

EDGE SMOOTHING:

Let $t=0$ be the time edge is encountered

Let $t<0$ be before the edge

Let $t>0$ be following the edge

Let $I_n(m)$ be the value of intensity bit n at time m

$I_3(-3) = I_3$ of old sprite

$I_2(-3) = I_2$ of old sprite

$I_1(-3) = I_1$ of old sprite

$I_0(-3) = I_0$ of old sprite

$I_3(-2) = I_3(-3)$ _____

$I_2(-2) = I_2(-3) + I_3(-3)$

$I_1(-2) = I_1$ of old sprite

$I_0(-2) = I_0$ of old sprite

$I_3(-1) = 1$

$I_2(-1) = I_3(-2)$

$I_1(-1) = I_1$ of old sprite

$I_0(-1) = I_0$ of old sprite

$I_3(0) = 1$

$I_2(0) = 1$

$I_1(0) = I_1$ of old sprite

$I_0(0) = I_0$ of old sprite

$I_3(1) = 1$

$I_2(1) = I_3(2)$

$I_1(1) = I_1$ of new sprite

$I_0(1) = I_0$ of new sprite

$I_3(2) = I_3(3)$ _____

$I_2(2) = I_2(3) + I_3(3)$

$I_1(2) = I_1$ of new sprite

$I_0(2) = I_0$ of new sprite

$I_3(3) = I_3$ of new sprite

$I_2(3) = I_2$ of new sprite

$I_1(3) = I_1$ of new sprite

$I_0(3) = I_0$ of new sprite

REAL TIME CLOCK

```

+-----+ NTSC
+-->| /4 |-----+
+-----+ | +-----+ | +-----+
| COLOR_CLOCK |--+ +-->| /9 |--> RTC
+-----+ | +-----+ PAL | +-----+
+-->| /5 |-----+
+-----+

```

NTSC RTC = 3.579545 MHz /36 = 99.431806 KHz ; 10.05714 us
(+0.5714%)

PAL RTC = 4.43361875 MHz /45 = 98.534878 KHz ; 10.14869 us
(+1.4869%)

PAL slower by 0.9155%

```

+-----+ NTSC
+-->| /72 |-----+
+-----+ | +-----+ |
| COLOR_CLOCK*2 |--+ +--> RTC
+-----+ | +-----+ PAL |
+-->| /89 |-----+
+-----+

```

NTSC RTC = 7.15909 MHz /72 = 99.431806 KHz ; 10.057140 us
(+0.57140%)

PAL RTC = 8.8672375 MHz /89 = 99.6319 KHz ; 10.036948 us
(+0.36948%)

PAL faster by 0.20192%

PROGRAMMING VIVIAN:

```

BLOCK = ADDRESS[23,14]
BLKADRS = ADDRESS[13,0]

```

Read/Write BLOCK BLKADRS DATA MODE COMMENT

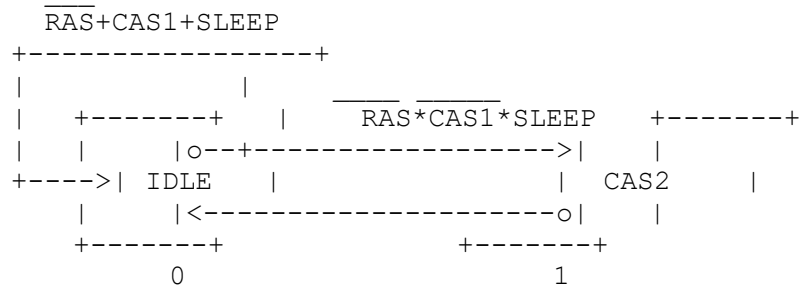
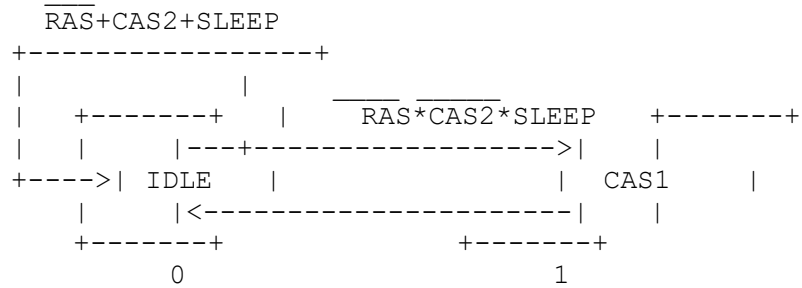
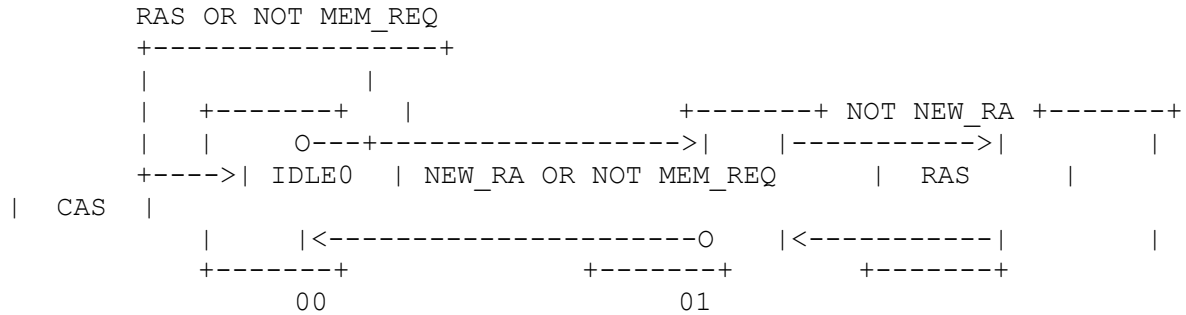
```

-----
----
R      %      %      %      %      Normal read cycle.
W      > 0      %      %      NORM Normal write cycle.
W      0      % mode %      Set mode.
      W      l      %      p      MAP Map LOGICAL_BLOCK(l) to
      PHYSICAL_BLOCK(p).
      W      c      %      p      CONF Configure PHYSICAL_BLOCK(p)
per
      W      t      %      p      configuration word c.
      TIME Set timing for
PHYSICAL_BLOCK(p)

