hub plane
4.18 Radial deviation of programme tracks during rotation at playback speed (see Figure 4, page 35)		Record supported in clamping area over a diameter of 80 mm and measured with the optical stylus (see Sub-clause 11.1)
4.18.1 Maximum deviation (ΔV) during one revolution (see Figure 4)	160 μm	
4.18.2 Maximum radial deviation	±0.1 μm for $f > 2.2$ kHz	
4.18.3 Maximum radial acceleration	20 m/s^2 for $f < 2.2$ kHz	

(Table continued on page 15)

Characteristics to be specified	Requirements		Method and/or conditions of measurement
4.19 Tangential deviation of programme tracks at nominal velocity	CAV	CLV	Record supported in clamping area over a diameter of 80 mm and measured with the optical stylus (see Sub-clause 11.1)
4.19.1 Maximum time base error at:			
radius 55 mm	10 µs peak-to-peak (pp) at 30 Hz roll-off with 12 dB/octave	10 µs peak-to-peak (pp) at 30 Hz roll-off with 12 dB/octave	
radius 145 mm	4 µs peak-to-peak (pp) at 30 Hz roll-off with 12 dB/octave	10 µs peak-to-peak (pp) at 10 Hz roll-off with 12 dB/octave	
4.19.2 Shift between two adjacent tracks	± 25 ns	not applicable	
4.20 Mass	(in 10^{-3} kg)		
4.20.1 Minimum			
8 in version	70		
12 in version	70		
4.20.2 Maximum			
8 in version	280		
12 in version	280		
4.21 Mass moment of inertia	(in 10^{-3} kg m²)		
4.21.1 Minimum			
8 in version	0.36		
12 in version	0.36		
4.21.2 Maximum			
8 in version	3.2		
12 in version	3.2		
5. **Optical requirements**			$\lambda = 6\,328$ Å (HeNe laser in air) and a numerical aperture $= 0.40 \pm 0.01$
5.1 Refractive index	See Figure 1a		
5.2 Birefringence of transparent disk (double pass)	20° maximum		
5.3 Reflectivity	⩾ 70%		Double pass through transparent substrate in unmodulated area. Includes transmission losses in the substrate

(Table continued on page 17)

Characteristics to be specified	Requirements	Method and/or conditions of measurement
6. **Temperature and humidity requirements**	Must satisfy all requirements following exposure to a temperature range of 5 °C to 45 °C at a relative humidity within the range of 5% to 90% for a period of 4 days	Parameters to be measured at 20 ± 1 °C and 48% to 52% relative humidity after a recovery of 24 hours following exposure to the specified environment

SECTION THREE — RECORDED PARAMETERS

7. Audio parameters

7.1 *Channel applications*

The disk shall contain two independent audio channels. This offers the possibility of:

a) Stereophonic sound

b) Monophonic sound — two independent audio programmes

c) Monophonic sound — one audio programme on both channels

d) Future use of one or both channels for control or cueing information.

7.2 *Audio subcarrier modulation of main carrier*

7.2.1 *Type of modulation*

The audio subcarrier shall be symmetrical double-edge pulsewidth modulated on the main carrier. (See Philips F. Panter: Modulation, Noise and Spectral Analysis, page 542.)

7.2.2 *Audio subcarrier amplitude*

The level of the audio subcarriers, in the recorded frequency spectrum, shall be –26 ± 1 dB with respect to the unmodulated main carrier.

8. Audio subcarrier frequencies

Channel I (left channel in stereo)

$f = 146.25 \times f_H = 2301136$ Hz (nominal)

Channel II (right channel in stereo)

$f = 178.75 \times f_H = 2812499$ Hz (nominal)

8.1 *Type of modulation*

The audio signal shall be frequency modulated on the subcarriers with a maximum deviation of ± 100 kHz for 100% modulation. The instantaneous peak deviation at all times shall be less than ± 150 kHz.

8.2 *Polarity of modulation*

Both audio subcarriers shall have the same polarity of modulation which may be positive or negative.

8.3 *Pre-emphasis*

The audio signal prior to modulation shall have a pre-emphasis according to Figure 5, page 37.

8.4 *Audio compression*

The audio signal before pre-emphasis may be compressed at the option of the programme maker. In case of compression the system described in Appendix B shall be used.

9. **Video parameters**

9.1 *Video signal*

9.1.1 *Video signal standards*

The recorded video signal is monochrome or colour M/NTSC signal according to CCIR Report 624 (1974) and further specified by EIA Television Systems Bulletin No. 4: Recommended practice for horizontal synchronisation; horizontal blanking and burst timing in television broadcasting.

9.1.2 *Video signal pilot burst*

Standard EIA recommended burst (see EIA Television Bulletin No. 4) is always present in both monochrome and colour video signals. The colour burst should also be present during the vertical interval (see Figures 6a, page 37).

9.1.3 *Vertical interval reference signals (VIRS)*

The video signal shall contain on lines 19 and 282 a VIR signal as per FCC Recommendation 73-699 and CCIR Recommendation 314-4 (see Figure 6b, page 39). The VIR signal will not be present in monochrome video.

9.1.4 *International test signals (ITS)*

It is recommended that the video signal shall contain on line 20 a composite test signal and on line 283 a combination test signal, both as per NTC Report No. 7 or CCIR Recommendation 473-2 (see Figure 7, page 41).

9.1.5 *Address signal*

In the video signal, lines 10 through 18 and 273 through 281 are reserved for address or data signals, see also CCIR Recommendation 314-4. For signal specification, see Clause 10. The lines that are not specified have a video content set at the blanking level and are reserved for future applications. Lines 21 and the first half of 284 may contain a handicapped caption data signal as per PBS Report E7709.

9.1.6 *Maximum video level*

The maximum luminance level of the video signal will not exceed 110 IRE units and the maximum chroma saturation will not exceed 100%.

Note. — For 525-lines systems, the signal amplitude is expressed in IRE units. By convention, 100 IRE units correspond to the amplitude comprised between the blanking level and the white level.

9.1.7 *Group delay pre-distortion*

To equalize the group delay distortion of the playback low-pass filter, the video group delay shall be pre-distorted as follows (see Figure 8, page 43):

f = 0.5 MHz	t_d = 0 ns reference
f = 2 MHz	t_d = -15 ± 15 ns
f = 3 MHz	t_d = -45 ± 15 ns
f = 3.58 MHz	t_d = -80 ± 15 ns
f = 4 MHz	t_d = -135 ± 30 ns
f = 4.2 MHz	t_d = -200 ± 50 ns

9.2 *Video signal modulation*

9.2.1 *Type of modulation*

The video signal shall be frequency modulated on the main carrier with positive modulation.

9.2.2 *Blanking level frequency*

The main carrier frequency corresponding to the blanking level (0 IRE) shall be 8.1 MHz $\pm$ 50 kHz.

9.2.3 *Main carrier deviation*

The bottom of sync (−40 IRE) to white level (+100 IRE) carrier deviation shall be 1.7 MHz $\pm$ 35 kHz. White level is the highest frequency.

9.2.4 *Video pre-emphasis*

The video signal, prior to modulation, shall have a pre-emphasis as shown in Figure 9, page 45.

10. **Vertical interval control and address signals**

The code signals on the videodisk provide special information, which can be utilized by the player to control special functions and provide picture frame or time information.

The CAV format has the following types of codes:

1. Lead-in
2. Lead-out
3. Picture numbers
4. Picture stop
5. Chapter numbers
6. Programme status code
7. User code

On CLV format the codes are:

1. Lead-in
2. Lead-out
3. Programme time code
4. CLV code
5. Chapter numbers
6. CLV picture number
7. Programme status code
8. User code

10.1 *24-bit biphase coded signal*

This signal is inserted in selected video lines during the vertical interval. It is subdivided into 6 groups of 4 bits and each group can be any hexadecimal word (see Figure 10, page 45). The first group of 4 bits is the key and starts with a 1 logic. Each bit cell is 2 μs long with the digital level between 0 and 100 IRE (see Figure 11, page 47).

10.1.1 *Lead-in*

The lead-in code indicates the start of the programme (see Sub-clause 4.9). The 24-bit biphase lead-in code with a hexadecimal value of "88FFFF" is inserted into lines 17, 18, 280 and 281 during at least a number of tracks corresponding to 1.5 mm prior to the active programme start.

10.1.2 *Lead-out*

The lead-out code indicates the end of the programme (see Sub-clause 4.13). The 24-bit biphase lead-out code with a hexadecimal value of "80EEEE" is inserted into lines 17, 18, 280 and 281 during at least 2 mm tracks after the end of the active programme (see Sub-clause 4.14).

10.1.3 *Picture numbers*

The picture numbers shall be present during the active programme on CAV disks. They are unique and in a normal count sequence starting with number 1 at the beginning of the active programme.

The picture numbers shall be inserted into lines 17 and 18 or into lines 280 and 281, depending on which field is the first of the picture. The hexadecimal value is: $FX_1X_2X_3X_4X_5$. X_1 through X_5 represent the picture number, X_5 being the least significant digit. The maximum available picture number is 79999.

