

---

---

**Information technology — Digitally recorded media for information interchange and storage — Data migration method for DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD-RAM, +R, and +RW disks**

*Technologies de l'information — Supports enregistrés numériquement pour échange et stockage d'information — Méthode de migration de données pour disques DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD-RAM, +R, et +RW*

Withdrawn

Withdrawn



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO/IEC 2013

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
<b>1 Scope.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4 Test methods.....</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1 Test parameters.....	3
4.2 Test Drive.....	4
4.3 Test area.....	4
<b>5 Test result evaluation.....</b>	<b>4</b>
5.1 Initial performance test result evaluation.....	4
5.2 Periodic performance test result evaluation.....	5
<b>6 Test interval.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7 Prevention of deterioration.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Causes of deterioration for DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD-RAM, +R, and +RW disks</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Recommendations on handling, storage and cleaning conditions for DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD-RAM, +R, and +RW disks</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Annex C (informative) Relation between BER and PI SUM</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Annex D (informative) Guideline for adjustment of the estimated lifetime to higher stress conditions</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Annex E (informative) Calculation for <math>B_{mig}</math> Life using <math>B_{50}</math> Life and <math>B_5</math> Life</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Annex F (informative) Guideline of test interval and migration</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Annex G (informative) Test area</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>21</b>

## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO/IEC 29121 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 23, *Digitally recorded media for information interchange and storage*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 29121:2009), of which has been technically revised.

Withhold

## Introduction

Many organizations now use optical disks for long-term storage of information. It is assumed that a disk selected for recording has already been qualified for that purpose. It is therefore important to be able to verify that data has been recorded correctly and remains readable for the required amount of time. Previous International Standards clearly defined requirements for interchange, but did not contain requirements for longevity.

Longevity is limited both by disk degradation and by technology obsolescence. Interchange shall be regularly verified to assure that information on existing recorded disks will continue to be recoverable. Users can have a maintenance policy that protects disks against unanticipated failure or use, such as by making one copy, another to function as a backup or master, and another for routine access. Hardware-support life cycles typically vary between five to ten years, and technology lifecycles usually end after 20 years. Consequently, recordings that require a longer lifecycle may have to be transferred to upgraded platforms every ten to thirty years.

Optical disks for long-term storage should be evaluated. Significant longevity differences can exist for disks from different manufacturers and even between disks from the same manufacturer. It is preferable that disks selected for long-term preservation should have a long estimated lifetime, which can be estimated according to ISO/IEC 16963.

Disks with initially poor quality do not offer sufficient headroom and can reach the unrecoverable-error threshold before the next scheduled inspection, which is to be avoided for long-term data storage. This means that a disk of high initial recorded quality that maintains this condition for life is expected to have superior longevity.

Because read data are corrected by an error-correction decoder, it is impossible to detect degradation without detecting the raw error rate or raw error number. The raw error can be detected with a standard test drive. The quality of the disk can be specified as the number of erroneous inner-parity detections with DVD-R, DVD-RW, +R, and +RW disks. The quality of a DVD-RAM disk is defined instead by its byte error rate. Deterioration can be monitored by checking the raw error numbers and shall continue to be monitored. Methods described in this International Standard define a quality-control policy that can non-destructively identify degradation, and thereby support timely and effective corrective action.

DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD-RAM, +R, and +RW disks are based on the technology now widely known as DVD in the market. This entails the use of red laser diodes, two 0,6-mm thick substrates bonded together by an adhesive layer to protect the recording layer from dust, write-once (DVD-R, +R) or phase-change recording layers (DVD-RW, DVD-RAM, +RW), and a 0,60 or 0,65 NA objective lens to ensure good spatial margins required for a professional data preservation. Disks having dual recording layers with a spacer between them are used in addition to those with a conventional single recording layer.