```

				per timing word t.
W	1	a	%	COPY DMA copy contents of
READ_ONLY_BLOCK				(identified during CONF)
address =				a to LOGICAL_BLOCK(1)
address = a.				No other writes allowed
while in				copy mode. CPU data bus
tristated				and CPU acts as DMA controller.

MEMORY FETCH MACHINE:



CLOCK = COLOR_CLOCK*2

STATE PROCESS

```

IDLE  RAS = FALSE
      CAS = FALSE
      WAIT = TRUE
      IF RAS OR NOT MEM_REQ,
        GOTO IDLE0
RASPC  RAS = TRUE          ; RAS pre-charge time = 2 pixels
      CAS = FALSE
      WAIT = TRUE
      ADR_BUS = RA
      TEMP_REG = RA
CAS    RAS = TRUE          ; CAS width = 2 pixels

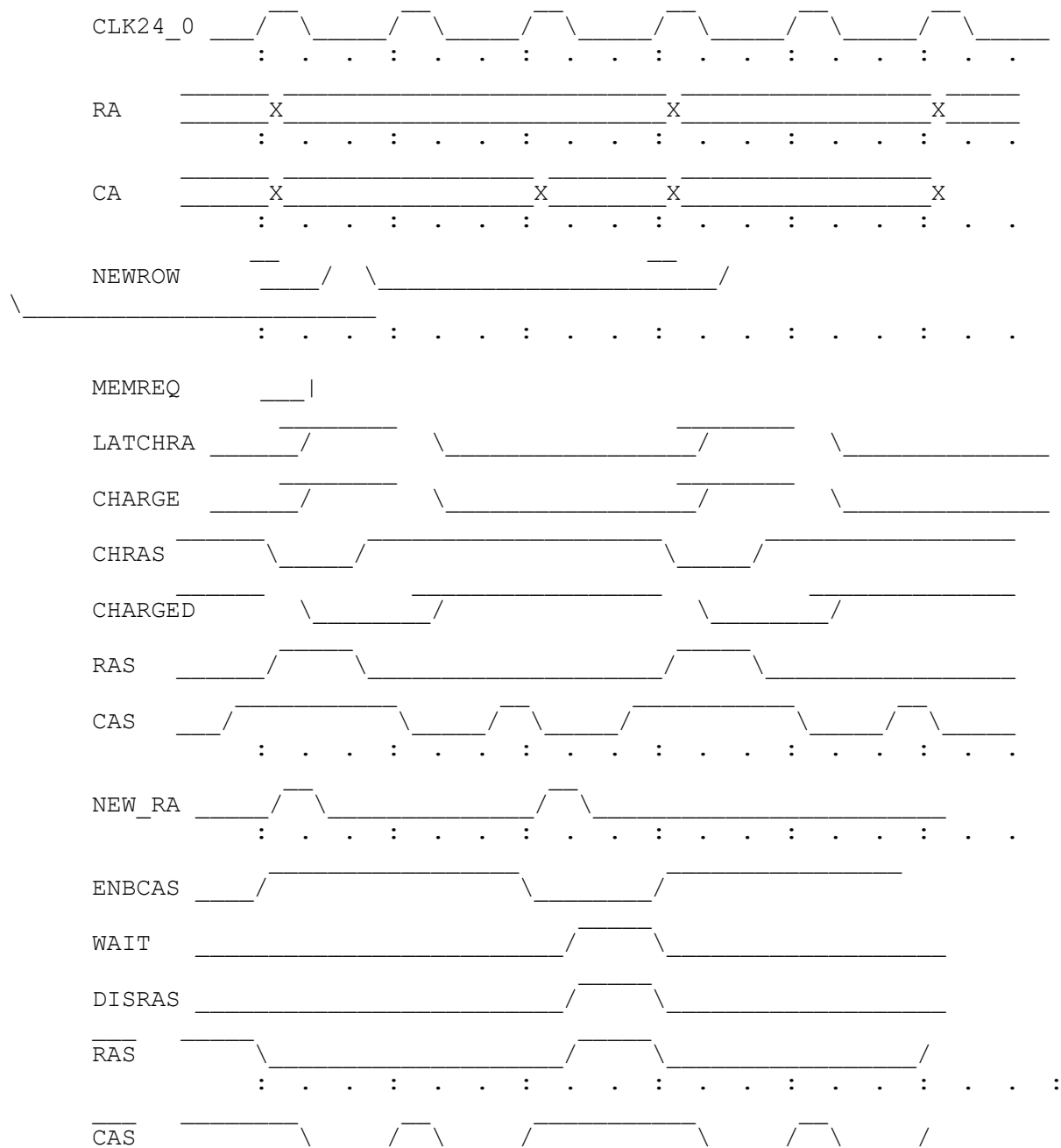
```

```

CAS = TRUE
WAIT = FALSE
ADR_BUS = CA
CASPC RAS = TRUE      ; CAS pre-charge time = 2 pixels
CAS = FALSE
IF MEM_REQ AND NOT NEW_RA,
    GOTO CAS
IF NOT MEM_REQ OR NEW_RA,
    GOTO IDLE

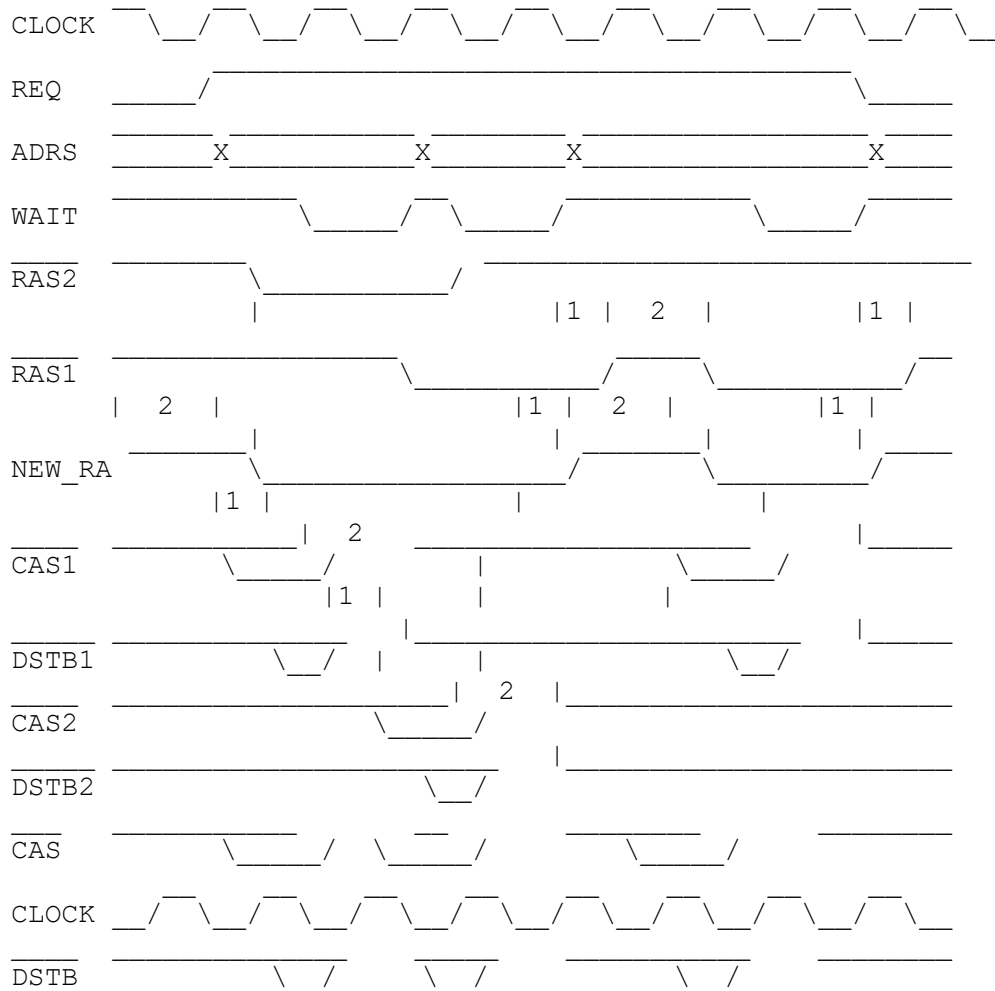
```

TIMING FOR INTERNAL MODE:

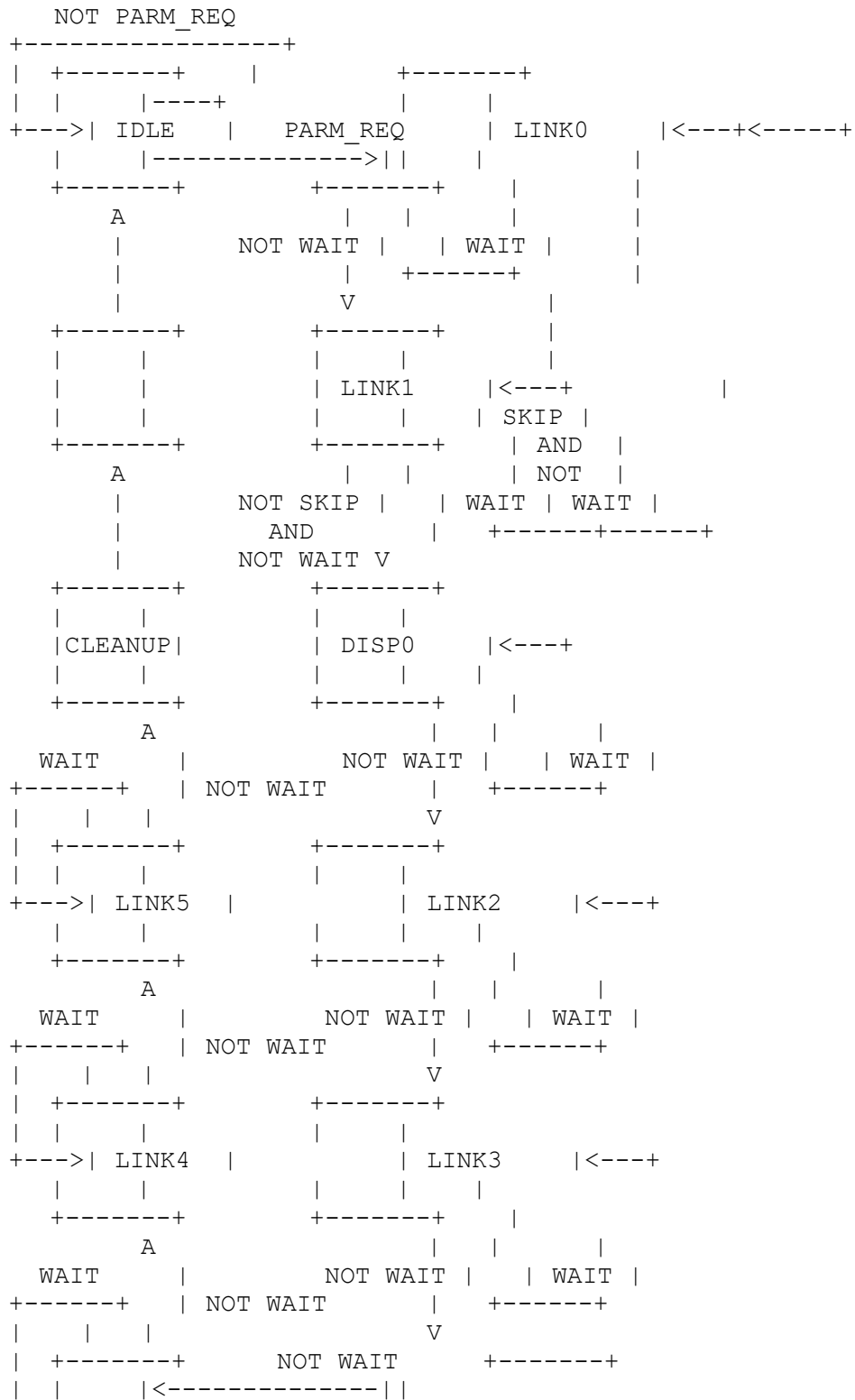


: . . : . . : . . : . . : . .

TIMING FOR ONE FETCH AND NO ROW ADDRESS CHANGE:



PERCEPT PARAMETER FETCH MACHINE:



```

+--->| DISP2 |           WAIT           | DISP1 |<---+
|           | +---|           |
+-----+ | +-----+ |
+-----+

```


EQUATES:

```

DXPOS EQU    DAT_BUS[9,0]
DXOFF EQU    DAT_BUS[8,0]
DYPOS EQU    DAT_BUS[9,0]
DYOFF EQU    DAT_BUS[8,0]
DZPOS EQU    DAT_BUS[8,0]
DZOFF EQU    DAT_BUS[7,0]
DHGT  EQU    DAT_BUS[15,8]
DLINK EQU    DAT_BUS[13,0]
DDISP EQU    DAT_BUS[13,0]
DDATA EQU    DAT_BUS[13,0]
ALINK EQU    MEM_ADR[13,0]
PC     EQU    MEM_ADR[13,0]