10.1.4 *Picture stop code*

On CAV disks, the picture stop code enables the playback equipment to switch automatically to the still picture mode from normal speed or slow motion. The 24-bit biphase picture stop code with a hexadecimal value of "82CFFF" is inserted into lines 16 and 17 or 279 and 280 of the field immediately following the field in which the 24-bit picture number was inserted to enable stopping on the selected picture. On CLV disks there is no picture stop.

Note. — During the first years after introduction, a picture stop is indicated twice: first as indicated above and also by the value of the first bit of X_1 in the picture number code $FX_1X_2X_3X_4X_5$. A "0" corresponds to a picture stop and "1" to a picture number without a picture stop.

10.1.5 *Chapter numbers*

Chapter numbers indicate the parts of the programme regarded as a chapter and are optional. They are unique and in a normal count sequence starting with a selectable number at the beginning of the active programme (i.e. number "0" or "1" or a preset number consecutive to the last number of a previous disk with the same programme content). The 24-bit biphase coded chapter numbers, if present, are inserted into lines 17, 18 and 280, 281 in the fields of the whole active programme area which do not have an insertion of picture numbers on CAV disks. However, for lines 17 and 280, picture stop code has priority.

On CLV disks, they are inserted into line 18 or 281 in the fields of the whole active programme area which do not have an insertion of programme time code and CLV picture number.

Each chapter number starts with a stop-bit (the first bit after the key) at a zero-logic value during 400 tracks followed by at least 400 tracks with a stop-bit at a one-logic value until the next chapter starts. The zero value stop-bit is intended to disable the search action of the player. The first chapter directly after the lead-in area shall not have a stop-bit of zero-logic value.

The hexadecimal value is "$8X_1X_2DDD$". X_1 and X_2 are the chapter numbers. The maximum number is 79.

On disks with chapters shorter than 800 tracks the stop bit of each chapter number shall have the logic value "one". The minimum length of a chapter will be 30 tracks.

10.1.6 *Programme time code*

The programme time code is always present on CLV disks during the active programme and indicates the running time (expressed in hours and minutes).

The 24-bit biphase programme time code with a hexadecimal value of "$FX_1DDX_2X_3$" is inserted into lines 17 and 18 or 280 and 281 depending on which field is the first field of the picture.

X_1 indicates the hours

X_2 and X_3 indicate the minutes.

10.1.7 *Constant linear velocity code*

The CLV code is always present in the active programme on a CLV disk.

It indicates the CLV format. The 24-bit CLV code with a hexadecimal value of "87FFFF" is inserted into line 280 or 17 in the fields of the whole active programme area which do not have an insertion of programme time code and CLV picture number.

10.1.8 *Programme status code*

The programme status code identifies the use of the audio and video channels and will be inserted in the active programme area.

Code: $8\ \frac{DC}{BA}$ X3, X4, X5 (see Appendix C for explanation)

Insertion on CLV disks is: line 279 or 16, in the same fields where CLV code is inserted.

On CAV disks the insertion is: lines 16 and 279.

Note. — Picture stop code has priority to the programme status code.

10.1.9 *Users code*

The users code is intended for filing and identification and can be inserted as an option in the lead-in and lead-out area. The data content is up to the disk manufacturer.

Code: 8 X1 D X3 X4 X5.

X1 = 0 through 7; X3, X4, X5 = 0 through F.

Insertion in lead-in and/or lead-out area in the lines 16, 279.

10.1.10 *CLV picture number*

On the CLV disk the CLV picture number identifies each video frame and can also be used to detect hang-ups.

Code: 8 X1 E X3 X4 X5.

X1 = A through F; X3 = 0 through 9.

X1 and X3 indicate the seconds of the run time together with the hours and minutes of the programme time code.

X4 and X5 are the picture numbers within 1 s, thus:

X4 = 0 through 2 et X5 = 0 through 9.

The CLV picture number shall be inserted into line 16 or 279 depending on which field is the first field of the picture.

10.2 *40-bit FM coded signal*

This coding format consists of signals which are also inserted in selected video lines during the vertical interval. One of these signals is a 100 IRE level white flag (see Figure 12, page 47). The others are a 40-bit FM coded digital signal. Each bit cell has a digital level between 0 and 100 IRE (see Figure 13, page 49). This signal provides television field information, 20 data bits and a parity bit. The remaining bits are used for clock synchronizing and valid data recognition.

On CAV disks, the 40-bit codes provide picture number information.

On CLV disks, the 40-bit codes provide the programme time, and CLV information.

10.2.1 *Lead-in*

The lead-in code indicates the start of the programme (see Sub-clause 4.9).

The lead-in code, a white flag on line 11, is present at least a number of tracks corresponding to 1.5 mm prior to the active programme start.

10.2.2 *Lead-out*

The lead-out code indicates the end of the programme (see Sub-clause 4.13).

The lead-out code, a white flag on lines 11 and 274, is present at least 600 tracks after the active programme stops.

10.2.3 *Picture numbers*

The picture numbers are always present on CAV disks. They are unique and in normal count sequence, starting with the number 1 at the beginning of the active programme. The maximum available picture number is 99 999.

The 40-bit FM coded picture numbers are always present in lines 10 and 273 of the video signal.

The picture number is always updated on the second field of each new picture. During lead-in the number is always zero and during lead-out the number is frozen on the last picture number of the active programme.

The data is arranged as follows: $X_1X_2X_3X_4X_5$, with X_5 the least significant digit.

10.2.4 *First field white flag*

The white flag is utilized to indicate the position of a complete picture during the active programme material on the videodisk. This white flag is inserted on either line 11 or 274 and is manually selected on video originated material. If there are two or more fields scanned from the same photographic picture, or if there are two fields which are made equal by electronic processing the line position is automatically controlled by the transfer equipment to ensure that the flag occurs on the first field of the next picture.

10.2.5 *Programme time code*

The programme time code is always present on CLV disks during the active programme and indicates the running time (expressed in minutes and seconds). The 40-bit FM code is inserted in lines 10 and 273. The data are arranged in $X_1X_2X_3X_4X_5$.

X_1 and X_2 indicate the minutes.

X_3 and X_4 indicate the seconds.

X_5 is an alpha character which varies according to the CLV mode.

Lead-in	$X_5 = A$
End of lead-in to lead-in + 100 frames	$X_5 = B$
Picture	$X_5 = D$
Lead-out	$X_5 = C$

During lead-in, the programme time is preset to 0 min and 0 s.

During lead-out, the time is frozen to that of the end of the active programme.

SECTION FOUR — OPERATIONAL SIGNALS

11. **Definition of playback measurement system**

11.1 *Optical stylus*

11.1.1 *Wavelength*

The wavelength of the used light is: $\lambda = 6\,328$ Å.

11.1.2 *Numerical aperture*

The numerical aperture of the readout beam is: NA $= 0.40 \pm 0.01$.

11.1.3 *Readout beam*

The readout beam has a circular cross-section and a Gaussian intensity profile.

The intensity at the rim is $23 \pm 1\%$ of the intensity at the centre.

11.1.4 *Readout spot*

In the readout spot the peak intensity of the first diffraction ring is less than 2% of the peak intensity of the central diffraction disk.

11.2 *Measuring set-up*

In the measuring set-up the readout spot is projected on a photodiode. The electrical output of this diode is raised to a convenient level by means of an amplifier for the actual measurement. Both photodiode and amplifier shall have an adequate bandwidth.

11.3 *General measurement conditions*

11.3.1 The angle between the normal to the information plane and the central ray of the optical stylus is not greater than 10 mrad.

11.3.2 The information plane lies within the region of depth of focus of the optical stylus:

	Diameter = 110 mm	Diameter = 290 mm
CAV	± 1.3 μm	± 2.5 μm
CLV	± 1.3 μm	± 1.3 μm

12. **Operational parameters**

12.1 *Radial signal*

12.1.1 *Radial modulation index (RMI)* (see Figure 14, page 51)

$$\text{RMI} = \frac{V_2 - V_3}{V_1}$$: limits are shown in Figure 15, page 51.

12.1.2 *Radial reflection index (RRI)* (see Figure 14)

$$\text{RRI} = \frac{V_2 + V_3}{2V_1}$$: limits are shown in Figure 16, page 51.

12.1.3 *Radial noise*

12.1.3.1 *Radial noise ratio (RNR)*

$$\text{RNR} = \frac{V_{\text{rms}}\text{, closed loop error signal}}{V_{\text{pp}}\text{, open loop error signal}} \leqslant -28\text{ dB}$$

V_{rms}, closed loop error signal, is measured between 2.2 kHz and 100 kHz. The servo bandwidth of the measuring set-up is 1.5 kHz.

12.2 *Tangential signal*

12.2.1 *Drop-outs*

Maximum drop-out length is 100 μs at playback speed.

The drop-out level is defined with reference to Figure 17, page 53, as the signal level where $V_3/V_1 \leqslant 0.1$.

12.2.2 *Signal-to-noise ratio of the video signal*

The minimum unweighted signal-to-noise ratio, measured at the blanking level, should be $\geqslant$ 30 dB.

