
**Digital cinema (D-cinema) distribution
master —**

Part 11:
Additional frame rates

Souche de la distribution du cinéma numérique (cinéma D) —

Partie 11: Cadences de prise de vue supplémentaire

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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
Web www.iso.org

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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.

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

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member 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 shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 26428-11 was prepared by the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (as SMPTE 428-11-2009) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*, in parallel with its approval by the ISO member bodies.

ISO 26428 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Digital cinema (D-cinema) distribution master*:

- *Part 1: Image characteristics* [equivalent to SMPTE 428-1]
- *Part 2: Audio characteristics* [equivalent to SMPTE 428-2]
- *Part 3: Audio channel mapping and channel labeling* [equivalent to SMPTE 428-3]
- *Part 7: Subtitle* [equivalent to SMPTE 428-7]
- *Part 9: Image pixel structure level 3 — Serial digital interface signal formatting* [equivalent to SMPTE 428-9]
- *Part 11: Additional frame rates* [equivalent to SMPTE 428-11]
- *Part 19: Serial digital interface signal formatting for additional frame rates level AFR2 and level AFR4* [equivalent to SMPTE 428-19]

Introduction

This part of ISO 26428 comprises SMPTE 428-11-2009 and Annex ZZ (which provides equivalences between ISO standards and SMPTE standards referenced in the text).

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SMPTE STANDARD

Additional Frame Rates for D-Cinema



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Foreword

SMPTE (the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers) is an internationally-recognized standards developing organization. Headquartered and incorporated in the United States of America, SMPTE has members in over 80 countries on six continents. SMPTE's Engineering Documents, including Standards, Recommended Practices and Engineering Guidelines, are prepared by SMPTE's Technology Committees. Participation in these Committees is open to all with a bona fide interest in their work. SMPTE cooperates closely with other standards-developing organizations, including ISO, IEC and ITU.

SMPTE Engineering Documents are drafted in accordance with the rules given in Part XIII of its Administrative Practices.

SMPTE Standard 428-11 was prepared by Technology Committee 21DC.

Intellectual Property

At the time of publication no notice had been received by SMPTE claiming patent rights essential to the implementation of this [Standard/Recommended Practice]. However, attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. SMPTE shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Introduction

This section is entirely informative and does not form an integral part of this Engineering Document.

The frame rates currently standardized by the DC28 D-Cinema Technology Committee are 24 and 48 frames per second (fps).

The history of film making is littered with other frame rates ranging from less than 16 fps to 60 fps and beyond and there is considerable support for the making of films using readily available equipment made specifically for the film production market.

This standard defines how implementations that conform to the D-Cinema specifications can be extended to support the additional frame rates of 25 fps, 30 fps, 50 fps and 60 fps.

1 Scope

This standard defines additional frame rates for D-Cinema that are in addition to the primary frame rates of 24 and 48 frames per second. These additional frame rates are defined to ensure that the artistic intent of the content producer can be maintained at the point of delivery. All other parameters defined by SMPTE 428-1, D-Cinema Distribution Master (DCDM) — Image Characteristics, remain as specified.

This document is part of a suite of SMPTE engineering documents. This part defines the image characteristics of the additional frame rates individually at 25, 30, 50 and 60 frames per second, and also defines the resulting audio samples per edit unit. Other parts will define further provisions to support the additional frame rates defined by this standard.

2 Conformance Notation

Normative text is text that describes elements of the design that are indispensable or contains the conformance language keywords: "shall", "should", or "may". Informative text is text that is potentially helpful to the user, but not indispensable, and can be removed, changed, or added editorially without affecting interoperability. Informative text does not contain any conformance keywords.

All text in this document is, by default, normative, except: the Introduction, any section explicitly labeled as "Informative" or individual paragraphs that start with "Note:"

The keywords "shall" and "shall not" indicate requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the document and from which no deviation is permitted.

The keywords, "should" and "should not" indicate that, among several possibilities, one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others; or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required; or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action is deprecated but not prohibited.

The keywords "may" and "need not" indicate courses of action permissible within the limits of the document.

The keyword "reserved" indicates a provision that is not defined at this time, shall not be used, and may be defined in the future. The keyword "forbidden" indicates "reserved" and in addition indicates that the provision will never be defined in the future.

A conformant implementation according to this document is one that includes all mandatory provisions ("shall") and, if implemented, all recommended provisions ("should") as described. A conformant implementation need not implement optional provisions ("may") and need not implement them as described.

3 Normative References

The following standards 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 standards indicated below.

SMPTE 428-1-2006, D-Cinema Distribution Master — Image Characteristics

SMPTE 428-2-2006, D-Cinema Distribution Master — Audio Characteristics

4 Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

The following acronyms are used in this document:

- AFR – Additional Frame Rate
- DCDM – Digital Cinema Distribution Master
- FPS (fps) – Frames Per Second

The following terms are used in this document:

- Edit Unit – the smallest unit of D-Cinema content that can be successfully edited while maintaining the integrity of the content. The edit unit value must be an integer multiple of the duration of a single D-Cinema frame. In most cases, the edit unit value is the same as frame duration, but in certain applications, the value can be >1 (for example, stereoscopic D-Cinema requires an edit unit value twice that of the frame duration).
- Edit Rate – the rate of edit units per second.
- Primary – for the purposes of this document, primary frame rates are those frame rates defined in SMPTE 428-1.

5 Additional Frame Rate Values

The primary D-Cinema frame rates and levels shall be as defined by SMPTE 428-1.

The additional frame rate values for D-Cinema use shall be 25, 30, 50 and 60 frames per second. All additional frame rates shall be integer values.

5.1 Definition of AFR Levels

The additional frame rates shall be defined in association with the picture size to form AFR levels as follows:

Table 1 – AFR Level Definitions

AFR Level	Maximum Horizontal Pixels	Maximum Vertical Pixels	Frames per Second
AFR-Level 1	4096	2160	25
AFR Level 2	2048	1080	25
AFR Level 3	4096	2160	30
AFR Level 4	2048	1080	30
AFR Level 5	2048	1080	50
AFR Level 6	2048	1080	60

These AFR levels are in addition to the primary DCDM levels that are defined in SMPTE 428-1.

Implementations may support any one or more of the AFR levels defined in Table 1. Implementations using this standard shall identify the values of AFR level that are supported.

Note: The AFR level names use the prefix “AFR” to avoid confusion with the primary level values defined in SMPTE 428-1.

5.2 D-Cinema Sound Sample Rates

The audio sampling parameters shall be as defined in SMPTE 428-2.

The four additional frame rates result in values for the number of audio samples per edit unit as defined in Table 2.

Table 2 – Audio Samples per Edit Unit for the Additional Frame Rates

<i>Audio Sample Rate</i> ➡ ➤ <i>Edit Rate</i>	<i>48 kHz</i>	<i>96 kHz</i>
25	1920	3840
30	1600	3200
50	960	1920
60	800	1600

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