```

STATE (STROBE)	ADR_BUS	DAT_BUS	PROCESS	ADDER PERCEPT_DATA
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
IDLE		MEM_REQ = PARM_REQ ALINK = LINK(P) IF NOT PARM_REQ, GOTO IDLE		
LINK0	ALINK DYOFF	ALINK = LINK(P) Y = DYOFF FLAG = SKIP(P) ADDA = LINK(P) ; if last link this P ADDB[1,0] = 1 ; was skip, PC = LINK+5 ADDB[2] = SKIP(P) ; else, PC = LINK+1 ADDB[13,3] = 0 PC = ADD IF WAIT, GOTO LINK0		
LINK1	PC DDISP OR DLINK	ADDA = Y ADDB = -LC Y = ADD SKIP(P) = DSKIP LINK(P) = DLINK IF WAIT, GOTO LINK1 IF FLAG AND NOT WAIT, GOTO LINK0		
DISP0	DISP DYPOS	IF WAIT, GOTO DISP0		

```

LINK2 LINK+2      DHGT      ADDA = Y
                  DZOFF      ADDB = YPOS
                        Y = ADD
                  FLAG = SIGN(Y)

                  IF WAIT,
                    GOTO LINK2

LINK3 LINK+3      DDATA      ADDA = Y      PY (YS)
                        ADDB = HGT
                        IF FLAG,
                          HGT = ADD
                  IF FLAG,
                    PY = 0
                  IF NOT FLAG,
                    PY = NEGPOLY(Y)

                  IF WAIT,
                    GOTO LINK3

DISP1 DISP+1      DZPOS      ADDB = DATA PHGT (HGTS)
                        IF FLAG,
                          ADDA = 2|Y|
                        IF NOT FLAG,
                          ADDA = 0
                        DATA(P) = ADD
                  IF SIGN(HGT)
                    PHGT = 0
                  IF NOT SIGN(HGT)
                    PHGT = NEGPOLY(ABS(HGT))

                  IF WAIT,
                    GOTO DISP1

DISP2 DISP+2      DXPOS      ADDA = ZPOS
                        ADDB = ZOFF
                        Z = ADD
                        FLAG = SIGN(ADD)

                  IF WAIT,
                    GOTO DISP2

LINK4 LINK+4      DXOFF      ADDA = XPOS ; x=0 is X=-128 in space
                        ADDB = 488
                        X = ADD
                        FLAG = SIGN(ADD)
                  IF FLAG,
                    PZ (ZS)
                    PZ = 0
                  IF NOT FLAG,
                    PZ = ABS(Z)

                  IF WAIT,
                    GOTO LINK4

```

```

LINK5 LINK+5      DLINK      ADDA = X
                   ADDB = XOFF
                   X = ADD
                   FLAG = SIGN(ADD)
SKIP(P) = DSKIP
LINK(P) = DLINK

IF WAIT,
  GOTO LINK5

CLEANUP           IF FLAG,      PX (XS)
                  PX = 0
IF NOT FLAG,
  PX = NEGPOLY(X)

GOTO IDLE

```

DERIVATION OF COLOR CHARTS:

1. I PLOTTED ALL POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF PHASERS (IE, 16X31)

2. I THREW OUT ALL COMBINATIONS WHICH EXCEEDED THE LIMITS

$$0 \leq R, G, B \leq 23.9$$

3. I FOUND THE MAXIMUM SATURATED R, G & B POINTS AND DREW LINES
FROM THE ORIGIN TO THOSE POINTS TO DIVIDE THE GRAPH INTO THREE
REGIONS

AN R TO G REGION,
A G TO B REGION &
A B TO R REGION.

4. I ASSIGNED MINIMUM REQUIRED LUMINANCE FOR EACH SURVIVING POINT

FOR R TO G REGION

$$\begin{aligned} P0 &= .493*(-.30*R-.59*G) \\ P1 &= .877*(.70*R-.59*G) \\ LUMmin &= .30*R+.59*G = -P0/.493 \end{aligned}$$

FOR G TO B REGION

$$\begin{aligned} P0 &= .493*(.89*B-.59*G) \\ P1 &= .877*(-.11*B-.59*G) \\ LUMmin &= .11*B+.59*G = -P1/.877 \end{aligned}$$

FOR B TO R REGION

$$\begin{aligned} P0 &= .493*(-.30*R+.89*B) \\ P1 &= .877*(.70*R-.11*B) \\ LUMmin &= .30*R+.11*B = .3782*P0+.5798*P1 \end{aligned}$$

IN THE ABOVE CALCULATIONS, 'LUMmin' IS THE LUMINANCE
WHICH IS REQUIRED JUST TO SUPPORT THE CHROMINANCE VECTORS WITHOUT
ANY ADDED LUMINANCE (IE, FULLY SATURATED CHROMINANCE).

5. I READJUSTED THE MINIMUM LUMINANCE UPWARD FOR POINTS WHICH
WERE OVERSATURATED (IE, THE SIGNAL DIPPED BELOW -20IRE)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OVERSATURATED SIGNAL} &< -20\text{IRE} \\ LUMmin(+/-)P0, LUMmin(+/-)P1 &< -20\text{IRE} = -5 \end{aligned}$$

6. I THREW OUT ALL POINTS WHICH WERE OVERMODUATED (IE, THE SIGNAL

OVERSHOT 120IRE) WITH EVEN THE MINIMUM LUMINANCE

120IRE < OVERMODUATED SIGNAL

29 = 120IRE < LUMmin(+/-) P0, LUMmin(+/-) P1

DERIVATION OF COLOR CHARTS (CONTINUED) :

7. I FOUND THE AMOUNT OF PRIMARY COLORS IN EACH POINT AT MINIMUM LUMINANCE

FOR R TO G REGION

$$\begin{aligned}P0 &= .493*(-.30*R-.59*G) \\P1 &= .877*(.70*R-.59*G) \\R &= -P0/.493+P1/.877 \\G &= -2.4066*P0-.5798*P1\end{aligned}$$

FOR G TO B REGION

$$\begin{aligned}P0 &= .493*(.89*B-.59*G) \\P1 &= .877*(-.11*B-.59*G) \\B &= P0/.493-P1/.877 \\G &= -.3782*P0-1.7200*P1\end{aligned}$$