# Information technology — Digitally recorded media for information interchange and storage — Data migration method for DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD-RAM, +R, and +RW disks

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a data migration method for long-term data storage. According to the standard, manufacturers are able to construct storage systems that use DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD-RAM, +R, or +RW disks for information storage. A user of the storage system can select disks with sufficient longevity potential, on the basis of an initial performance test, and can continuously monitor the potential for retrieving data from those disks on the basis of periodic performance test. These tests are to establish a practical estimate of the retrievability of the recorded data on a disk without producing uncorrectable errors, in response to time at controlled storage conditions to produce accelerated aging. Digital data can be migrated to a next new disk without loss from the present disk as long as data errors are completely corrected before and during the migration, and provided copying of the data is allowed.

The methodology for data migration is intended to be applied to disks with longer storage lifetime. It is recommended to use disks with estimated life time is given as a mean value and a standard deviation as specified in ISO/IEC 16963. If the estimated lifetime of the disks is known, users can determine a test interval according to the estimated lifetime. If the estimated lifetime is known as a mean value and a standard deviation, regardless of the test method for the estimation, it is recommended to carry out data migration based on this standard. If the estimated lifetime is unknown, the test interval should be three years or less. Considering the generational changeover of systems or applications, the user can determine a migration interval disregarding the estimated lifetime of the disks.

Disks with shorter estimated lifetimes have more rapid degradation and require more frequent periodic tests. In addition, degradation of recorded data occurs by complex failure mechanisms. Storage lifetime, therefore, varies depending not only on temperature and humidity but also on many other effects such as exposure to light, corrosive gases, contamination, handling, and variation in playback subsystems. Consequently, severe storage environments require more frequent periodic tests. The frequency of periodic testing also needs to be fixed based on the quality of the disks for storing data and the storage environment.

## 2 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/IEC 16963, *Information technology — Digitally recorded media for information interchange and storage — Test method for the estimation of lifetime of optical media for long-term data storage*

ISO/IEC 12862, *Information technology — 120 mm (8,54 Gbytes per side) and 80 mm (2,66 Gbytes per side) DVD recordable disk for dual layer (DVD-R for DL)*

ISO/IEC 13170, *Information technology — 120 mm (8,54 Gbytes per side) and 80 mm (2,66 Gbytes per side) DVD re-recordable disk for dual layer (DVD-RW for DL)*

ISO/IEC 16448, *Information technology — 120 mm DVD — Read-only disk*

ISO/IEC 17341, *Information technology — Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm optical disk using +RW format — Capacity: 4,7 Gbytes and 1,46 Gbytes per side (recording speed up to 4X)*

ISO/IEC 17342, *Information technology — 80 mm (1,46 Gbytes per side) and 120 mm (4,70 Gbytes per side) DVD re-recordable disk (DVD-RW)*

**ISO/IEC 29121:2013(E)**

ISO/IEC 17344, *Information technology — Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm optical disk using +R format — Capacity: 4,7 Gbytes and 1,46 Gbytes per side (recording speed up to 16X)*

ISO/IEC 17592, *Information technology — 120 mm (4,7 Gbytes per side) and 80 mm (1,46 Gbytes per side) DVD rewritable disk (DVD-RAM)*

ISO/IEC 23912, *Information technology — 80 mm (1,46 Gbytes per side) and 120 mm (4,70 Gbytes per side) DVD Recordable Disk (DVD-R)*

ISO/IEC 25434, *Information technology — Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm optical disk using +R DL format — Capacity: 8,55 Gbytes and 2,66 Gbytes per side (recording speed up to 16X)*

ISO/IEC 26925, *Information technology — Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm optical disk using +RW HS format — Capacity: 4,7 Gbytes and 1,46 Gbytes per side (recording speed 8X)*

ISO/IEC 29642, *Information technology — Data interchange on 120 mm and 80 mm optical disk using +RW DL format — Capacity: 8,55 Gbytes and 2,66 Gbytes per side (recording speed 2,4X)*

Withdrawing