12.3 *High-frequency signal*

12.3.1 *High-frequency modulation index (HFMI)* (see Figure 17)

$$\text{HFMI} = \frac{V_2 - V_3}{V_1}$$: limits are shown in Figure 18, page 53).

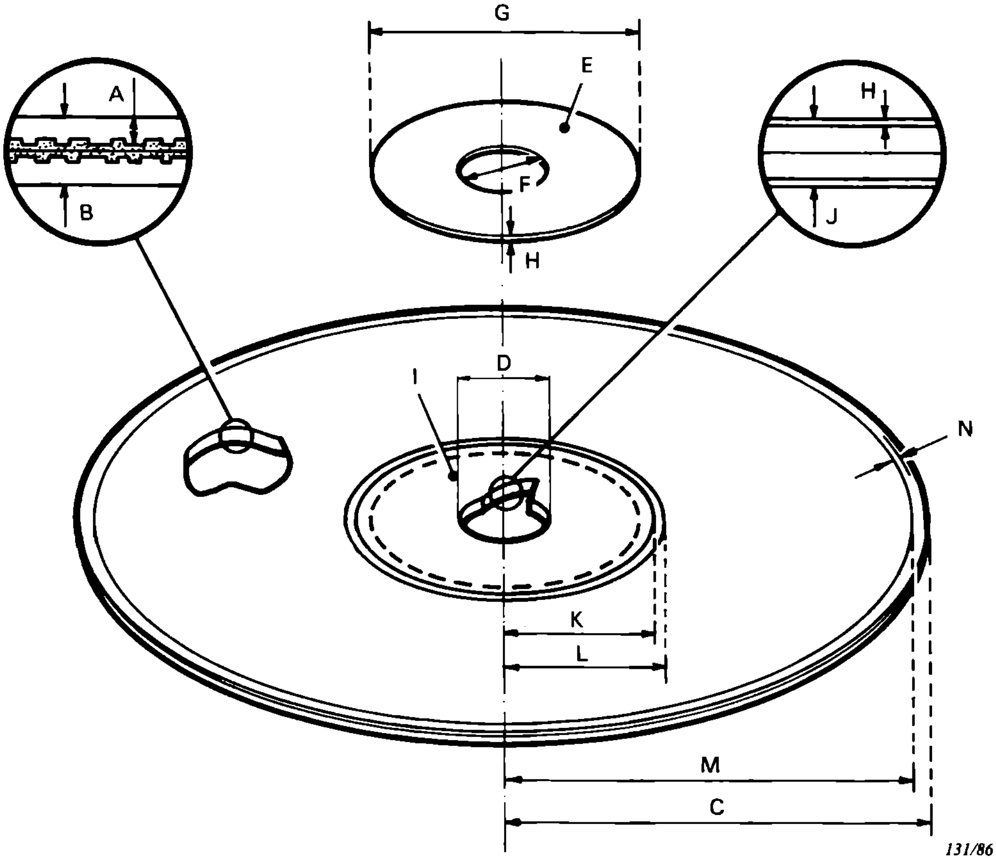
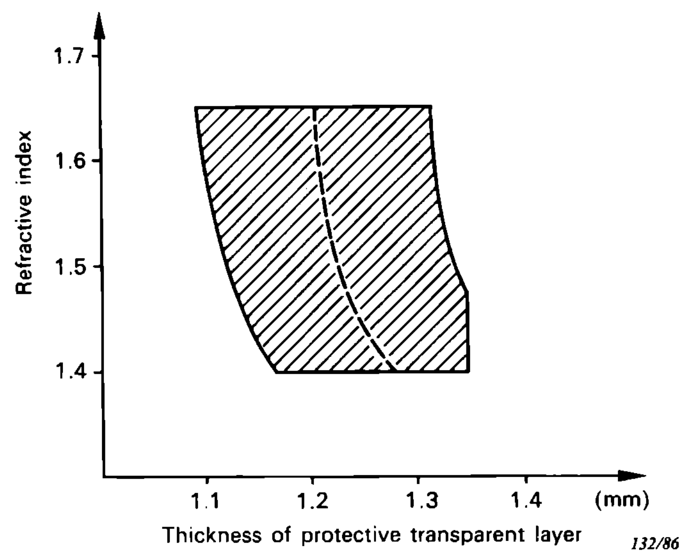


Fig. 1. — Mechanical parameters of the disk (Sub-clauses 4.1 to 4.13).



— Shaded area: any combination of refractive index and thickness falling in this area is allowed.

— Dotted line: assuming a read-out objective in the player, constructed for a nominal disk of refractive index of 1.525 and thickness of protective transparent layer of 1.225 mm, this line represents these disks for which the read-out signal is optimal.

Fig. 1a — (Sub-clauses 4.1 and 5.1). Thickness of protective transparent layer as a function of the refractive index of disk material.

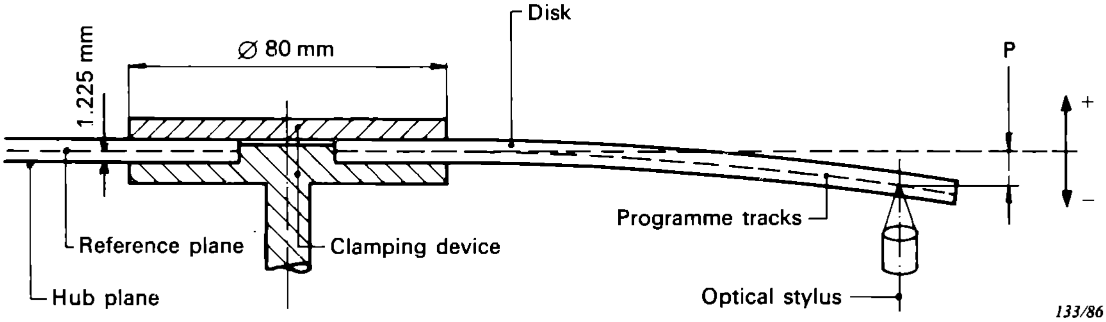


FIG. 2. — Measurements of vertical deviation of programme tracks during rotation at playback speed (Sub-clause 4.16).

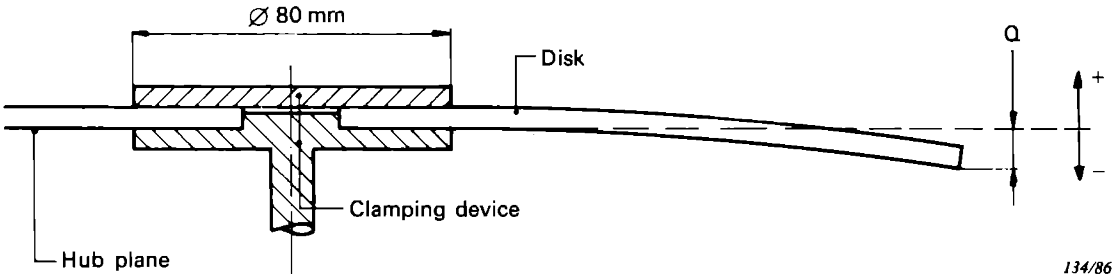


FIG. 3. — Measurement of static deflection of disk (Sub-clause 4.17).

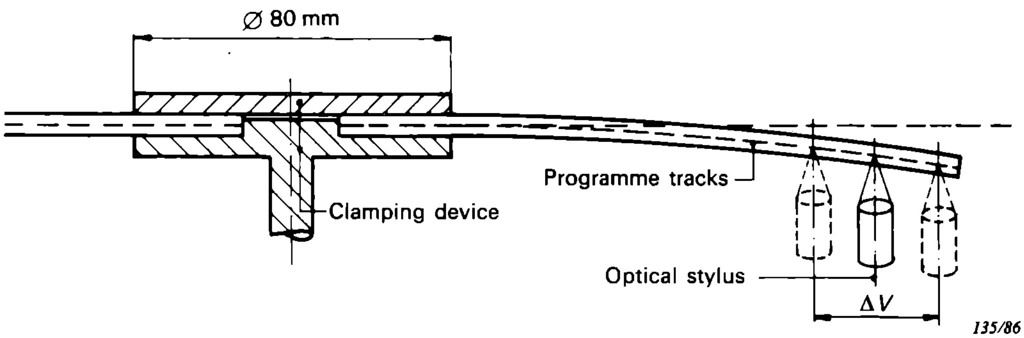
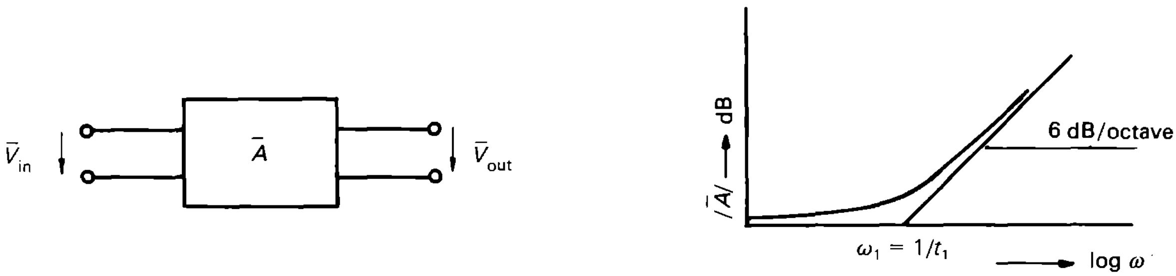


FIG. 4. — Measurement of radial deviation of programme tracks during rotation at playback speed *. Disk is rotating around geometric centre of centre hole (Sub-clause 4.18).