FOR B TO R REGION

$$\begin{aligned}P0 &= .493*(-.30*R+.89*B) \\P1 &= .877*(.70*R-.11*B) \\R &= .3782*P0+1.7200*P1 \\B &= 2.4066*P0+.5798*P1\end{aligned}$$

8. I SOLVED FOR MAXIMUM LUMINANCE FOR EACH POINT BY ADDING DELTA TO ALL THREE COLORS UP TO THE MAXIMUM OF 24 FOR ANY ONE COLOR

FOR R TO G REGION

$$\begin{aligned}\text{DELTA} &= \text{SMALLEST}\{24-R, 24-G\} \\ \text{LUMmax} &= \text{LUMmin} + \text{DELTA}\end{aligned}$$

FOR G TO B REGION

$$\begin{aligned}\text{DELTA} &= \text{SMALLEST}\{24-G, 24-B\} \\ \text{LUMmax} &= \text{LUMmin} + \text{DELTA}\end{aligned}$$

FOR B TO R REGION

$$\begin{aligned}\text{DELTA} &= \text{SMALLEST}\{24-R, 24-B\} \\ \text{LUMmax} &= \text{LUMmin} + \text{DELTA}\end{aligned}$$

9. I READJUSTED THE MAXIMUM LUMINANCE DOWNWARD FOR POINTS WHICH WERE

OVERMODULATED (IE, THE SIGNAL OVERSHOT 120IRE)

$$\begin{aligned}120\text{IRE} &< \text{OVERMODULATED SIGNAL} \\ 29 &= 120\text{IRE} < \text{LUMmax} (+/-) P0, \text{LUMmax} (+/-) P1\end{aligned}$$

10. I ENTERED LUMmin AND LUMmax FOR EACH POINT ON THE CHARTS
BESIDE
EACH POINT.

```

GENERATION OF VIDEO OUTPUT

                                +-----+
                                ! MUX !
                                +-----+
                                '0000'====4=>!3      !
                                DIM[B,8]==4=>!2      !
                                DIM[7,4]==4=>!1      ! LUMI
                                DIM[3,0]==4=>!0
out!=4===== [3,0]=>H
                                !      !

H
                                SEL=====2=>!sel  !      +-----+
H
                                +-----+      !ADDER!
H
                                +-----+      +-----+
H
                                !16x5 ROM!      !      !
H
                                +----+-----+      LUM====5=>!a      !
H
                                ! F ! 1F !      !      !
H
                                ! E ! 1E ! P1=>H      +-----+      !      !
H
                                ! D ! 1D !      H      ! MUX !      !      ! CI
H
                                ! C ! 1C !      H      +-----+
!a+b+c!=6===== [9,4]=>H
                                ! B ! 1B !      H====I>o==5=>!3      !      !
H
                                ! A ! 1A !      H H====5=>!2      !      !      ! CI      IRE
H
                                ! 9 ! 19 !      H H==I>o==5=>!1      !      !      ! DEC HEX LEVEL
H
P0=4=>! 8 ! 18 !==>H=====5=>!0 out!=5=>!b      ! --- --- -----
H
                                ! 7 ! 17 !      !      !      !      ! 29 1D +120
H
                                ! 6 ! 16 !      H=2=>!sel  !      !      ! 24 18 +100
H
                                ! 5 ! 0A !      H      +-----+      !      ! 0 00 0
H
                                ! 4 ! 08 !      H      !      !      ! -5 3B -20
H
                                ! 3 ! 06 !      H-[0]----->!c      !
H
                                ! 2 ! 04 !      H      +-----+
H

```



```

! 1 ! 02 !
H
! 0 ! 00 !
H
+---+---+
H
H
+-----+
H
! CTRL !
H
+-----+
H
! state!=2=====>H
H
! LUM+P0 = 00 !
H
! LUM-P1 = 01 !
H
! LUM-P0 = 11 !
H
! LUM+P1 = 10 !
H
+-----+
H
H<=====H
H +-----+
H ! 1024x6 ROM !
H +-----+
H ! C IRE
H ! DEC HEX LEVEL
H ! --- -- --
H ! A = CI*10**{-LUMI/16* ! 39 27 +120
H ! LOG[ABS(CI)]}+10 ! 34 22 +100
H ! 10 0A 0
H ! B = INT[A-.49] ; CI<0 ! 5 05 -20
H ! = 10 ; CI=0 ! 0 00 -40 (SYNC)
H ! = INT[A+.49] ; CI>0 !
H==10==>!
! C = 0 ; B<5 ! C +-----+ +-----+
! = B ; 4<B<40 !=6==>! 6 BIT D/A !-->! !
! = 39 ; B>39 ! +-----+ ! SUM !-->
VIDEO
! SYNC & BLANK----->! !
+-----+ +-----+

```

VIDEO OUTPUT ROM PROGRAMMING TABLE

bits 9,4 in HEX (DEC)	bits 3,0 in HEX															
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
00 (0)	06	05	05	04	04	03	03	03	02	02	02	02	01	01	01	01
01 (1)	07	06	05	05					02	02	02	02	01	01	01	01
02 (2)	08	07	06	05					03	02	02	02	02	01	01	01
03 (3)	09	08	07	06	TO BE REVISED				03	02	02	02	02	01	01	01
04 (4)	0A	09	07	06					03	03	02	02	02	01	01	01
05 (5)	0B	09	08	07					03	03	02	02	02	01	01	01
06 (6)	0C	0A	09	07	06	05	05	04	03	03	02	02	02	01	01	01
07 (7)	0D	0B	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	02	02	01	01
08 (8)	0E	0C	0A	08	07	06	05	04	04	03	03	02	02	02	01	01
09 (9)	0F	0D	0B	09	07	06	05	04	04	03	03	02	02	02	01	01
0A (10)	10	0D	0B	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	02	01	01
0B (11)	11	0E	0C	0A	08	07	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	02	01	01
0C (12)	12	0F	0C	0A	09	07	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	02	01	01
0D (13)	13	10	0D	0B	09	07	06	05	04	04	03	02	02	02	01	01
0E (14)	14	11	0D	0B	09	08	06	05	04	04	03	02	02	02	01	01
0F (15)	15	11	0E	0C	0A	08	07	05	04	04	03	02	02	02	01	01
10 (16)	16	12	0F	0C	0A	08	07	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	01	01
11 (17)	17	13	0F	0D	0A	09	07	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	01	01
12 (18)	18	14	10	0D	0B	09	07	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	01	01
13 (19)	19	14	11	0E	0B	09	07	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	01	01
14 (20)	1A	15	11	0E	0B	09	08	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	01	01
15 (21)	1B	16	12	0E	0C	0A	08	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	01	01
16 (22)	1C	17	12	0F	0C	0A	08	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	01	01
17 (23)	1D	17	13	0F	0C	0A	08	07	05	04	03	03	02	02	01	01
18 (24)	1E	18	14	10	0D	0A	08	07	05	04	03	03	02	02	01	01
19 (25)	1F	19	14	10	0D	0A	08	07	05	04	04	03	02	02	01	01
1A (26)	20	1A	15	11	0D	0B	09	07	06	04	04	03	02	02	01	01
1B (27)	21	1A	15	11	0D	0B	09	07	06	05	04	03	02	02	01	01
1C (28)	22	1B	16	11	0E	0B	09	07	06	05	04	03	02	02	02	01
1D (29)	23	1C	16	12	0E	0B	09	07	06	05	04	03	02	02	02	01
1E (30)	24	1D	17	12	0F	0C	09	07	06	05	04	03	02	02	02	01
1F (31)	25	1D	17	13	0F	0C	09	08	06	05	04	03	02	02	02	01

VIDEO OUTPUT ROM PROGRAMMING TABLE (CONTINUED)

bits 9,4 in HEX (DEC)	bits 3,0 in HEX															
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
20 (32)	26	1E	18	13	0F	0C	0A	08	06	05	04	03	02	02	02	01
21 (33)	27	1F	19	14	0F	0C	0A	08	06	05	04	03	02	02	02	01
22 (34)	28	20	19	14	10	0D	0A	08	06	05	04	03	02	02	02	01
23 (35)	29	20	1A	14	10	0D	0A	08	06	05	04	03	02	02	02	01
24 (36)	2A	21	1A	15	10	0D	0A	08	06	05	04	03	02	02	02	01
25 (37)	2B	22	1B	15	11	0D	0A	08	06	05	04	03	03	02	02	01
26 (38)	2B	23	1B	16	11	0D	0B	08	07	05	04	03	03	02	02	01
27 (39)	2B	23	1C	16	11	0E	0B	08	07	05	04	03	03	02	02	01
28 (40)	2B	24	1C	16	12	0E	0B	09	07	05	04	03	03	02	02	01
29 (41)	2B	25	1D	17	12	0E	0B	09	07	05	04	03	03	02	02	01
2A (42)	2B	26	1D	17	12	0E	0B	09	07	05	04	03	03	02	02	01
2B (43)	2B	26	1E	18	12	0E	0B	09	07	05	04	03	03	02	02	01
2C (44)	2B	27	1F	18	13	0F	0B	09	07	05	04	03	03	02	02	01
2D (45)	2B	28	1F	18	13	0F	0C	09	07	05	04	03	03	02	02	01
2E (46)	2B	29	20	19	13	0F	0C	09	07	06	04	03	03	02	02	01
2F	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
30	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
31 (-15)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
32 (-14)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
33 (-13)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
34 (-12)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
35 (-11)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
36 (-10)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
37 (-9)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
38 (-8)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
39 (-7)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
3A (-6)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
3B (-5)	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
3C (-4)	02	02	02	02	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
3D (-3)	03	03	03	02	02	02	02	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
3E (-2)	04	04	03	03	03	02	02	02	02	02	01	01	01	01	01	01
3F (-1)	05	04	04	04	03	03	03	02	02	02	02	01	01	01	01	01

Display prioritization:

```

+-----+
! wait for next color clock !<-----
---->+
+-----+
!
!   clear contour-flag   !
!
!   set DIM = COLOR = 0000   !
!
+-----+
!
!           !
!           V
!
!   -----
!
!   < non-zero data to output ? > -----
--->+
!   ----- no
!
!           ! yes
!
!           V
!
!   -----+-----+
!
!   < self-contouring sprite ? > -----> ! update Z !
!
!   ----- yes +-----+
!
!           ! no           !
!
!           !           V
!
!           !           -----
!
!           !           < closest to screen of all >
!
!           !           < contours in this block ? > -
--->+
!           !           -----
no    !
!
!           ! yes
!
!           ! +-----+ V
!
!