* For CLV this implies the rotational speed corresponding with the radius at which the readout is made.



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$\bar{A}$ = transfer function of the audio pre-emphasis

$$\bar{A} = \frac{\bar{V}_{out}}{\bar{V}_{in}} = 1 + j\omega t_1, \qquad \text{where} \qquad t_1 = 75 \pm 1.5\ \mu s$$

FIG. 5. — Pre-emphasis of the audio signal (Sub-clause 8.3).

Figure .. A First field

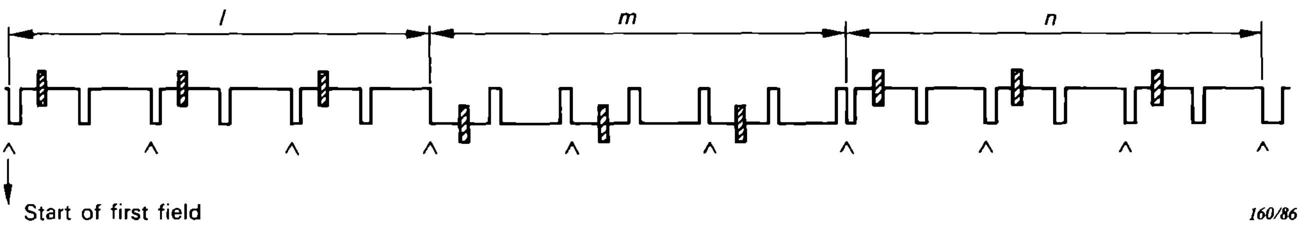

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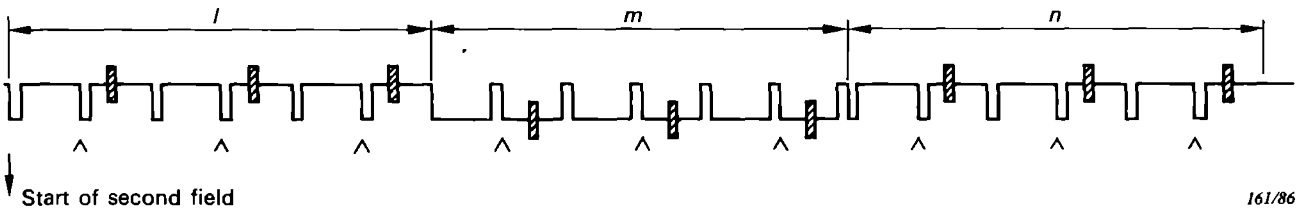
Figure .. B Second field



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Notes 1. — indicates inserted colour bursts.

2. — ∧ indicates an unbroken sequence of edges of line-synchronizing pulses.

l = duration of first sequence of equalizing pulses.

m = duration of field-synchronizing pulse.

n = duration of second sequence of equalizing pulses.

FIG. 6a. — Insertion of the colour bursts in equalizing periods and field-synchronizing pulse (Sub-clause 9.1.2).

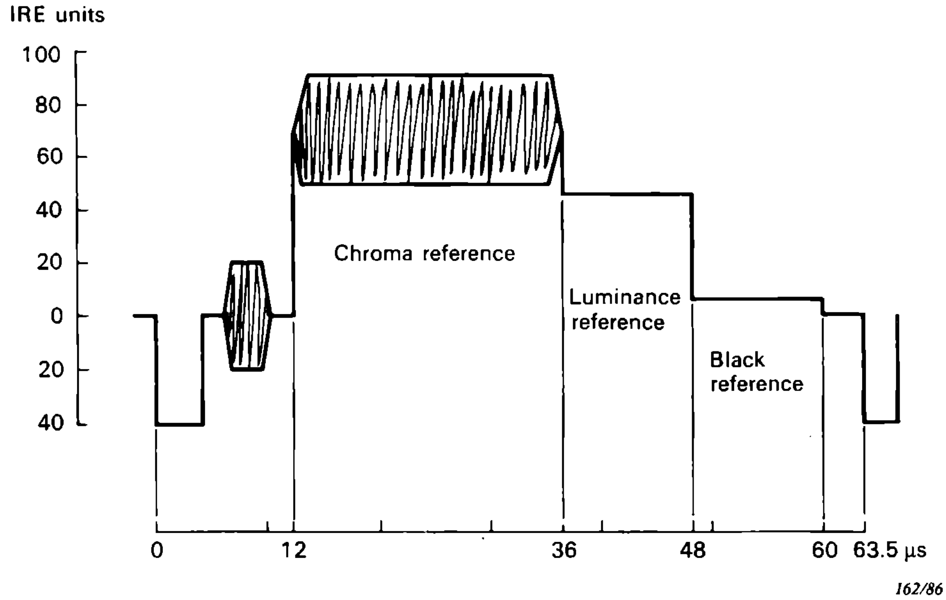
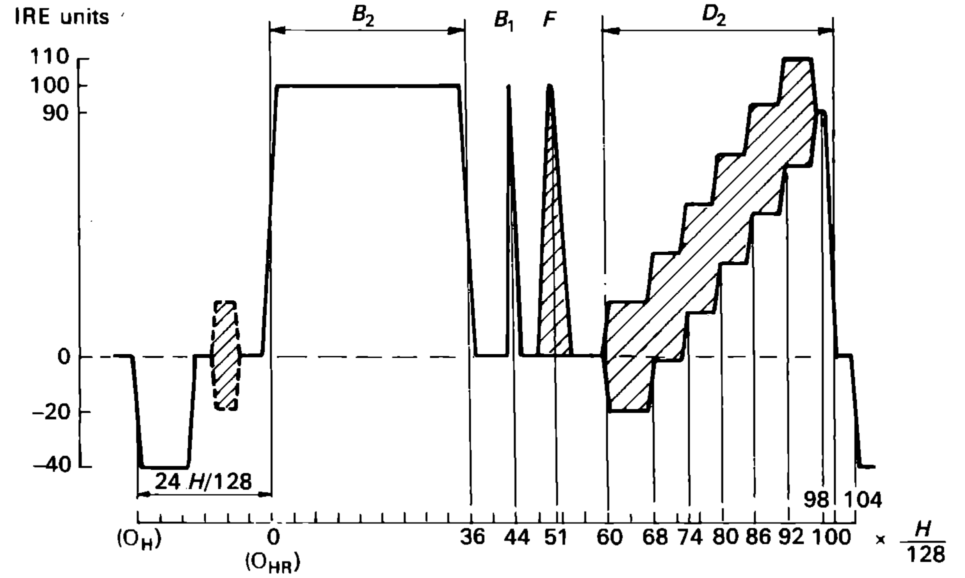


FIG. 6b. — Vertical interval reference signal (Sub-clause 9.1.3).
(FCC Recommendation 73-699 and CCIR Recommendation 314-4.)



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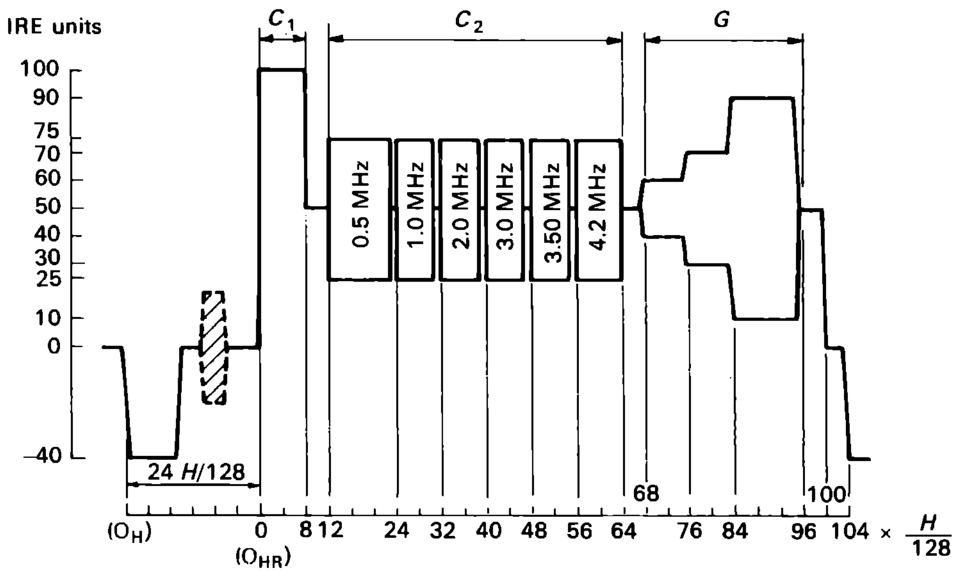
Line 20: Composite test signal (Sub-clause 9.1.4).



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Line 283: Combination test signal (Sub-clause 9.1.4).