```

```

+<----- ! set flag ! <-----+
!
!           +-----+           !
!           V                       ! yes
!
-----
!
< flag set ? > -----> < master's flag set ? > ---
--->+
----- no ----- no
!
!           ! yes
!
!           V
!
-----
!
< self-profile sprite ? > -----+
!
----- yes !
!
!           ! no !
!
!           V +-----+ V
!
+<----- ! set flag ! <-----+
!
!           +-----+           !
!           V                       ! yes
!
-----
!
< flag set ? > -----> < master's flag set ? > ---
--->+
----- no ----- no
!
!           ! yes
!
!           V
!
----- +-----+
!
< is sprite a dim sprite ? > -----> ! set DIM = data !-----
--->+
----- yes +-----+
!
!           ! no
!
!           V
!
-----
!

```

```

      < is sprite a color sprite ? > -----
--->+
      ----- no
!
      ! yes
!
      v
!
      -----
!
      < lowest numbered color > +-----+
!
      < percept in this block ? > ----->! set COLOR = data !-----
--->+
      ----- yes +-----+
!
      ! no
!
      +-----+
--->+

```

ENGINEERING DETAIL - ALGORITHM FOR GENERATING YAW:

YAW	FACT1	FACT2	FACT3	FACT4	dz	dx
---	---	---	---	---	--	--
0	-	-	-	-	0	1
1	4	5	4	4	4	80
2	2	3	2	3	4	24
3	2	2	2	2	4	16
4	1	2	1	1	4	10
5	1	1	1	1	4	8
6	0	1	0	1	4	6
7	0	1	0	0	4	5
8	0	0	0	0	4	4
9	0	1	0	0	5	4
A	0	1	0	1	6	4
B	1	1	1	1	8	4
C	1	2	1	1	10	4
D	2	2	2	2	16	4
E	2	3	2	3	24	4
F	4	5	4	4	80	4

yaw angle = arctan(dz/dx)

The basic idea here is as follows:

For yaw < 45 degrees, when x has incremented through 2^{FACTn} pixels, z increments/decrements by 1. This happens for 'n' = 1, 2, 3, & 4 successively for as many repetitions as the length of the data will permit.

For yaw ≥ 45 degrees, as x increments by one for each pixel, z increments/decrements by 2^{FACTn} . This happens for 'n' = 1, 2, 3, & 4 successively for as many repetitions as the length of the data will permit.

During the generation of the present line, the initial z value is incremented/decremented PINC times to arrive at the initial z value for the next line.

The reasoning behind the ' 2^{FACTn} ' increment/decrement instead of simply adding or subtracting a binary is that a power-of-two up/down counter is smaller than an adder. As can be seen, it still yields reasonably usable and accurate values of angle if four intervals are used.

A NIBBLE BINARY TO POLYCODE CONVERTER

Let:

'B_n' be the 'n'th bit of the binary number 'B' and
'P_n' be the 'n'th bit of the polycode number 'P'.

Objective: Convert B to P

TRUTH TABLES

MAPS

B	P	Hex	P3:	B3	P2:	B3
----	----	---		----		----
0000	0000	0		0 0 0 0		0 0 1 1
0001	0001	1				
0010	0011	2		0 0 1 1	0 1 1 0	
0011	0111	3			B0	B0
0100	1111	4		1 1 1 0	1 0 0 0	
0101	1110	5	B2		B2	
0110	1101	6		1 1 0 1		1 1 1 0
0111	1010	7		----		----
1000	0101	8		B1		B1
1001	1011	9				
1010	0110	A	P1:	B3	P0:	B3
1011	1100	B		----		----
1100	1001	C		0 1 1 0		0 1 0 1
1101	0010	D				
1110	0100	E		0 1 0 1	1 1 0 1	
1111	1000	F			B0	B0
			1 1 0 1	0 0 0 0		
			B2		B2	
			1 0 0 0		1 1 0 1	
			----		----	
			B1		B1	

$$\begin{aligned}
 /P3 &= /B3*/B2+/B2*/B0+B3*B1*/B0+B3*B2*/B1*B0 \\
 /P2 &= /B3*/B2*/B0+/B2*/B1*B0+B2*B1*B0+B3*B2*/B1 \\
 /P1 &= /B3*/B2*/B1+B3*/B1*/B0+B3*B1*B0+B2*B1*/B0 \\
 /P0 &= /B3*/B2*/B1*/B0+B3*B1+B2*B0
 \end{aligned}$$

DYNAMIC 4-BIT PRESETTABLE POLYCODE COUNTER WITH TERMINAL COUNT TO ZERO