FIG. 7. — Test signals. (CCIR Recommendation 473-2.)

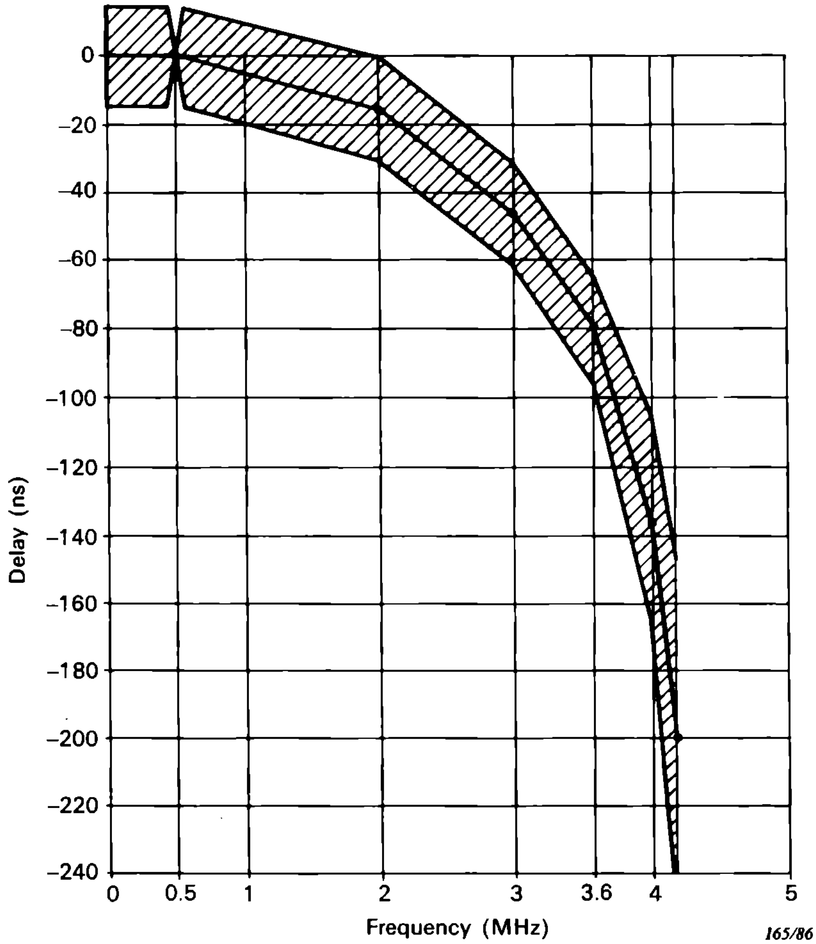
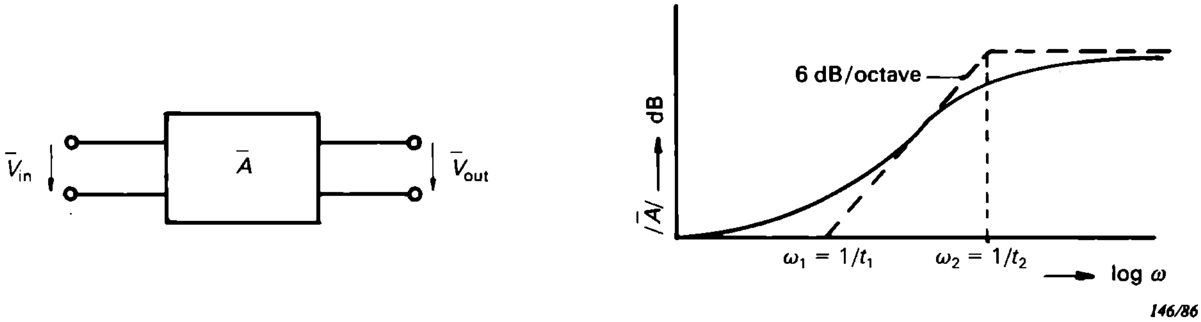


FIG. 8. — Group delay pre-distortion (Sub-clause 9.1.7).



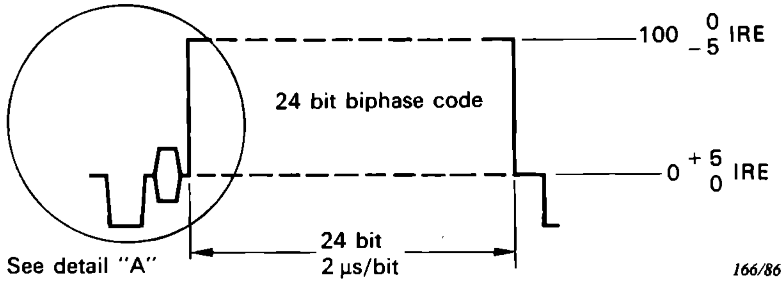
$\bar{A}$ = transfer function of video pre-emphasis

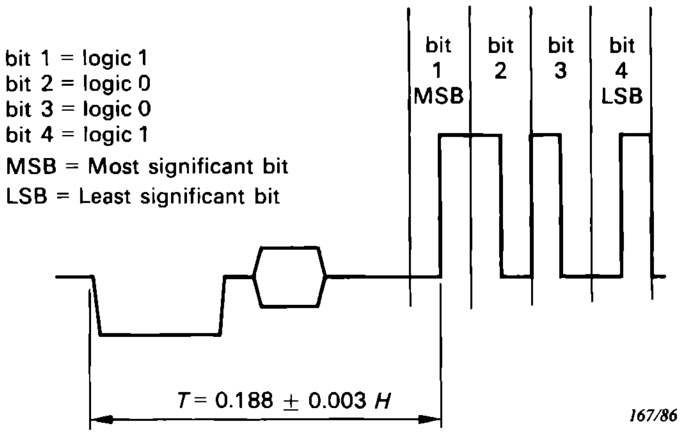
$$\bar{A} = \frac{\bar{V}_{out}}{\bar{V}_{in}} = \frac{1 + j\omega t_1}{1 + j\omega t_2} \qquad \text{where} \begin{cases} t_1 = 320 \pm 8 \text{ ns} \\ t_2 = 120 \pm 2 \text{ ns} \end{cases}$$

FIG. 9. — Pre-emphasis of the video signal (Sub-clause 9.2.4).

Bits value	Hexadecimal value
0000	0
0001	1
0010	2
0011	3
0100	4
0101	5
0110	6
0111	7
1000	8
1001	9
1010	A
1011	B
1100	C
1101	D
1110	E
1111	F

FIG. 10. — Hexadecimal values (Sub-clause 10.1).





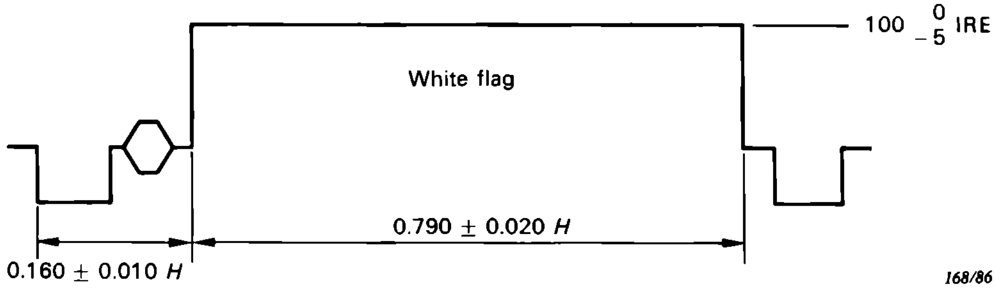
Detail "A"

1. Positive transition in centre of bit cell represents logical "1"s. Negative transition in centre of bit cell represents logical "0"s.
2. Rise and fall times = 225 ± 25 ns (10%-90%).
3. Bit length = 2 ± 0.01 μs.

Only in case of status code (Sub-clause 10.1.8) and CLV code (Sub-clause 10.1.7)

$$T = 0.172\,H \pm 0.003\,H$$

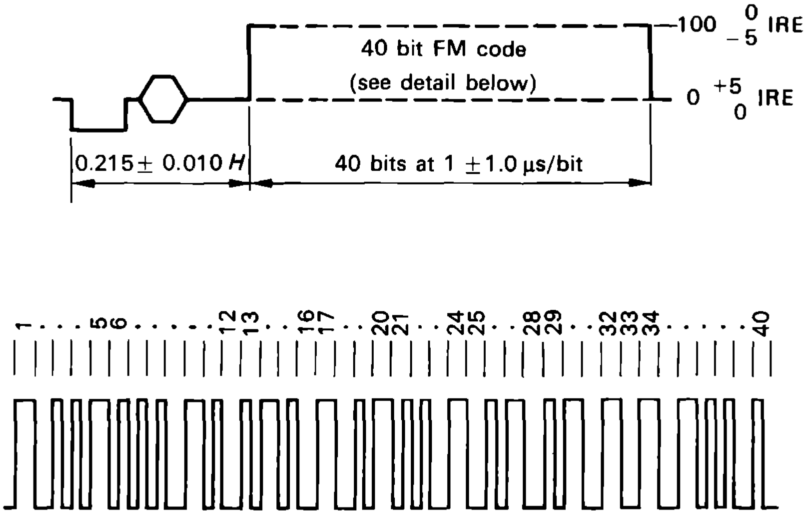
FIG. 11. — Bit cell length and digital level (Sub-clause 10.1).



Rise and fall times = 135 ± 15 ns (10%-90%)

White flag

FIG. 12. — 40-bit system, white flag (Sub-clause 10.2).



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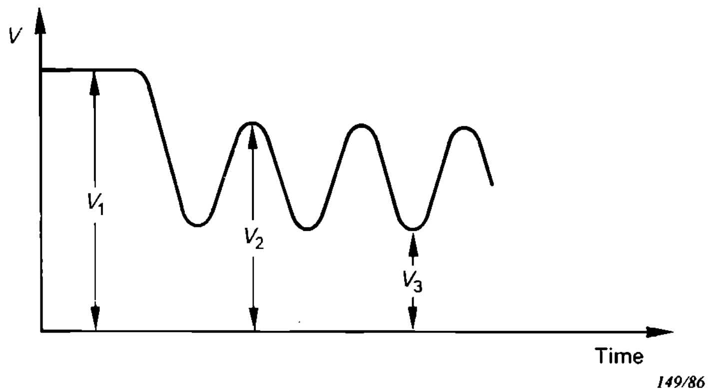
40-bit FM code
(Video field 2, Frame No. 12 345 shown)

1. Transitions in center of bit cell represent logical "1"s.
2. Rise and fall times = 135 ± 15 ns.
3. Bit(s) Remarks

Bit(s)	Remarks
1-4	Receiver clock synchronizing bits — "0011"
5	Video field indicator bit (logic "1" = video field one)
6-12	Leading, data recognition bits — "1110010"
13-16	Data — X_5 bit 13 = LSB
17-20	Data — X_4 bit 17 = LSB
21-24	Data — X_3 bit 21 = LSB
25-28	Data — X_2 bit 25 = LSB
29-32	Data — X_1 bit 29 = LSB
33	Data parity bit (odd parity)
34-40	Trailing, data recognition bits — "0001101"

FIG. 13. — 40-bit system, bit cell length and digital level (Sub-clause 10.2).



V = is intensity of reflected light measured as follows:
V_1 = reading in uncoded reflecting area
V_2 = maximum reading in programme area
V_3 = minimum reading in programme area

Radial Modulation Index RMI $= (V_2 - V_3)/V_1$
Radial Reflection Index RRI $= (V_2 + V_3)/2V_1$

FIG. 14. — Radial signal (Sub-clause 12.1).

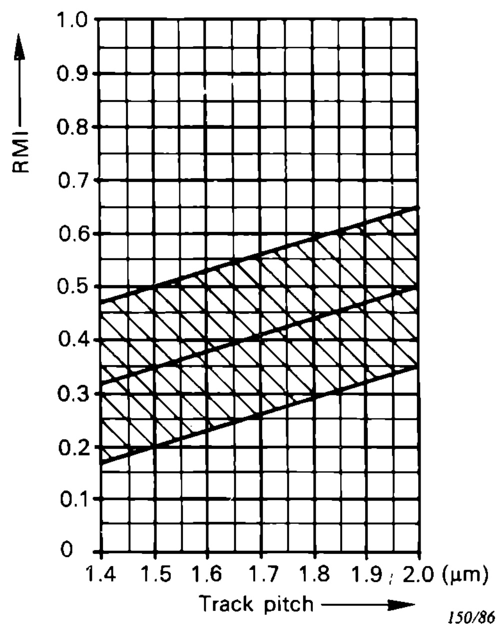


FIG. 15. — Limits of RMI (Sub-clause 12.1.1).

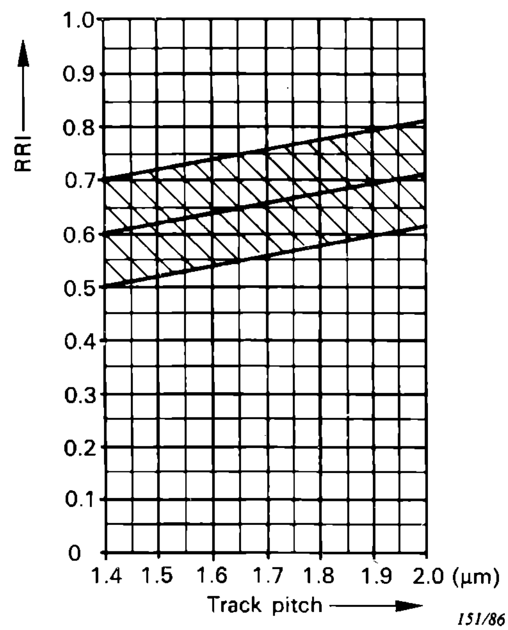
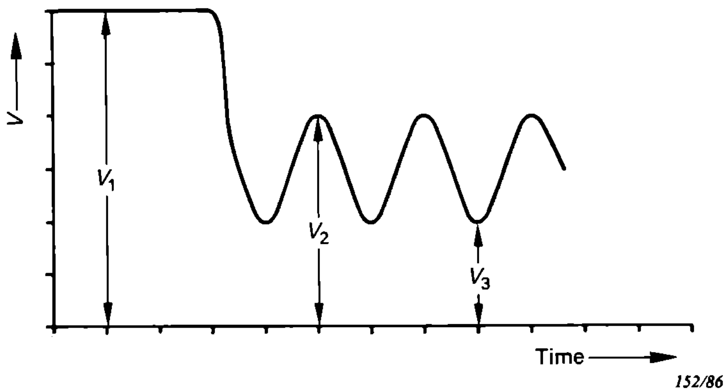


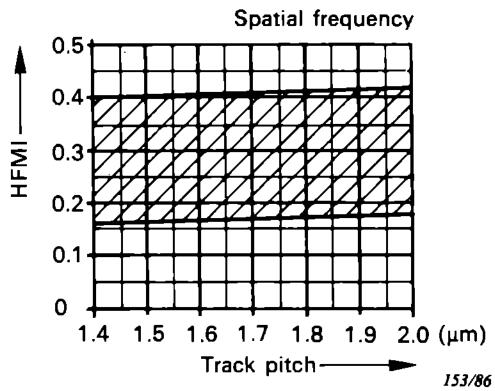
FIG. 16. — Limits of RRI (Sub-clause 12.1.2).



V = intensity of reflected light measured as follows:
V_1 = reading in uncoded reflecting area
V_2 = maximum reading between pits
V_3 = minimum reading on to pits

High Frequency Modulation Index HFMI = $(V_2 - V_3)/V_1$

FIG. 17. — High-frequency signal (Sub-clause 12.3).

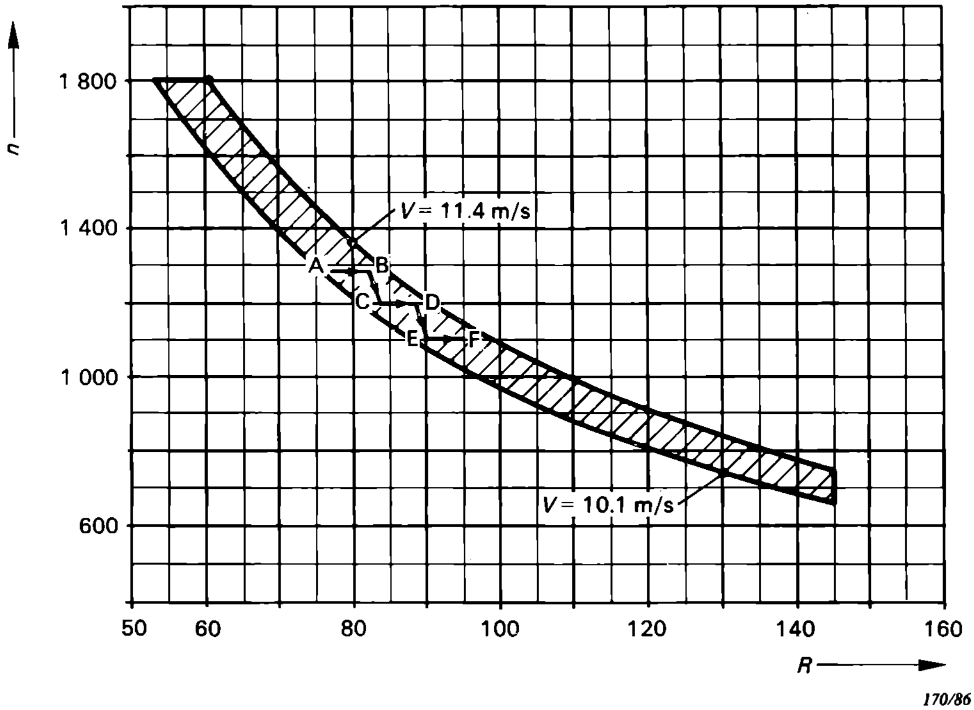


V = 802 ± 26 pits/mm

V = $\dfrac{f}{2\pi R \cdot fr}$ pits/mm

f = frequency of electrical signal (Hz)
R = track radius (mm)
fr = revolution frequency of disk (Hz)

FIG. 18. — Limits of HFMI (Sub-clause 12.3.1).



$$n = \frac{9549 \cdot V}{R}$$

n = revolutions/min

V = linear velocity (m/s)

R = radius (mm)

In shaded area $10.1 < V < 11.4$ m/s

To minimize the effect of cross-talk from adjacent tracks the "Laser vision" standard allows for recording of CLV disks as follows:

in the trajects A → B, C → D, E → F . . ., n = constant;

in the trajects B → C, D → E . . ., the linear velocity decreases.

The resulting angular acceleration should not exceed -0.32 rad/s².

FIG. 19. — Linear velocity and angular acceleration for CLV format (Sub-clauses 4.7.2 and 4.7.3).

APPENDIX A

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAV: Constant Angular Velocity
CCIR: International Radio Consultative Committee
CLV: Constant Linear Velocity
EIA: Electronic Industries Association
FCC: Federal Communications Commission
NA: Numerical Aperture
PBS: Public Broadcasting Service
VIRS: Vertical Interval Reference Signal

APPENDIX B

AUDIO COMPRESSION SYSTEM

B1. General

To improve the dynamic range of the audio programme of the videodisk, an optional companding technique is recommended. This technique has been developed by CBS Technology Center and is known as CX. The technique is compatible in that the programme, if encoded in the CX format, can be played back on a decoding player or a non-decoding player. If played on a decoding player the full benefit of 14 dB noise reduction will be achieved.

Playback on a non-decoding player will be completely satisfactory but will not yield noise reduction improvement.

B2. Definition of the parameters of blocks in Figures B2 and B3 (Pages 63 and 65)

1) The cut-off frequency of the high-pass filter with 6 dB/oct

$$f_c = 500\ \text{Hz} \pm 5\%$$

2) The rectifier is composed of a full wave rectifier. The following blocks are fed with the rectified signal(s). When the input signal(s) level(s) is (are) under the "knee", the constant d.c. level corresponding to the "knee" is fed to the following block.

3) The fast attack and release blocks have the following time constants:

   The fast attack time constant: 1 ms $\pm$ 5%

   The fast release time constant: 10 ms $\pm$ 5%

4) The slow attack, slow release and integrator blocks feed the common capacitor. The three blocks have the following time constants related to the common capacitor:

   The slow attack time constant: 30 ms $\pm$ 5%

   The slow release time constant: 200 ms $\pm$ 5%

   The integrator time constant: 2 s $\pm$5%

5) The slow attack and slow release blocks are active for the level difference between the input and output of each block as follows:

   More than 0.26 V_{CR} $\pm$ 10%

   (V_{CR} = steady state control d.c. voltage corresponding to $\pm$ 40 kHz deviation, measured at the common capacitor)

6) The attack compensator has a decay time constant of 30 ms $\pm$ 5% and is active for the input level of this block with more than 0.52 V_{CR} $\pm$ 10%.

7) The common capacitor output and the attack compensator output are added with identical weight for each path.

8) The aforesaid "attack" means increasing the control voltage and the "release" means decreasing.

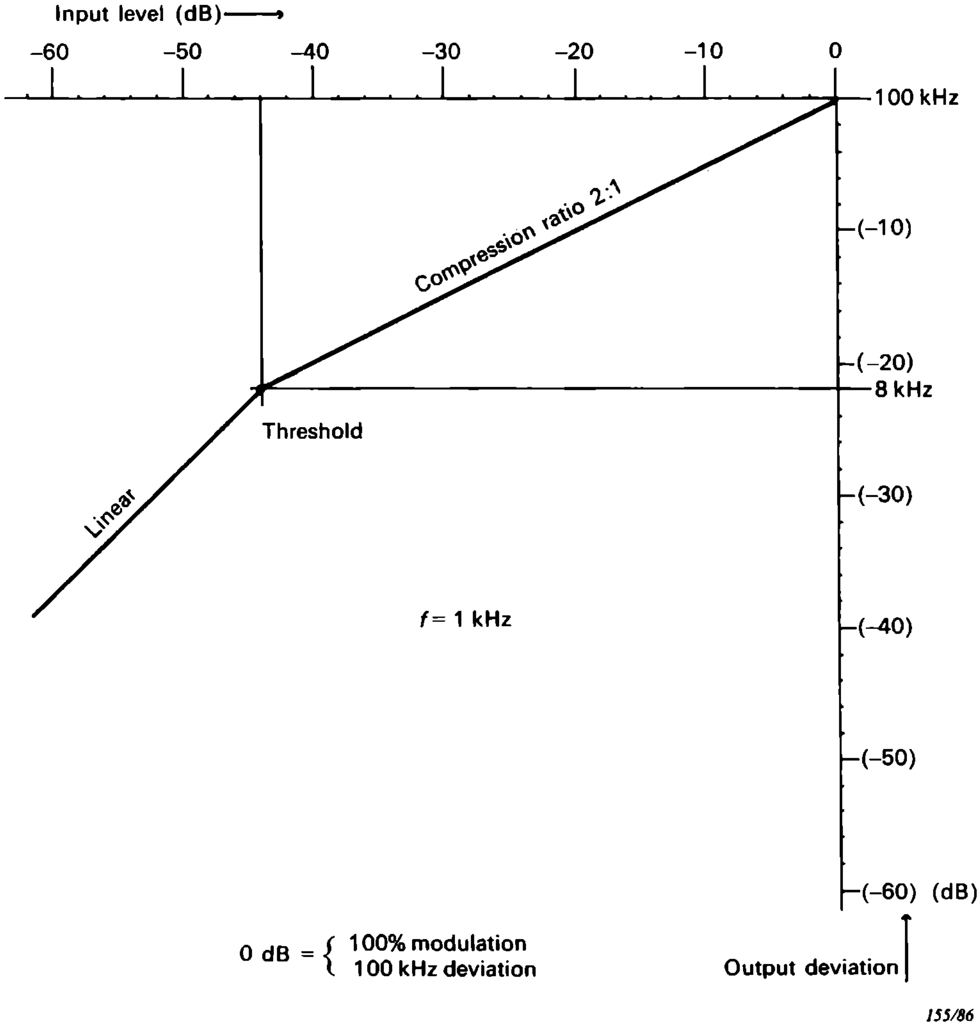
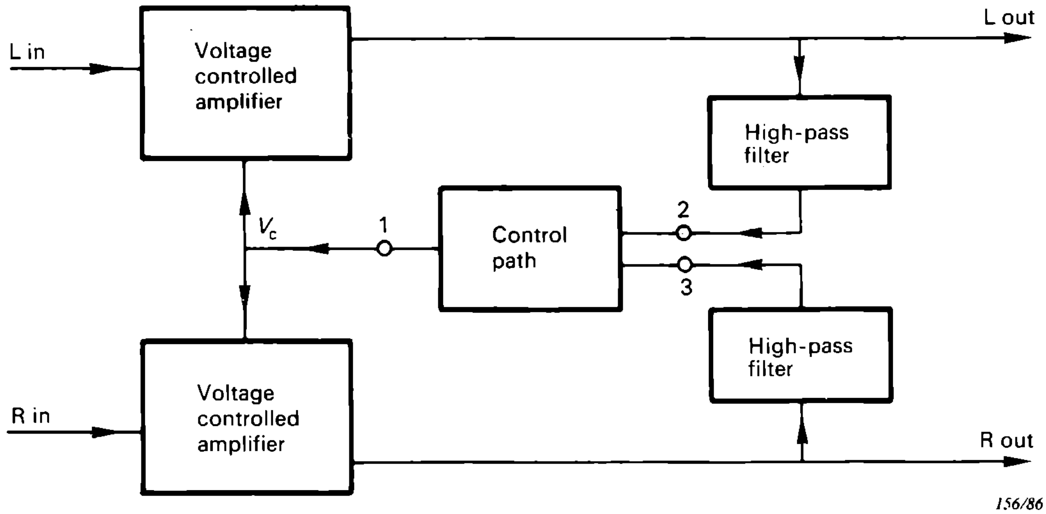


FIG. B1. — Compression curve.



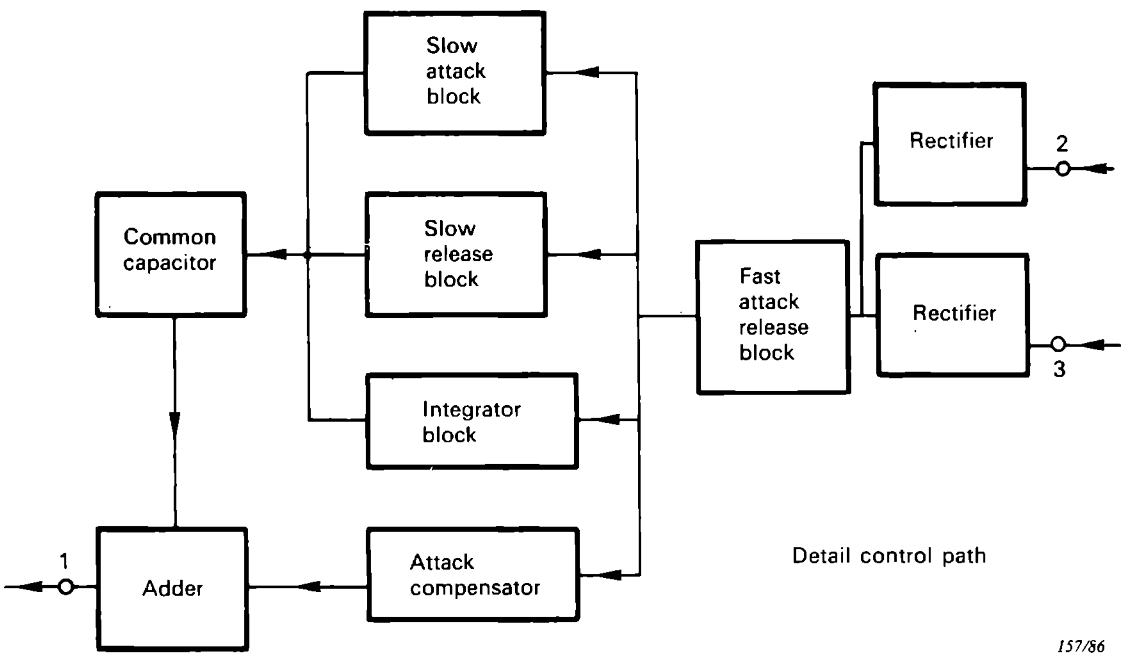
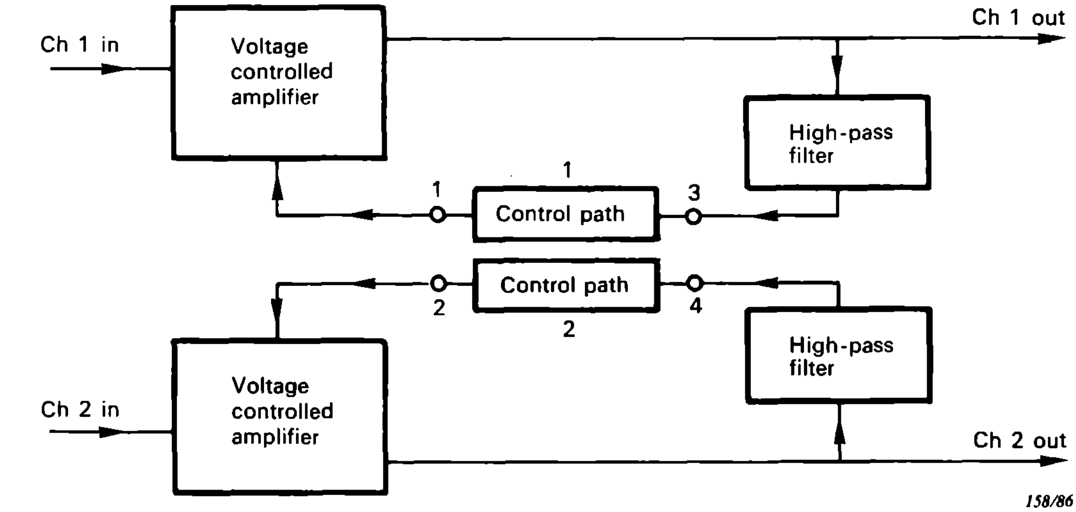


FIG. B2. — Block diagram encoder (stereo).



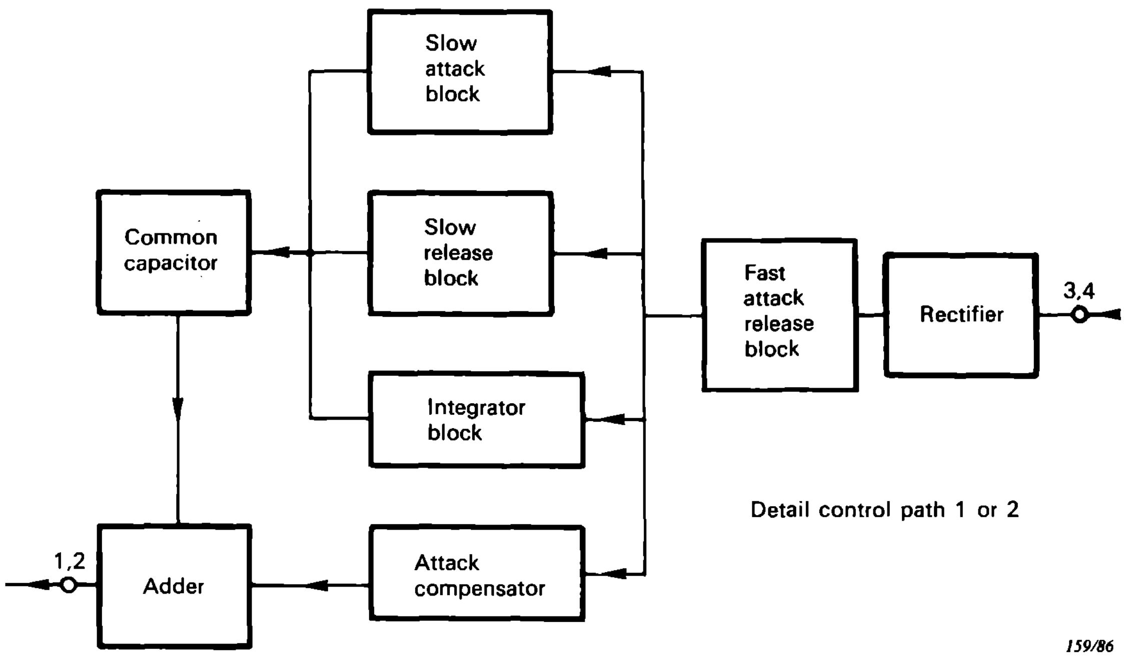


FIG. B3. — Block diagram encoder (bilingual).

APPENDIX C

PROGRAMME STATUS CODE

C1. Definition of the data in programme status code $8 \frac{DC}{BA} X_3, X_4, X_5$

— DC = CX noise reduction on

— BA = CX noise reduction off

— X31 indicates disk size:

0 = 12-inch; 1 = 8-inch

X32 indicates disk side:

0 = first side; 1 = second side

X33 indicates if there are teletext signals present anywhere on the disk or not:

0 = teletext signals absent

1 = teletext signals present

X34 indicates if the audio signal is FM-FM multiplex modulated or not:

0 = FM-FM multiplex off

1 = FM-FM multiplex on

X42 indicates if the video format contains normal analogue video signal or, during the active parts of the line, a digital signal:

0 = analogue video signal

1 = digital signal

Note. — This indication of these digital signals in the video is not mandatory but can be an option for the programme maker.

— X41, X43, X44 together with X34 indicate the status of the audio channels according to the following table:

X41, X34, X43, X44	Programme dump	FM-FM multiplex	Channel 1	Channel 2
0 0 0 0	off	off	stereo	
0 0 0 1	off	off	mono	
0 0 1 0	off	off	future use	
0 0 1 1	off	off	bilingual	
0 1 0 0	off	on	stereo	stereo
0 1 0 1	off	on	stereo	bilingual
0 1 1 0	off	on	cross channel stereo	
0 1 1 1	off	on	bilingual	bilingual
1 0 0 0	on	off	mono	dump
1 0 0 1	on	off	mono	dump
1 0 1 0	on	off	future use	
1 0 1 1	on	off	mono	dump
1 1 0 0	on	on	stereo	dump
1 1 0 1	on	on	stereo	dump
1 1 1 0	on	on	bilingual	dump
1 1 1 1	on	on	bilingual	dump

Note. — The indication of programme dump (X41) is not mandatory, but an option for the programme maker.

— X5 is an error check code on X4 with even parity bit, according to Hamming Code,

X51 is the parity with X41, X42 and X44
X52 is the parity with X41, X43 and X44
X53 is the parity with X42, X43 and X44

C2. **Hamming Code**

— Information vector X_4: $A = [a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4]$
— Check vector X_5: $C = [c_1, c_2, c_3]$
with parity bit: $c_4 = \sum_{i=1}^{4} a_i + \sum_{j=1}^{3} c_j$ (modulus 2)
— Encoding $V = A \cdot G = [a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, c_1, c_2, c_3]$

Where G is the matrix: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

— Read out code $U = [a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, c_1, c_2, c_3]$
— Decoding: Syndrome: $S = U \cdot M = [s_1, s_2, s_3]$

— Where M is the matrix: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

s_1	s_2	s_3	Correction if 1 bit error
0	0	0	No error
1	0	0	c_1
0	1	0	c_2
1	1	0	a_1
0	0	1	c_3
1	0	1	a_2
0	1	1	a_3
1	1	1	a_4

— Error detection with parity (c_4):

1. If $S = 0$ then U is valid
2. If $S \neq 0$ and parity is error, then U can be corrected from S
3. If $S \neq 0$ but parity is valid, then U includes two bit error not to be corrected.

ICS 33.160.40

Typeset and printed by the IEC Central Office
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND