

## A PSEUDO THREE DIMENSIONAL VIDEO GRAPHICS SYSTEM

DESIGNER: M. FILIPAK

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SYSTEM FEATURES:

Pseudo three dimensional display, ie, 2D objects in 3D space,

High resolution 764 pixel/line by 246 line screen (NTSC) where one pixel is equal to 1/4 color clock (0.025" on a 25" television),

256 levels of depth into the screen with automatic display priority,

Display priority can be changed with a single CPU store (as opposed to a fixed priority which requires all objects to be reshuffled),

The 764x244x256 display is within a 2048x1024x512 virtual space to simplify scrolling along x, y and z,

Two pixel position resolution resulting in 382 positions across the visible portion of the screen (for a 25" television this translates to .05" per increment of position),

Two pixel resolution in color resulting in 382 color changes across the visible portion of the screen,

Single pixel resolution in intensity resulting in 764 intensity changes across the visible portion of the screen,

Eighty character text on a standard NTSC broadcast television,

2763 color/lum combinations in the palette (an average of 8-1/2 luminance shades of 326 basic colors) and additionally 16 separately controllable intensity levels for each pixel for a total of 44,208 color/lum/intensity combinations,

Programmable palette gives the graphics designer full control over all aspects of pixel color (ie, hue, luminance & intensity)

in an easily understood manner,

Fully interlaced repeat field displays for compatability with videodisc and other electronic media,

The composite video is generated synthetically and in baseband so that the signal is ready to be injected into the channel 2/3 moduator without color sub-carrier quadrature modulators, ratioing circuits or color phase delay lines thereby reducing parts count and cost, component complexity, quality assurance overhead, frequency alignment overhead, failure rates & color drift between samples and over time,

A single system clock frequency adjustment at the end of the assembly line simultaneously aligns the color burst frequency, the color phase circuitry, the color sub-carrier frequency & the scan, line and field counters (in essence, everything except the channel 2/3 modulator and the audio sub-carrier),

Automatically detects presence of external video input and synchronizes to its signal (for videodisc, etc.) & displays it when not displaying objects or, if no external video, displays background color,

Sprite type graphics objects defined by position (x,y,z) and height,

Up to 18,432 independent (visible) sprites (49,152 virtual sprites ready for scrolling into the visible screen) which can be used as either motion sprites or playfield sprites without differentiation on the hardware level allowing for maximum flexibility in programming,

Four classes of sprites (color, intensity, mixed & special),

Twenty-three types of sprites with the data densities and bandwidth required for each optimized for broadcast television systems (NTSC, PAL & SECAM),

Sprites can be grouped together to form large pseudo 3D objects which can then be repositioned with only three CPU stores,

Sprites can be laminated one upon another to add detailed sections to otherwise low detail areas,

Playfield sprites can easily be used to create a 3D playfield with up to 256 levels of foreground/background objects,

Sprites are generated and regenerated without CPU involvement, without matrix transforms and without peripheral or internal math packs,

Anti-aliasing designed into objects by the graphic artist in a straight forward, easily understood and predictable manner,

Distributed processing system architecture with the graphics subsystem separate from the main system allowing the CPU to run at full speed without wait states or halts,

The system is expandable (it allows for the future addition of a fully 3 dimensional video subsystem) and it is upgradable (a future fully 3 dimensional video subsystem can be added with minimal redesign and in minimal time to play old or new games),

Custom chips utilize hardwired logic (not microcoded) allowing relatively low clock rate permitting larger chip geometry resulting in increased yield and

Custom graphics chip designed using standard cell technology with spares on chip which can be used as needed to further increase yield.

SYSTEM LIMITATIONS/DRAWBACKS:

Extremely high horizontal resolution results in non-square pixels which are approximately 0.061" high by 0.026" wide (on a 25" television) slightly complicating circle drawing routines and the like,

Rotations must be accomplished by the CPU (by rotating the graphics),

Zooming (or shinking) of sprites moving toward (or away from) the screen must be accomplished by the CPU (by zooming or shrinking the graphics),

True perspective positioning must be done by the CPU and

The hardwiring of logic in the custom chips (as opposed to micro-coded logic) will make any modifications to these chips difficult, time consuming and costly.

THE MAIN SYSTEM:

1, a sixteen bit CPU;

2, 917K words of system memory space consisting of:

16K words of Operating System ROM for system operation, interrupt processing, input/output management (contoller routines, sound routines, videodisc handlers, playcable loaders, etc.), graphics routines & software signiture,

1/2K words of Operating System EEPROM (electrically eraseable programmable read only memory) for game parameter store which can remember high scores, skill level, game progress, etc. so that games can be resumed after power has been turned off for periods of up to ten years,

16K words of memory mapped I/O,

885K words of mixed media/system RAM (media can be ROM as in our present products or media subsystem consisting of videodisc reader, playcable loader, etc.),

64K words of addressing space to allow for a future fully three dimensional subsystem and

15.7M words of spare addressing space for expansion and

3, VIVIAN, a custom chip to perform the following functions:

dynamic system power-up configuration using CPU micro-code store to allow one basic architecture to handle a broad mix of memory and I/O configurations and speeds,

memory map control (gate signals) and



memory timing control (multiplex signals).

THE VIDEO SUBSYSTEM:

1, 48K words of graphics RAM containing sprite graphics and parameters from the CPU is overlayed into the CPU address space by VIVIAN;

2, from one to three PENNYs, a custom chip, each of which performs the following functions:

simultaneous generation of 32 sprites using the parameters and data stored in graphics RAM,

reuse of each sprite generator up to 82 times per screen (assuming all are single line sprites),

programmable grouping of sprites to form larger pseudo 3D objects in x,y,z,

automatic visual prioritization (in z) for all sprites within each chip with transparency pixels allowing any sprites 'behind' to show through,

support of a virtual space over eight times larger than display space to ease program maintenance of sprite positions,

support of a display space larger than the actual screen to simplify simultaneous x,y scrolling,

output of a four bit color (index) per pixel on the fly, with a color index of zero designating transparency, for use by the palette RAM and

output of a four bit intensity per pixel on the fly, with an intensity of zero designating full (stored) intensity for use by the HEATHER chip;

3, 4K words of color palette RAM containing chrominance and luminance selection data from the CPU to the HEATHER chip with an intermediate pixel by pixel lookup supplied on the address lines from the PENNY chips color outputs (it is overlayed into the CPU address space by VIVIAN for initial color stores) and

4, HEATHER, a custom chip, which performs the following functions:

Generates the baseband composite video signal,

Synchronizes to and displays an external video signal (when all sprites are showing transparent) and

Generates the various system clocks.

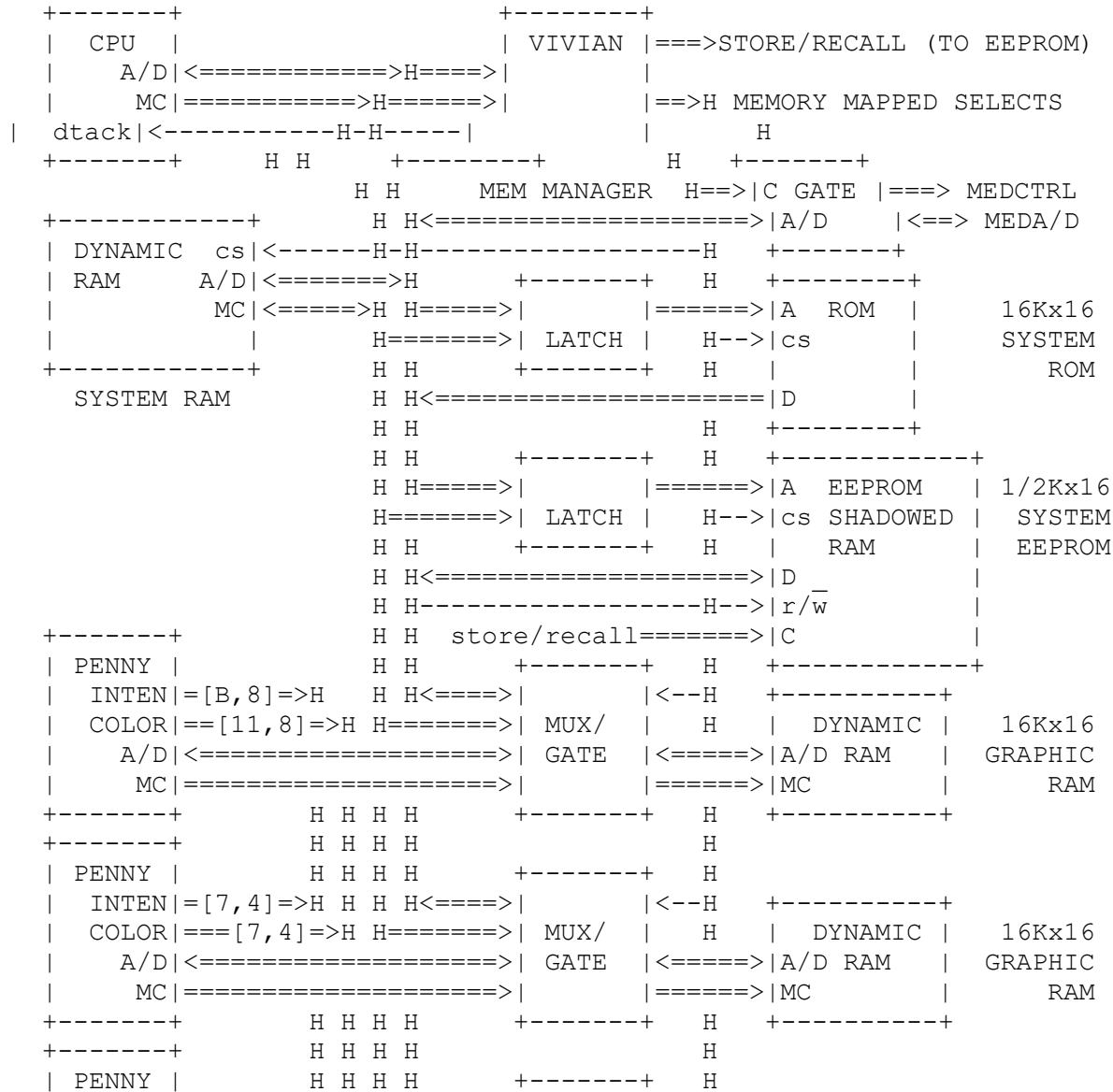
## SYSTEM MEMORY MAP:

FFFFFF:	UNASSIGNED		
	. 15.7M TOTAL .		
100000:			
	FUTURE 64K		
	3D GRAPHICS		
	. SUBSYSTEM .		
0F0000:	UNASSIGNED	\	
	RAM		
0EC000:	4K PALETTE		
	16K PENNY 2		
	GRAPHICS RAM		
0E8000:		\	GRAPHICS
	16K PENNY 1	/	SUBSYSTEM
	GRAPHICS RAM		
0E4000:			
	16K PENNY 0		
	GRAPHICS RAM		
0E0000:		/	
	SYSTEM RAM		

		v	
		.	
		869K TOTAL	
		.	
		^	
		SYSTEM MEDIA	
00C000:		_____	
		16K I/O MAP	
008000:		_____	
		16K EEPROM	
004000:		_____	
		16K OS ROM	
000000:		_____	

## SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM:

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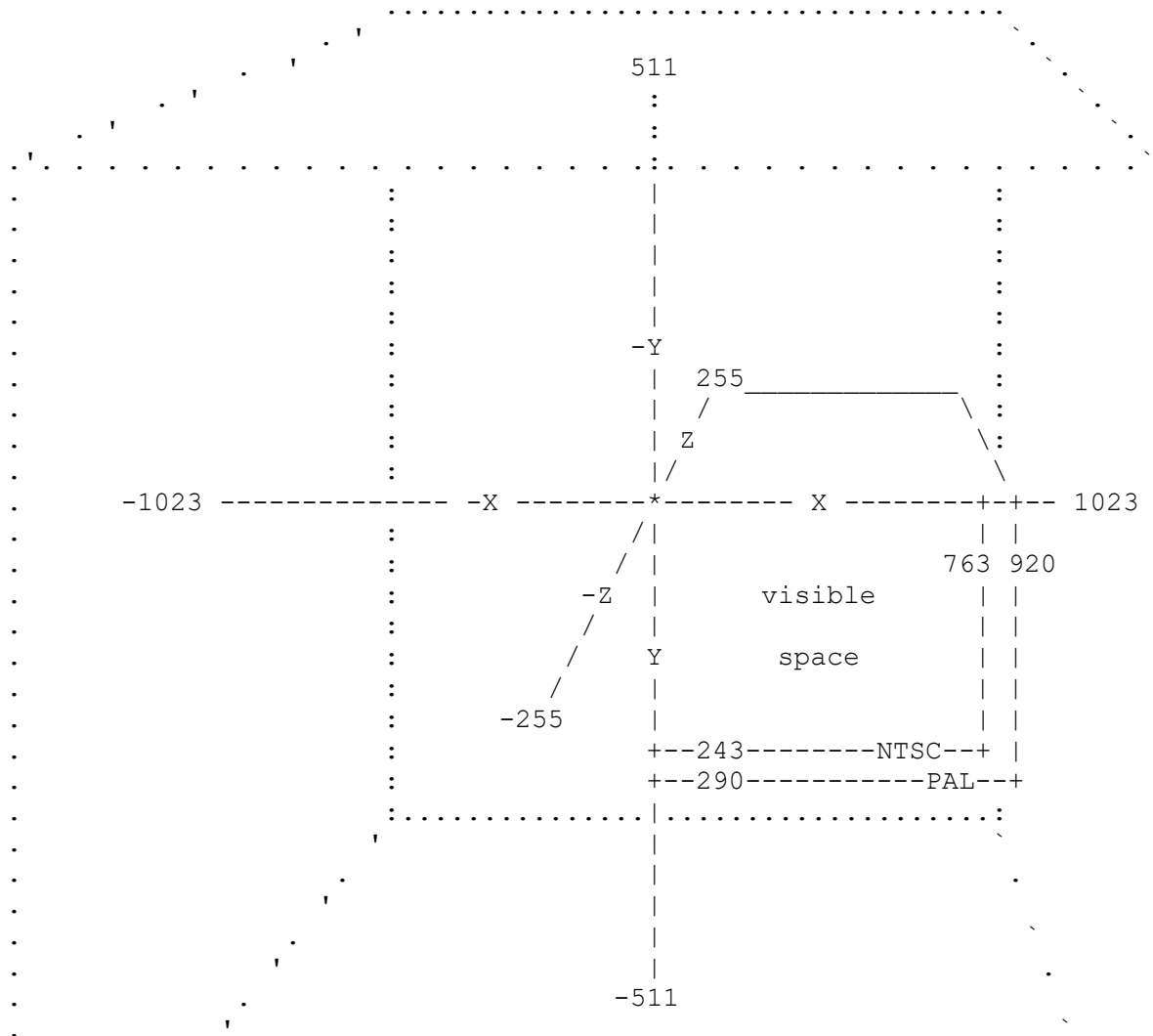


```

|  INTEN|=[3,0]=>H H H H<====>|      |<--V  +-----+
|  COLOR|===[3,0]=>H H=====>| MUX/  |      | DYNAMIC | 16Kx16
|    A/D|<=====| GATE  |<==|==>|A/D RAM | GRAPHIC
|    MC|=====|      |==|==>|MC      | RAM
+-----+      H H H H  +-----+      | +-----+
                H H H H  +-----+      |
                H H H H=====>|      |<--+  +-----+
                H H H=====>| MUX/  |=====|A  STATIC | 4Kx16
                H H=====12=>| LATCH |<==>H<==>|D  RAM  | PALETTE
                H      +5V-->| /GATE |----H--->|r/w    | RAM
A = ADDRESS      H      +-----+      H  +-----+
C = CONTROL      H      +-----+
D = DATA        H      H=16=>| HEATHER | COMPOSITE
MC = MEM_CTRL    H=====12=>|      | --> VIDEO TO
                (r/w, cas, ras, & ale) extvideo----->| MODULATOR
                crystal----->|      |==> SYSTEM
                                +-----+ CLOCKS

```

SPRITE POSITIONING SPACE - VIRTUAL MEMORY:

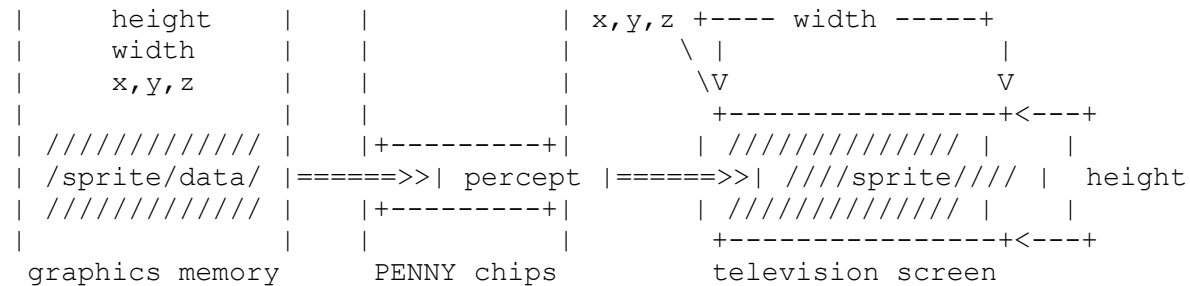






## SPRITE DEFINED:

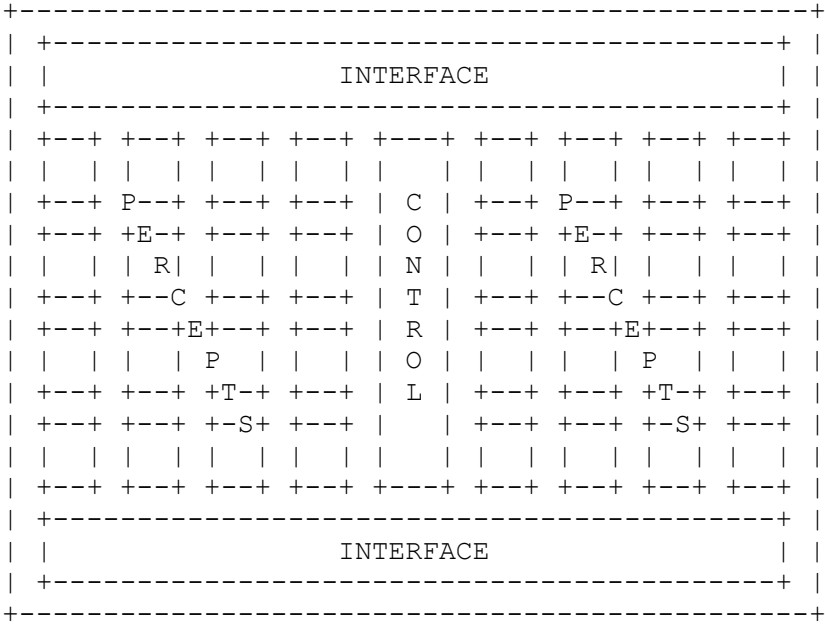
A sprite is an object which is generated, and positioned on the television screen without requiring the cpu to handle its data. It can consist of mixed transparent/non-transparent pixels. There is no restriction on pixel transparency.



## PERCEPT DEFINED:

A percept is a hardware sprite generator which can be used to generate one or more sprite incarnations. There are 32 percepts per PENNY numbered from 0 to 31. Each percept has an initial link. The initial link points to the attribute list for the first sprite incarnation. Each sprite thereafter contains a link to the next sprite incarnation for that percept in link list fashion. Sprites cannot be reincarnated on the same line and the link list must proceed in the order of television scanning (top to bottom) without overlap between sprites from the same percept.

## PENNY CHIP PHYSICAL ORGANIZATION:



GRAPHICS MEMORY MAP FOR ONE PERCEPT SHOWING FIRST SPRITE:

[illegible]

```
STENCIL mode
  & Y-POSition
LAMINATE mode
  & Z-POSition
X-POSition
```

PERCEPT PARAMETERS:

S & E (Skip next switch & percept Enable) DEFINED:

```

      F E
    +--+-----+
PERC: |S|E|      |
    +--+-----+

```

The skip next switch causes the next sprite to be skipped and resumes processing with the succeeding sprite which is linked from the skipped sprite as though the skipped sprite were processed normally.

The percept enable allows the next link to be processed. If not enabled, the percept is terminated and no further sprites will be generated by it until the next screen.

## SPRITE PARAMETERS:

	F	D	8	0	
	+--+	-----	+	-----	+
LINK:		FORMAT		YOFF	
		page 17-20		page 23	
	+--+	-----	+	-----	+
	C M		DISP		
	pg 14				
	+--+	-----	+	-----	+
		HGT		ZOFF	
		page 23		page 23	
	+--+	-----	+	-----	+
	I R		DATA		
	pg 24-25				
	+--+	-----	+	-----	+
		MAP		XOFF/2	
		page 16		page 16	
	+--+	-----	+	-----	+
	S E		LINK		
	pg 13				
	+--+	-----	+	-----	+
	+-----	-----	+	-----	+
DATA:					
	+-----	sprite data	-----		+
		see FORMAT pages 17-20			
	+-----	-----	+	-----	+
			etc.		

FORMAT &amp; Y-OFFset

Color priority sw,  
Multi-data switch  
& DISPlay adrs

HeiGhT &amp; Z-OFFset

Invert, Reflect  
& DATA adrs

MAP mode &amp; X-OFFset

Skip next, percept  
Enable & LINKage to  
next sprite, etc.always two words  
per scan line in  
Multi-data  
displayed per  
FORMAT mode

M (Multi-data switch) DEFINED:

```

      F
    +-+-----+
LINK: |M|                               |
    +-+-----+

```

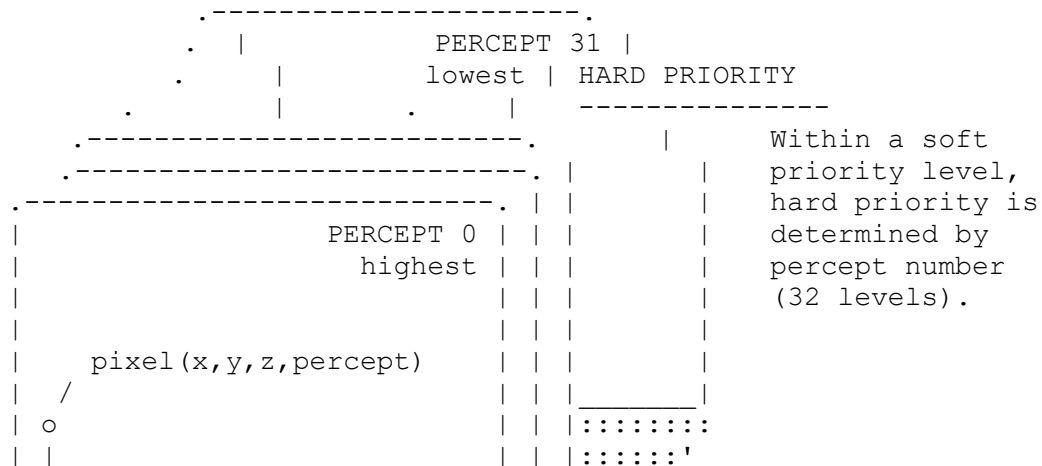
The multi-data switch identifies this sprite as a multiple line sprite. As a multi-data sprite there must be two words of data for the sprite for each of HGT lines to be displayed. As a single data sprite (M=0) only one line of data (two words) is evaluated and that line is repeated HGT number of times down the screen.

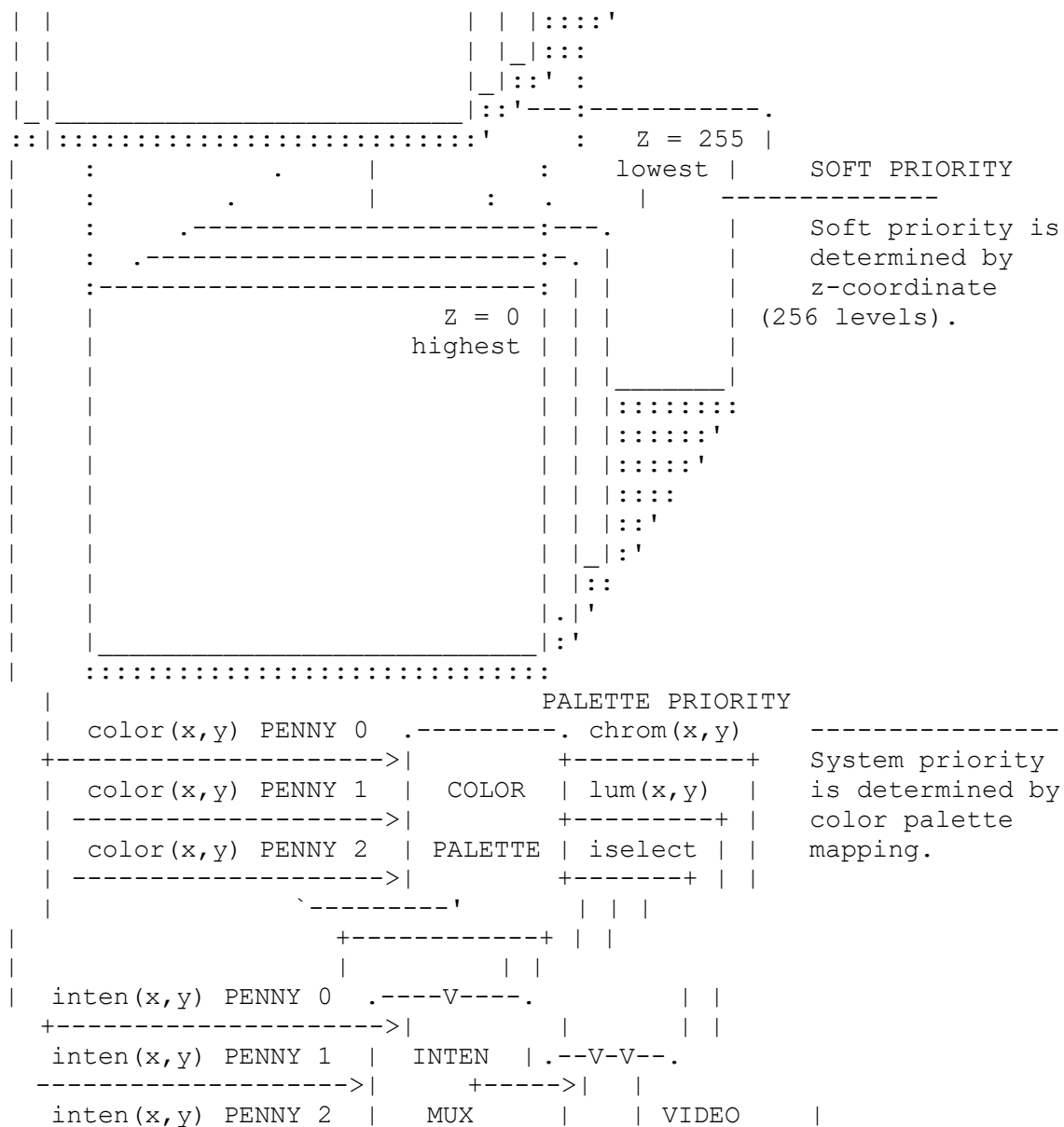


## FUNCTIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

There are 8192 levels of functional prioritization in each PENNY. The functional priority is divided between software controllable and hardware fixed priority fields. Soft priority has field significance over hard priority so that the programmer always has control of functional prioritization of sprites. Only when two sprites are coincident in space with the same soft priority does hard priority determine which sprite has functional priority. When portraying a three-dimensional space, soft priority is merely the z-coordinate of the sprite and so the terms, 'soft priority', 'z-coordinate' and 'z-level' can be used interchangeably.

SOFT PRIORITY (z-level)	HARD PRIORITY (percept number)	
00000000	00000	Highest PENNY functional priority
00000000	00001	
:	:	
11111111	11111	Lowest PENNY functional priority





```

----->|      |      |      +-----> VIDEO
      \-----'      |      GEN      |
EXTERNAL VIDEO SIGNAL ----->|      |
                        \-----'

```

## SPRITE PARAMETERS (continued):

## MAP (MAP mode) DEFINED:

	F	9	
	+-----+	+-----+	
LINK+1:		MAP	
	+-----+	+-----+	

There are 128 map functions for each view as follows:

## XOFF (X-OFFset) DEFINED:

	8	0
	+-----+	+-----+
LINK+1:		XOFF/2
	+-----+	+-----+

XOFF is the unsigned binary displacement added to XPOS to determine the x-coordinate of the sprite. See XPOS for more details (page 26).

SPRITE PARAMETERS (continued):

FORMAT (FORMAT mode) DEFINED:

	F	9
LINK+2:		
	FORMAT	

The FORMAT mode determines the way in which sprite data is interpreted and displayed on the screen.

CAN BE SELF-STENCILING						
	CAN BE SELF-LAMINATING					
		AUTOMATIC EDGE SMOOTHING				
			GRAPHICS DETERMINED BY: Data# (# = NUMBER OF BITS PER ELEMENT)			
				COLOR DETERMINED BY: Format_code#, Graphics#, Zero#		
					INTENSITY DETERMINED BY: Format_code#, Graphics#, Zero#	
					GRAPHICS ELEMENT TYPE: Fixed-length, Run-length, Area	
						ELEMENT SIZE IN PIXELS
						NUMBER OF ELEMENTS PER SPRITE
						MAX SPRITE SIZE IN PIXELS
						+ indicates offset(s), also
						FORMAT CODE
V	V	V	V	V	V	V
NAME & PAGE						

X	X	-	D4	G4	--	F	2	8	16	0000010	DAZZLER
X	X	-	D1	F4	--	F	3 (av)	32	96	100cccc	AIR BRUSH
X	X	X	D8	G4	--	R	2 to 32	4	128	0000100	SMALL CARTOON
X	X	X	D8	G4	--	R	8 to 128	4	512	0000110	LARGE CARTOON

-	-	-	D0	--	--	F	5	2	10+	0001000	EDGE SMOOTHING
-	-	-	D4	--	G4	F	1	8	8	0001010	DETAIL
-	-	-	D4	--	G4	F	1	8	8	0001011	DETAIL REVERSE
-	-	-	D8	--	G4	R	2 to 32	4	128	0001100	SMALL SHADE
-	-	-	D8	--	G4	R	2 to 32	4	128	0001101	SMALL REVERSE
-	-	-	D8	--	G4	R	8 to 128	4	512	0001110	LARGE SHADE
-	-	-	D8	--	G4	R	8 to 128	4	512	0001111	LARGE REVERSE
-	-	-	D1	--	F4	F	3	32	96	110iiii	TEXTURE

Mixed color & intensity

X X X	D4	G4	F4	F	2	8	16	001iiii	SMALL EVENT
X X X	D8	G4	F4	R	2 to 32	4	128	010iiii	MEDIUM EVENT
X X X	D8	G4	F4	R	8 to 128	4	512	011iiii	LARGE EVENT

Non-priority Special Effects

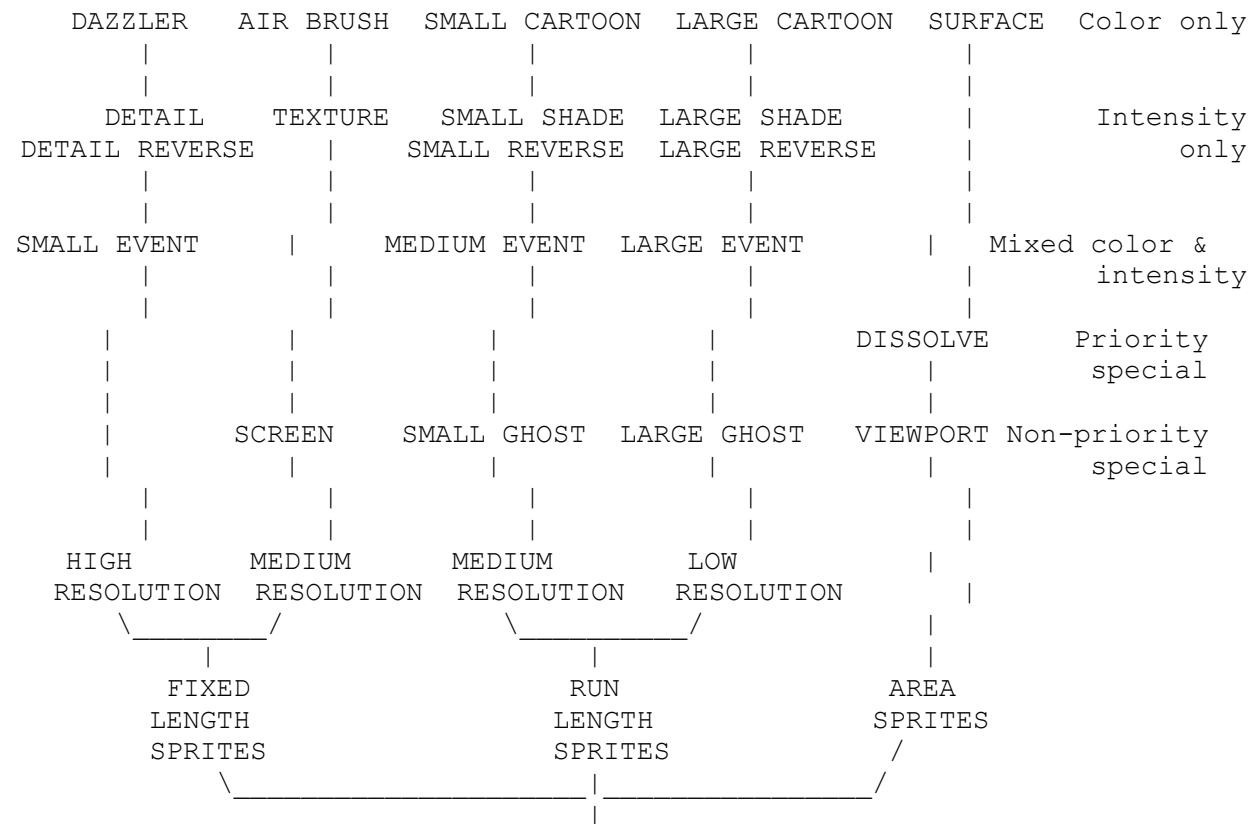
X X X	D7	--	F4	A	4 to 512	2	1024+	111iiii	DUAL DISSOLVE
-------	----	----	----	---	----------	---	-------	---------	---------------

Priority Special Effects

X X X	D1	--	--	F	6	32	192	0000011	SCREEN
X X X	D8	--	--	R	2 to 32	4	128	0000101	MEDIUM GHOST
X X X	D8	--	--	R	8 to 128	4	512	0000111	LARGE GHOST
X X X	D8	--	--	A	4 to 512	2	1024+	0000001	DUAL GHOST VIEWPORT

- - -	--	--	--	-	-----	--	---	101____	(future use)
- - -	--	--	--	-	-----	--	---	0000000	(future use)
- - -	--	--	--	-	-----	--	---	0001001	(future use)

# SPRITE FAMILY TREE





## DAZZLER SPRITE

Optimized for high resolution poly-chromatic detail, this sprite has 16 pixels of color graphics with color determined by the graphics data and with full intensity (no edge smoothing).

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
F      B      7      3      0 F      B      7      3      0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| COLOR | COLOR | COLOR | COLOR | COLOR | COLOR | COLOR | COLOR |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left ----- 2 pixels per nibble -----> right

```

FORMAT	COLOR	color & intensity	comment
0000010	0000	0000	0000 pixels transparent, full intensity
"	else	"	pixels displayed
"	0001	0001	" color-1, full intensity
"	0010	0010	" color-2, full intensity
"	:	:	" :
"	1111	1111	" color-15, full intensity

Results of storing a line of 01234567(hex) followed by a line of 76543210(hex)

```

datum pt
\
*-+-+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|  |1/|2/|3/|4/|5/|6/|7/| number = color number,
+-+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+ otherwise, transparent
|7/|6/|5/|4/|3/|2/|1/|
+-+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
---->|  |<---- 2 pixels

```

## AIR BRUSH SPRITE

Optimized for high resolution mono-chromatic detail, this sprite has 96 pixels of color graphics with color determined by either the FORMAT parameter directly (as a color register) or by priority (as determined by the compliment of the sum of Z-POS plus Z-OFF) and with full intensity (no edge smoothing).

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|C|
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
left ----- 2 pixels per   &   4 pixels per -----> right
              even numbered bit       odd numbered bit

```

FORMAT	Z[7,4]	C	color & intensity	comment
1000000	0000	0	0000	pixels transparent
"	"	1	"	pixels displayed
"	"	"	"	priority determines color
"	0000	"	0000	(15 colors plus transparent)
"	0001	"	0001	transparent
"	:	"	:	color-1, full intensity
"	1111	"	1111	:
100else	"	"	"	color-15, full intensity
"	"	"	"	FORMAT determines color
1000001	0000	"	0001	(15 colors)
1000010	"	"	0010	color-1, full intensity
:	"	"	:	color-2, full intensity
1001111	"	"	1111	:
				color-15, full intensity

Result of storing a line of 010101... followed by a line of 101010...

+----- data word (1 or 2)

```

      | +----- data bit (F through 0)      /// = colored,
      | |                                     otherwise, transparent
      V V
datum pt 1-F    1-E    1-D    1-C    1-B    1-A    ...  2-1    2-0
      \  |      / \      |      / \      |      / \      |      / \
*+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|      |////////|      |////////|      |////////| ... |      |////////|
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|///|      |///|      |///|      | ... |///|      |
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
----->|      |<----- 2 pixels

```

Note the similarities and differences between this sprite and its kin, the TEXTURE & SCREEN sprites.

## SMALL CARTOON SPRITE

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
F      B      7      3      0 F      B      7      3      0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|L1/2-1*:  C1 |L2/2-1*:  C2 |L3/2-1*:  C3 |L4/2-1*:  C4 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left ----- L pixels per byte -----> right

```

FORMAT	Cn	color & intensity	comment
0000100	0000	0000	0000 pixels transparent, full intensity
"	else	"	pixels displayed
"	0001	0001	" color-1, full intensity
"	0010	0010	" color-2, full intensity
"	:	:	" :
"	1111	1111	" color-15, full intensity

datum pt Two typical elements out of four total elements.

```

/
*+--+--+ +--+--+--+--+--+ +--+--+
|////////...////////|\\\\\\\\\\...\\\\\\\\| ... For L = Store
+--+--+--+ +--+--+--+--+--+ +--+--+
|<----- L1 ----->|<----- L2 ----->| 2 0
2 to 32 pixels 2 to 32 pixels 4 1
all color C1 all color C2 6 2
etc.

```

This sprite automatically generates left & right edge smoothing for each element, see EDGE SMOOTHING SPRITE (page ) for details.

## LARGE CARTOON SPRITE

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->

```

F	B	7	3	0	F	B	7	3	0	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+										
L1/8-1*:		C1	L2/8-1*:		C2	L3/8-1*:		C3	L4/8-1*:	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+										
left -----					L pixels per byte -----> right					

FORMAT	COLOR	color	& intensity	comment
0000110	0000	0000	0000	pixels transparent, full intensity
"	else	"		pixels displayed
"	0001	0001	"	color-1, full intensity
"	0010	0010	"	color-2, full intensity
"	:	:	"	:
"	1111	1111	"	color-15, full intensity

datum pt Two typical elements out of four total elements.

```

/
*+--+--+ +--+--+--+--+--+ +--+--+
|////////...////////|\\\\\\\\\\...\\\\\\\\| ... For L = Store
+--+--+--+ +--+--+--+--+--+ +--+--+
|<----- L1 ----->|<----- L2 ----->|      8      0
  8 to 128 pixels    8 to 128 pixels      16      1
  all color C1        all color C2        24      2
                                     etc.

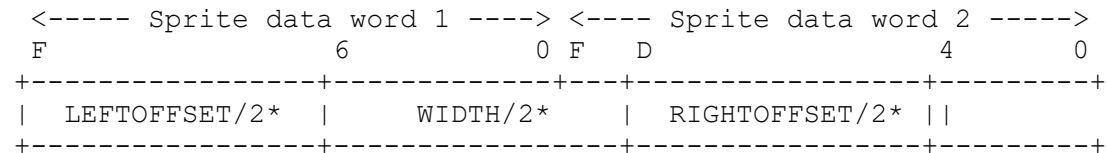
```

This sprite automatically generates left & right edge smoothing for each element, see EDGE SMOOTHING SPRITE (page ) for details.

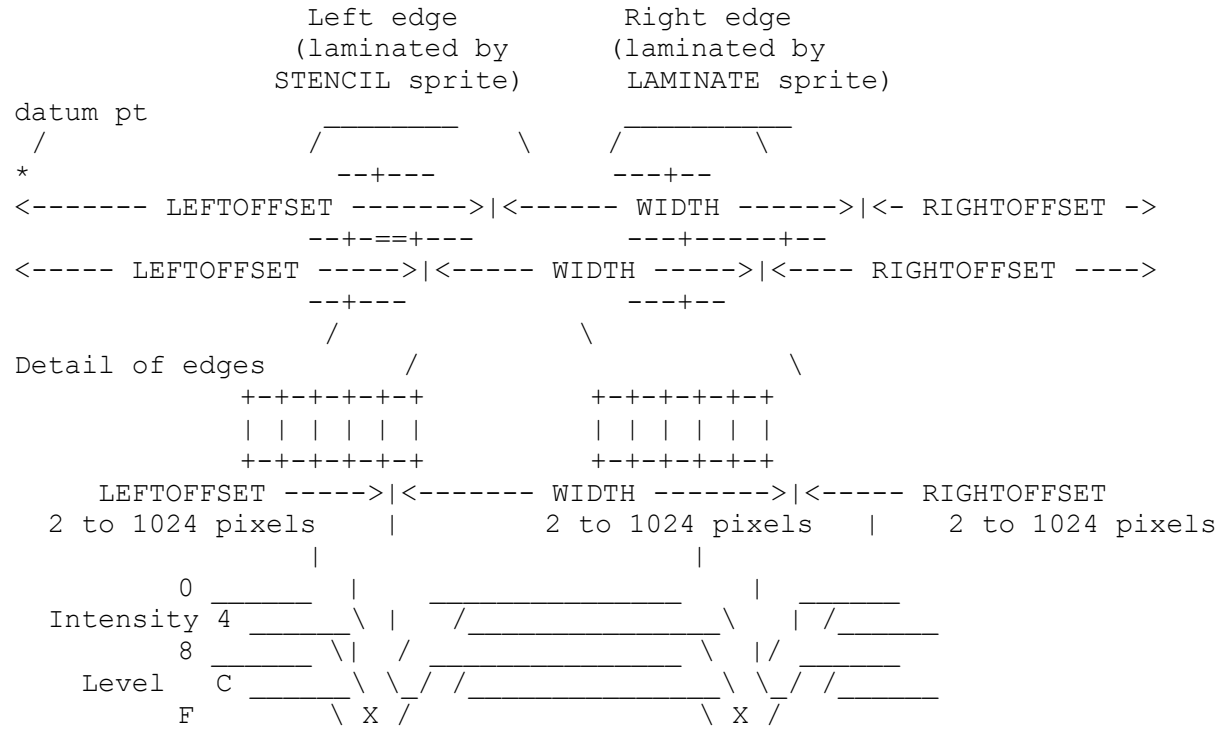
SURFACE SPRITE

```
<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
F E      A 9      1 0 F      8      0
+-+-----+-+-----+-+-----+-+-----+-+-----+
|S: XSLO |S:   YSLO* |   OFFSET/2-1* :   WIDTH/2-1* |
+-+-----+-+-----+-+-----+-+-----+-+-----+
```

# EDGE SMOOTHING SPRITE



Typical two lines of edge smoothing:



Intensity is interpolated      RIGHTOFFSET is only needed if

for each pixel from the int- sprite is to be reflectable in  
ensities of the sprites on which case LEFTOFFSET plus  
either side of the edge. If WIDTH plus RIGHTOFFSET must be  
either stenciling sprite does a constant for all lines.  
not have priority up to its  
edge, then the edge will not  
be visible & will not inter-  
fere with the priority sprite  
(which is generating its own  
edges).



## DETAIL SPRITE

Optimized for high resolution multi-intensity detail, this sprite has 8 pixels with intensity determined by the graphics data. It is very useful for creating font characters for up to 95 columns of text (using 95 percepts). It must be laminated to a color sprite to be apparent.

```
<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ----->
F      B      7      3      0 F      B      7      3      0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| INTEN | INTEN | INTEN | INTEN | INTEN | INTEN | INTEN | INTEN |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left ----- 1 pixel per nibble -----> right
```

```
datum pt
\
*--+--+--+--+--+INTEN = 0000 ==> full intensity
| | | | | | | | 0001 ==> 15/16 intensity
+--+--+--+--+--+      :      :
| | | | | | | | 1111 ==> 1/16 intensity
+--+--+--+--+--+
---->| |<---- 1 pixel
```

## DETAIL REVERSE SPRITE

This sprite is functionally identical to the DETAIL sprite except that the values of INTEN stored are internally complimented before be written on the screen resulting in an inverse video (but not complimentary color) display. It is very useful for creation of a cursor. Any font character can be transformed into that same character displayed over the cursor with a single bit set in its FORMAT field (ie, change 0001010 to 0001011).

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 -----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ----->
F      B      7      3      0 F      B      7      3      0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| INTEN | INTEN | INTEN | INTEN | INTEN | INTEN | INTEN | INTEN |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left ----- 1 pixel per nibble -----> right

```

```

datum pt
\
*--+--+--+--+--+--+INTEN = 0000 ==> 1/16 intensity
| | | | | | | | |      0001 ==> 2/16 intensity
+--+--+--+--+--+--+      :      :
| | | | | | | | |      1111 ==> full intensity
+--+--+--+--+--+--+
---->| |<---- 1 pixel

```

# SMALL SHADE SPRITE

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
F      B      7      3      0 F      B      7      3      0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|L1/2-1*:  I1  |L2/2-1*:  I2  |L3/2-1*:  I3  |L4/2-1*:  I4  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left ----- L pixels per byte -----> right

```

datum pt Two typical elements out of four total elements.

```

/
*--+--+--+  +--+--+--+--+--+  +--+--+--+
|////////...////////|\\\\\\\\\\\\...\\\\\\\\\\| ... For L = Store
+--+--+--+  +--+--+--+--+--+  +--+--+--+  -----  -----
|<----- L1 ----->|<----- L2 ----->|          2          0
2 to 32 pixels      2 to 32 pixels      4          1
all intensity I1    all intensity I2          6          2
etc.

```

```

In = 0000 ==> full intensity
    0001 ==> 15/16 intensity
    :
    1111 ==> 1/16 intensity

```

# SMALL REVERSE SPRITE

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
F      B      7      3      0 F      B      7      3      0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|L1/2-1*:  I1  |L2/2-1*:  I2  |L3/2-1*:  I3  |L4/2-1*:  I4  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left ----- L pixels per byte -----> right

```

datum pt Two typical elements out of four total elements.

```

/
*+--+--+  +--+--+--+--+--+  +--+--+
|////////...////////|\\\\\\\\\\\\...\\\\\\\\| ... For L = Store
+--+--+--+  +--+--+--+--+--+  +--+--+  -----
|<----- L1 ----->|<----- L2 ----->|      2      0
  2 to 32 pixels    2 to 32 pixels      4      1
  all intensity I1  all intensity I2      6      2
                                etc.

```

```

In = 0000 ==> 1/16 intensity
     0001 ==> 2/16 intensity
     :
     1111 ==> full intensity

```

## LARGE SHADE SPRITE

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
F      B      7      3      0 F      B      7      3      0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|L1/8-1*:  I1  |L2/8-1*:  I2  |L3/8-1*:  I3  |L4/8-1*:  I4  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left ----- L pixels per byte -----> right

```

datum pt Two typical elements out of four total elements.

```

/
*--+--+--+  +--+--+--+--+--+  +--+--+--+
|////////...////////|\\\\\\\\\\\\...\\\\\\\\\\| ... For L = Store
+--+--+--+  +--+--+--+--+--+  +--+--+--+  -----
|<----- L1 ----->|<----- L2 ----->|      8      0
8 to 128 pixels 8 to 128 pixels      16      1
all intensity I1 all intensity I2      24      2
etc.

```

```

In = 0000 ==> full intensity
    0001 ==> 15/16 intensity
    :
    1111 ==> 1/16 intensity

```

## LARGE REVERSE SPRITE

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
F      B      7      3      0 F      B      7      3      0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|L1/8-1*:  I1  |L2/8-1*:  I2  |L3/8-1*:  I3  |L4/8-1*:  I4  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left ----- L pixels per byte -----> right

```

```

datum pt Two typical elements out of four total elements.
/
*+--+--+  +--+--+--+--+--+  +--+--+
|////////...////////|\\\\\\\\\\\\...\\\\\\\\| ... For L = Store
+--+--+--+  +--+--+--+--+--+  +--+--+  -----
|<----- L1 ----->|<----- L2 ----->|      8      0
  8 to 128 pixels    8 to 128 pixels      16      1
  all intensity I1  all intensity I2      24      2
                                     etc.

```

```

In = 0000 ==> 1/16 intensity
     0001 ==> 2/16 intensity
       :
     1111 ==> full intensity

```

## TEXTURE SPRITE

Optimized for high resolution mono-intensity detail, this sprite has 96 pixels of intensity graphics with intensity determined by either the FORMAT parameter directly (as an intensity register) or by priority (as determined by the compliment of the sum of Z-POS plus Z-OFF) and with transparent color. It must be laminated to a color sprite to be apparent.

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ----->
 F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
+-+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|I|
+-+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
left ----- 3 pixels per bit -----> right

```

FORMAT	Z[7,4]	I	color	& intensity	comment
110%%%	%%%	0	none	0000	unmodified (full) intensity
		1	"		pixel intensity modified
1100000		"	"		priority determines intensity
"	"	"			(16 intensities)
"	0000	"	"	0000	full intensity
"	0001	"	"	0001	15/16 intensity
"	:	"	"	:	:
"	1111	"	"	1111	1/16 intensity
110else		"	"		FORMAT determines intensity
	"	"			(15 intensities)
1100001	%%%	"	"	0001	15/16 intensity
1100010	"	"	"	0010	14/16 intensity
:	"	"	"	:	:
1101111	"	"	"	1111	1/16 intensity

Result of storing a line of 010101... followed by a line of 101010...

```

+----- data word (1 or 2)
| +---- data bit (F through 0)   /// = intensity modified
| |                               otherwise, full inten.
V V
datum pt  1-F    1-E    1-D    1-C    1-B    1-A    ...    2-1    2-0
\  |      |      |      |      |      |      ...      |      |
*+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|      |/////|      |/////|      |/////|      ... |      |/////|
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|/////|      |/////|      |/////|      |      ... |/////|      |
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
---->|      |<---- 3 pixels

```

Note the similarities and differences between this sprite and its kin, the AIR BRUSH & SCREEN sprites.



# SMALL EVENT SPRITE

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
  F      B      7      3      0 F      B      7      3      0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|  C  |  C  |  C  |  C  |  C  |  C  |  C  |  C  |  C  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left ----- 2 pixels per nibble -----> right

```

FORMAT	Z[7,4]	C	color	& intensity	comment
001	%%%	0000	0000	0000	pixels transparent, full intensity
		0001	0001		pixels displayed in color-1
0010000		"	"		priority determines intensity
	"	"	"		(16 intensities)
	" 0000	"	"	0000	full intensity
	" 0001	"	"	0001	15/16 intensity
	" :	"	"	:	:
	" 1110	"	"	1111	1/16 intensity
001else		"	"		FORMAT determines intensity
	"	"	"		(15 intensities)
0010001	%%%	"	"	0001	15/16 intensity
0010010		"	"	0010	14/16 intensity
	:	"	"	:	:
0011111	" "	"	"	1111	1/16 intensity
		0010	0010		pixels displayed in color-2
	:	:	:		intensity determined as above
	:	:	:		:
		1111	1111		pixels displayed in color-15
					intensity determined as above

```

+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

```

+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+

# MEDIUM EVENT SPRITE

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ----->
F      B      7      3      0 F      B      7      3      0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|L1/2-1*:  C1 |L2/2-1*:  C2 |L3/2-1*:  C3 |L4/2-1*:  C4 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left ----- L pixels per byte -----> right

FORMAT  Z[7,4]  Cn  color & intensity  comment
-----
010%% %  0000  0000      0000  pixels transparent, full intensity
           0001  0001      pixels displayed in color-1
0100000  "      "      priority determines intensity
      "      "      (16 intensities)
      " 0000 "      "      0000  full intensity
      " 0001 "      "      0001  15/16 intensity
      " :  "      "      :      :
      " 1111 "      "      1111  1/16 intensity
010else  "      "      FORMAT determines intensity
           "      "      (15 intensities)
0100001  %%% "      "      0001  15/16 intensity
0100010  "  "      "      0010  14/16 intensity
      :  "  "      "      :      :
0101111  " "      "      1111  1/16 intensity
           0010  0010      pixels displayed in color-2
           :      :      intensity determined as above
           :      :
           1111  1111      pixels displayed in color-15
                           intensity determined as above

datum pt Two typical elements out of four total elements.
/
*-+-+-+ +-----+ +-----+
|////////...////////|\\\\\\\\\\...\\\\\\\\\\| ... For L = Store

```

```

+---+---+   +---+---+---+---+   +---+---+   -----   -----
|<----- L1 ----->|<----- L2 ----->|           2           0
  2 to 32 pixels    2 to 32 pixels           4           1
  all color C1      all color C2           6           2
                                     etc.

```

This sprite automatically generates left & right edge smoothing for each element, see EDGE SMOOTHING SPRITE (page ) for details.

# LARGE EVENT SPRITE

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
F      C B      8 7      4 3      0 F      C B      8 7      4 3      0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|L1/8-1*:  C1 |L2/8-1*:  C2 |L3/8-1*:  C3 |L4/8-1*:  C4 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left ----- L pixels per byte -----> right

```

FORMAT	Z[7,4]	Cn	color	& intensity	comment
011%%%	%%%	0000	0000	0000	pixels transparent, full intensity
		0001	0001		pixels displayed in color-1
0110000		"	"		priority determines intensity
"	"	"	"		(16 intensities)
"	0000	"	"	0000	full intensity
"	0001	"	"	0001	15/16 intensity
"	:	"	"	:	:
"	1111	"	"	1111	1/16 intensity
011else		"	"		FORMAT determines intensity
	"	"	"		(15 intensities)
0110001	%%%	"	"	0001	15/16 intensity
0110010	"	"	"	0010	14/16 intensity
:	"	"	"	:	:
0111111	"	"	"	1111	1/16 intensity
		0010	0010		pixels displayed in color-2
	:	:	:		intensity determined as above
	:	:	:		:
		1111	1111		pixels displayed in color-15
					intensity determined as above

datum pt Two typical elements out of four total elements.

```

/
*--+--+--+ +--+--+--+--+--+ +--+--+
|////////...////////|\\\\\\\\\\...\\\\\\\\| ... For L = Store

```

+--+--+--+	+--+--+--+--+--+	+--+--+	-----	-----
<----- L1 -----> <----- L2 ----->			8	0
8 to 128 pixels	8 to 128 pixels		16	1
all color C1	all color C2	24		2
		etc.		

This sprite automatically generates left & right edge smoothing for each element, see EDGE SMOOTHING SPRITE (page ) for details.

## DISSOLVE SPRITE

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
F          9          2    0 F      C          5          0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| LEFTOFF* | LEFTAREA* | CENTOFF* | RIGHTAREA* | RIGHTOFF* |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
left -----

```

## SCREEN SPRITE

This sprite does not have any color or intensity associated with it's graphics. It functions as a programmable switch to make the sprites 'behind' it within the same PENNY, invisible. Sprites 'in front' of it or from other PENNYs are not affected.

```

<----- Sprite data word 1 ----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ---->
F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 F E D C B A 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|S|
+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
left ----- 6 pixels per bit -----> right

```

S = 0 ==> screen off, pixels generated by this PENNY behave normally.

1 ==> screen on, all pixels generated by this PENNY which have a lower priority dissappear.

Result of storing a line of 010101... followed by a line of 101010...

```

+----- data word (1 or 2)          /// = screen on
| +----- data bit (F through 0)    else, screen off

```

[illegible]

Note the similarities and differences between this sprite and its kin, the AIR BRUSH & TEXTURE sprites.

# DUAL GHOST VIEWPORT SPRITE

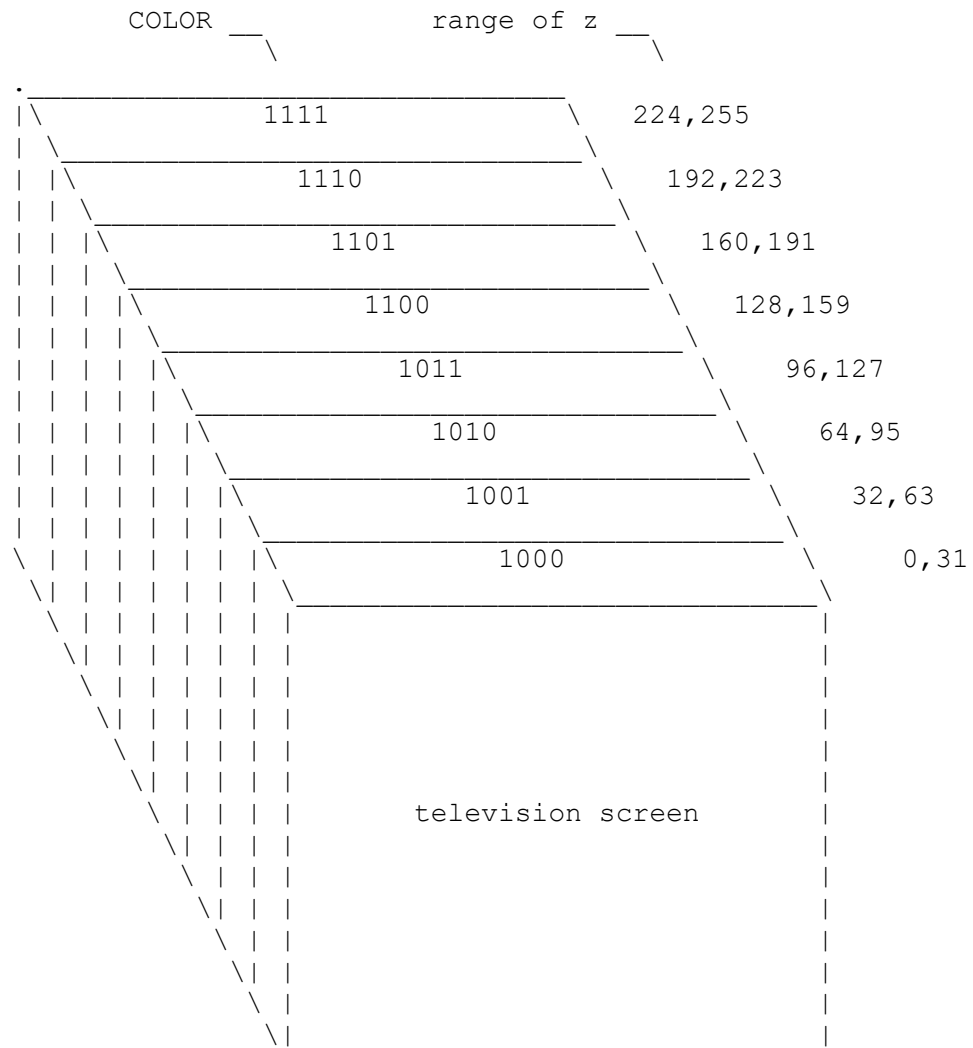
```

<----- Sprite data word 1 -----> <----- Sprite data word 2 ----->
F          9          2    0 F      C          5          0
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          LEFTOFF*          |          LEFTAREA*          |          CENTOFF*          |          RGTAREA*          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```



USING THE AUTOMATIC COLOR GENERATION OF COLOR SPRITES:



Color is generated automatically, as a function of the on-the-fly z-coordinate, but will affect ONLY this sprite's color and NOT the color of laminated sprites. The color is processed by the palette RAM in the normal way so that the final result is dependent upon the colors selected by the programmer for COLOR = '1xxx'. Note that this scheme gives 8 color-levels with each color-level encompassing 32 depth-levels in z.

USING THE AUTOMATIC INTENSITY ADJUST OF INTENSITY SPRITES:

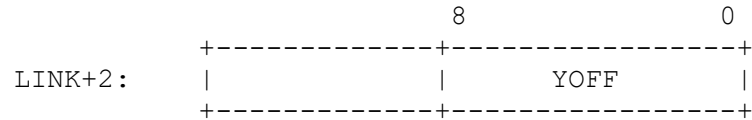
value of INTEN	resulting intensity	range of z
1111	1/16	240,255
1110	2/16	224,239
1101	3/16	208,223
1100	4/16	192,207
1011	5/16	176,191
1010	6/16	160,175
1001	7/16	144,159
1000	8/16	128,143
0111	9/16	112,127
0110	10/16	96,111
0101	11/16	80,95
0100	12/16	64,79
0011	13/16	48,63
0010	14/16	32,47
0001	15/16	16,31
0000	16/16	0,15 (full)

television screen

\| \_\_\_\_\_ |

INTENsity factor is generated automatically, as a function of the on-the-fly z-coordinate, for use in adjusting the intensity of ALL sprites which use this sprite for laminating. Note that this scheme gives 16 intensity-levels with each intensity-level encompassing 16 depth-levels in z.

YOFF (Y-OFFset) DEFINED:



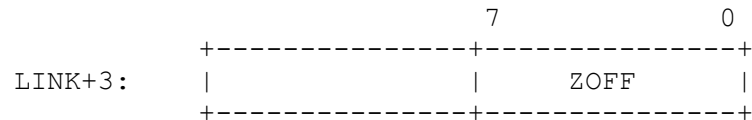
YOFF is the unsigned binary displacement added to YPOS to determine the y-coordinate of the sprite. See YPOS for more details (page 26).

HGT (HeiGhT) DEFINED:



Height is a number which defines the vertical height in scan lines for the sprite. If the Multiline switch is true then each of HGT number of lines in the sprite will be distinct as determined by each of HGT number of lines of sprite data. If the Multiline switch is false then each of HGT number of lines in the sprite will be identically the first (and only) line of sprite data. Remember that a line of sprite data is always two words long.

ZOFF (Z-OFFset) DEFINED:



ZOFF is the unsigned binary displacement added to ZPOS to determine the z-coordinate of the sprite. See ZPOS for more details (page 26).



## SPRITE PARAMETERS (continued):

I &amp; R (Invert &amp; Reflect switches) DEFINED:

```

      F E
      +-+-----+
LINK+4: |I|R|
      +-+-----+

```

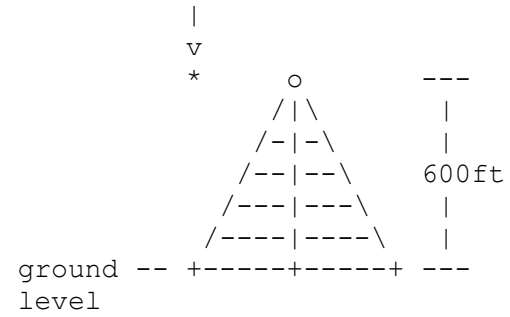
Invert and reflect work on sprite data and do just as the names imply. Care and thought must be exercised in determining the X,Y,Z-POSItions/OFFsets for inverted and/or reflected data especially when topiaries are involved. The following rules apply for topiaries:

I	R	operation	comment
-	-	-----	-----
0	0	datum view	signs of YAW, XINC & ZINC used as stored, T/FWIDL used & DATA points to the first line of sprite data.
0	1	reflected view	signs of YAW & XINC automatically reversed, T/FWIDR used, DATA points to the first line of sprite data & X,Y,ZOFF must be adjusted.
1	0	inverted view	signs of XINC & ZINC automatically reversed, T/FWIDL used, DATA points to the last line of sprite data & X,Y,ZOFF must be adjusted.
1	1	inverted and reflected view	signs of YAW & ZINC automatically reversed, T/FWIDR used, DATA points to the last line of sprite data & X,Y,ZOFF must be adjusted.

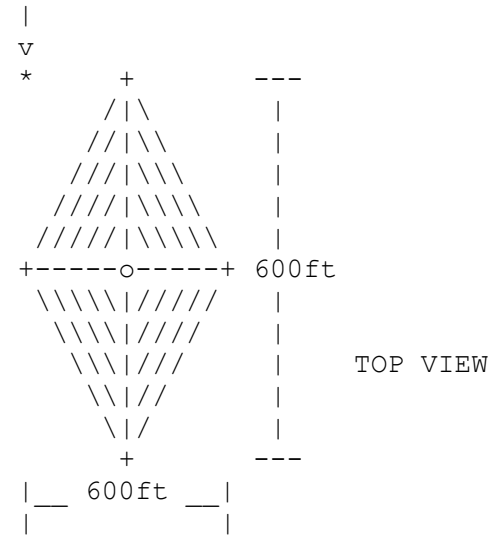
As an aid for remembering the rules above, visualize the top view of the pyramid below and understand the two alternative methods of constructing and using the basic surface which are found on the next

page.

```
X,Y,ZPOS = X_PYRAMID,Y_PYRAMID,Z_PYRAMID_APEX
```



FRONT VIEW



TOP VIEW

let incremental of  $x, y, z = 100\text{ft}$



SPRITE PARAMETERS (continued):

I & R (Invert & Reflect switches) DEFINED (continued):

----- TWO ALTERNATIVE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BASIC SURFACE -----

BASIC SURFACE WITH YAW = -45, XINC = 0 & ZINC = -1						BASIC SURFACE WITH YAW = -45, XINC = -1 & ZINC = 0					
S:YAW	S:XINC	S:ZINC	TWIDL	CWID	TWIDR	S:YAW	S:XINC	S:ZINC	TWIDL	CWID	TWIDR
1 8 0	P3,0	1 P3,1	P6,6	P8,1	P6,0	1 8 1	P3,1	0 P3,0	P6,0	P8,1	P6,6
1 8 0	P3,0	1 P3,1	P6,5	P8,2	P6,0	1 8 1	P3,1	0 P3,0	P6,0	P8,2	P6,5
1 8 0	P3,0	1 P3,1	P6,4	P8,3	P6,0	1 8 1	P3,1	0 P3,0	P6,0	P8,3	P6,4
1 8 0	P3,0	1 P3,1	P6,3	P8,4	P6,0	1 8 1	P3,1	0 P3,0	P6,0	P8,4	P6,3
1 8 0	P3,0	1 P3,1	P6,2	P8,5	P6,0	1 8 1	P3,1	0 P3,0	P6,0	P8,5	P6,2
1 8 0	P3,0	1 P3,1	P6,1	P8,6	P6,0	1 8 1	P3,1	0 P3,0	P6,0	P8,6	P6,1
1 8 0	P3,0	1 P3,1	P6,0	P8,7	P6,0	1 8 1	P3,1	0 P3,0	P6,0	P8,7	P6,0

NOTE: Pm,n is an assembler instruction to assemble a polycode number of width 'm' and of value 'n'. For example, P8,6 assembles to 01111111 (binary) which is the eight bit polycode representation of six.

----- VIEW OF BASIC SURFACE GENERATED BY EACH METHOD -----

<pre>       . - - +       /:    /  600ft :    //  below :   ///  gnd   :  ///        :  ///        +-----o       /        / ground level  600ft above gnd </pre>	<pre>       + - - -       /     '       //    '       ///   '       ///   '       ///   '       +-----o'       /        / ground level  600ft above gnd </pre>
--	--

--- SURFACES GENERATED FROM BASIC SURFACE BY INVERSION & REFLECTION ---

<pre> +-- X,Y,ZOFF    = 0,0,12 v .  -  -  + :   //  :   ///  :   ///  :   ///  :   ///  :  ///  +-----o </pre>	<pre> +-- X,Y,ZOFF    = 6,0,6 v +  -  -  .   \      :   \     :   \    :   \   :   \  :   \R\ : o-----+ </pre>	<pre> +-- X,Y,ZOFF    = 6,0,6 v +  -  -  -   \      '   \     '   \    '   \   '   \  '   \R\ ' +-----o </pre>	<pre> +-- X,Y,ZOFF    = 0,0,0 v -  -  -  +   \          \         \        \       \      \R\   o-----+ </pre>
<pre> +-- X,Y,ZOFF    = 0,6,6 v +-----o : \\I\  :  \\  :   \\  :    \\  :     \  :      \  +-----+ </pre>	<pre> +-- X,Y,ZOFF    = 6,6,0 v o-----+  /IR//:  ///// :  ///// :  ///// :  ///// :  ///// : +-----+ </pre>	<pre> +-- X,Y,ZOFF    = 0,6,6 v +-----o : \\I\  :  \\  :   \\  :    \\  :     \  :      \  +-----+ </pre>	<pre> +-- X,Y,ZOFF    = 6,6,0 v o-----+  /IR//  /////  /////  /////  /////  ///// +-----+ </pre>

## DISPLAY PARAMETERS:

	F	9	0	
DISP:	STENCIL	YPOS		STENCIL mode
	page 26	page 27		& Y-POSition
	LAMINATE	ZPOS		LAMINATE mode
	page 27	page 27		& Z-POSition
	% % % % %	XPOS/2		X-POSition
		page 27		

## STENCIL (STENCIL mode) DEFINED:

	F	A
DISP:	STENCIL	

There are 33 stencil modes for each DISPlay as follows:

- 0% % % % - all sprites referencing this DISPlay are self-stenciling  
(ie, their own stencils determine their display).
- 1nnnnn - all sprites referencing this DISPlay are stenciled  
according to the stencil of the sprite currently being  
generated by percept 'nnnnn'.

With stenciling on, the resultant display will be the topological  
intersection of the stenciled sprite and the stenciling sprite, thus:

STENCILED +++  
SPRITE +++++

+++***0000000		++++0000000	RESULTING
+++++***000000		+++++000000	SCREEN DISPLAY
+++++***++ 0000	=====>	++++ 0000	
+++++***++0000	=====>	++++ 0000	
+++++***++*000		++++ +000	
+++++***++*00		++++ ++00	
0000 0000		0000 0000	
00000000000	STENCILING	00000000000	
00000000000	SPRITE	00000000000	

Stenciling is performed irrespective of z-position. Stenciling is performed in x & y only.

Stenciling is different from masking. A mask defines the area where a sprite IS NOT to appear, however, a stencil defines the area where a sprite IS to appear. Masks are data intensive and they are useless except as masks. Stencils are data conservative since only the area of interest is reproduced in the data and a stencil can also be used as a graphic sprite for display purposes.

## DISPLAY PARAMETERS (continued):

XPOS, YPOS &amp; ZPOS (X-POSition, Y-POSition &amp; Z-POSition) DEFINED:

		9		0
	+-----+		+-----+	
DISP:			YPOS	
	+-----+	+	+-----+	
			ZPOS	
	+-----+	+	+-----+	
			XPOS/2	
	+-----+		+-----+	

These signed binaries are the x,y & z values of course or group positioning to which XOFF, YOFF & ZOFF are added to arrive at the sprite's true x, y & z positions on the screen. Both these parameters and their associated offsets are full resolution and full screen so that they can be individually used to perform complete positioning. The presence of the offsetting ability, though, makes group motion and/or screen scrolling much easier.

For example, suppose that there are a number of playfield objects in static relationship with each other. If they are all offset from a single position contained in this parameter group, and they all point to this parameter group with their DISPlay pointers, then they can be simultaneously scrolled in X and/or Y and/or Z with one to three stores to these locations. Further, suppose that a moving object consists of a number of other sprites layered and/or arranged together. With appropriate offsets from a group position stored here, that moving object can be repositioned with from one to three stores. A combination of moving objects and scrolling playfield objects can be managed with two or more DISPlay parameter groups.

LAMINATE (LAMINATE mode) DEFINED:

	F	A
DISP+1:	LAMINATE	

There are 33 laminate modes for each DISPlay as follows:

- 0%%%% - all sprites referencing this DISPlay are self-laminating (ie, their own laminates determine their display).
- 1nnnnn - all sprites referencing this DISPlay are laminated according to the laminate of the sprite currently being generated by percept 'nnnnn'.

Laminating provides a surface upon which graphic sprites must project their data. The laminating sprite can either be a planer or a surface. Laminating sprites are the only participants in automatic z-prioritization. A graphic sprite must be laminated to appear on the screen. A sprite can laminate itself either by setting the LAMINATE mode to its own percept number or by setting the LAMINATE mode to zero (so that all sprites referencing the display parameters laminate themselves).

## DISPLAY PRIORITIZATION HARDWARE ALGORITHM:

```

+-----+
| wait for next color clock <-----+
+-----+
|      clear flags      |
| set INTEN = COLOR = 0000 |
+-----v-----+
|
|-----V----- no
< non-zero data to output ? >----->+
|-----v-----+
| yes
|-----V----- yes +-----+
< self-laminating sprite ? >-----> update X,Z |
|-----v-----+ +-----v-----+
| no |
|-----V----- no |
< master's flag set ? >-----|----->+
|-----v-----+ +-----V-----+
| yes +-----+ yes < lowest Z of all > no |
+<----+ set flag <-----< laminates in block ? >----->+
| +-----+ +-----+
|-----V----- no
< self-stencil sprite ? >-----+
|-----v-----+
| yes |
+-----V-----+ +-----V----- no
| set flag | < master's flag set ? >----->+
+-----v-----+ +-----v-----+
| | | yes
| +<-----+
|
|-----V----- yes +-----+
< is sprite an intensity sprite ? >-----> set INTEN = data |
|-----v-----+ +-----v-----+
| no |

```

```

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

```



## PALETTE MEMORY MAP:

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+ COLOR[11,8] ; from PENNY2
|+-----+-----+-----+-----+ COLOR[7,4] ; from PENNY1
||+-----+-----+-----+-----+ COLOR[3,0] ; from PENNY0
|||
||| F A 5 1 0 <--- bit
VVV +-----+-----+-----+-----+
0EC000: | LUM | P1 | P0 |ISS| This is the background color
+-----+-----+-----+-----+ or external video switch.
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
0EC00k: | LUM | P1 | P0 |ISS| This is PENNY0 color-k.
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
0EC0j0: | LUM | P1 | P0 |ISS| This is PENNY1 color-j.
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
0ECi00: | LUM | P1 | P0 |ISS| This is PENNY2 color-i.
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
0ECijk: | LUM | P1 | P0 |ISS| Combinations of colors can
+-----+-----+-----+-----+ be used to determine visual
^ ^ ^ ^ priority between PENNY's or
| | | | for color mixing, shading,
LUMinance Phaser1 Phaser0 | special effects, etc.
|
Intensity Source Select -----+

00 ==> intensity determined by intensity sprite from PENNY0
01 ==> intensity determined by intensity sprite from PENNY1
10 ==> intensity determined by intensity sprite from PENNY2
11 ==> full intensity commensurate with stored luminance & phasers

```

## TWO METHODS OF GENERATING COLORS:

- 1, Select values for LUM, P1 & P0 from the color charts on the next four pages or

2, Calculate values for LUM, P1 & P0 as follows:

```
;; given desired amount of intensity of primary colors  
off = 0 =< R,G,B =< 23.9 = brightest  
  
;; store LUMinance  
LUM = INTEGER[.30*R+.59*G+.11*B+.49]  
  
;; store Phaser1  
TEMP = .877*(.70*R-.59*G-.11*B)  
P1 = INTEGER[TEMP-.49] ; if TEMP < 0  
P1 = INTEGER[TEMP+.49] ; if TEMP >= 0  
  
;; & store Phaser0  
TEMP = .493*(.89*B-.30*R-.59*G)  
P0 = INTEGER[TEMP-.49]MOD16 ; if TEMP < 0  
P0 = INTEGER[TEMP/2+.49]MOD16 ; if TEMP >= 0
```

legal NTSC ----> \*m <--- minimum allowable LUM for this color point  
 color point        n <--- maximum allowable LUM for this color point

NTSC COLOR CHART (FIRST QUADRANT)

V A L U E S    O F    P 0					
0	1	2	3	4	5
+	+	+	+	+	+
16					
+	+	+	+	+	+
15					
*9	+	+	+	+	+
14					
*8	*9	*10	+	+	+
13	9	10			
*7	*8	*9	*10		+
12	10	10	11 PURE		
			+---+ MAGENTA		
*7	*8	*8	*9		+
11	12	11	11		
			+---+		
*6	*7	*8	*9	+	+
10	13	13	12		
*6	*6	*7	*8	+	+
9	13	14	12		
*5	*6	*7	*7	*8	+
8	15	15	12	8	

V  
A  
L  
U  
E  
S  
O  
F  
P  
0

*5	*5	*6	*7	*8	+	7	
16	16	16	12	8			
*4	*5	*5	*6	*7	+	6	
17	17	15	12	8			
*3	*4	*5	*6	*6	+	5	
18	18	16	12	7			
*3	*4	*4	*5	*6	+	4	
20	20	16	12	8			
*2	*3	*4	*5	*5	+	3	
20	20	16	12	8			
*2	*2	*3	*4	*5	+	2	
22	20	16	12	8			
*1	*2	*3	*3	*4	+	1	
23	20	16	11	8			
*0	*1	*2	*3	*4	+	0	
24	20	16	12	8			

CROSS POINTS (+) ARE ILLEGAL NTSC COLORS...BUT THEY  
CAN BE USED FOR MONITORS. MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM  
LUM VALUES DO NOT APPLY TO MONITORS EITHER.

## NTSC COLOR CHART (SECOND QUADRANT)

V A L U E S   O F   P O												
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	0	
16	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14	+	+	+	+	+	+	PURE RED	*9 9	*9 9	*9 9	*9 9	+
13	+	+	+	+	+	+	*9 10	*8 10	*8 8	*8 9	*8 9	+
12	+	+	+	+	+	*11 11	*9 11	*7    11	*7 9	*7 9	*7 10	+
V   11	+	+	+	+	+	*11 12	*9 12	*7 12	*6 10	*6 10	*7 12	+
A												
L   10	+	+	+	+	*13 13	*11 13	*9 13	*7 13	*6 12	*6 12	*6 12	+
U												
E   9	+	+	+	+	*13 14	*11 14	*9 14	*7 14	*5 14	*5 13	*6 14	+
S												
O   8	+	+	+	*15 15	*13 15	*11 15	*9 15	*7 15	*5 15	*5 14	*5 15	+
F												
P												
1												

7	+	+	+	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*5	*4	*5
				16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16
6	+	+		*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*5	*4
				18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17
5	+	+		*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*5	*3
				19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18
4	+		*19	*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*5	*3
			20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
3	+		*19	*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*5	*3
			21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20
2			+----+	*19	*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*5
		PURE		22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
		YELLOW	+----+								
1			*19	*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*5	*3
			21	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23
0	+-----	*19	-*17	-*15	-*13	-*11	-*9	--*7	--*5	--*3	--*0
		21	21	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	24

V A L U E S O F P 1		0	+	-----	*19	-*17	-*15	-*13	-*11	-*9	--*7	--*5	--*3	--*0
					21	21	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	24
		31	+		*19	*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*5	*3	*2
					20	21	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	23
		30	+		*19	*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*5	*3	*3
					20	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	23	23
		29	+		*19	*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*5	*4	*4
					19	20	20	20	21	21	22	22	22	22
		28	+	+	*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*5	*5	*5	
					19	19	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	22
		27	+	+	*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*6	*6	*6	
					18	19	19	20	20	20	20	21	21	21
		26	+	+	*17	*15	*13	*11	*9	*7	*7	*7	*7	
					18	18	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
		25	+	+	*17	*15	*13	*11	*8	*8	*8	*8	*8	
					17	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19
		24	+	+	*17	*15	*13	*11	*10	*10	*10	*10	*10	
					17	17	17	18	18	18	19	19	19	19
		23	+	+	+	*15	*13	*11	*11	*11	*11	*11	*11	
						16	17	17	18	18	18	19	19	19
		22	+	+	+	*15	*13	*12	*12	*12	*12	*12	*12	
						16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	18
								+	+	+				

21	+	+	+	*15	*13	*13	*13	*13	*13	*13	*13	*13
				15	15	16	16	16	17	17	18	
					+---+							
20	+	+	+	*15	*14	*14	*14	*14	*14	*14	*14	*14
				15	15	15	15	16	16	16	17	
				PURE								
19	+	+	GREEN		+	+	*15	*15	*15	*15	*15	*15
							15	15	15	16	16	
18	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
17	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	0	
-----												
V A L U E S O F P 0												

NTSC COLOR CHART (THIRD QUADRANT)



*0	-----	*1	-----	*2	-----	*3	-----	*4	-----	+	0	
24		20		16		12		8				
*2		*2		*2		*2		*3		*5	31	
23		20		16		12		8		5		
								+----				
*3		*3		*3		*3		*3		*5	30	
23		20		16		12		8	PURE	5		
								+----	BLUE			
*4		*4		*4		*4		*4		*5	29	
22		20		16		12		8		5		
*5		*5		*5		*5		*5		+	28	V
22		20		16		12		8				A
												L
*6		*6		*6		*6		*6		+	27	U
21		20		16		12		8				E
												S
*7		*7		*7		*7		*7		+	26	
20		20		16		11		7				O
												F
*8		*8		*8		*8		+		+	25	
19		19		15		11						P
		+----										1
*10		*10		*10		*10		+		+	24	
19		20		16		12						
		+----	PURE									
*11		*11	CYAN	*11		*11		+		+	23	
19		20		16		12						
*12		*12		*12		*12		+		+	22	
18		19		16		12						

*13	*13	*13	+	+	+	21	
18	18	16					
*14	*14	*14	+	+	+	20	
17	18	16					
*15	*15	*15	+	+	+	19	
16	17	16					
+	+	+	+	+	+	18	
+	+	+	+	+	+	17	
0	1	2	3	4	5		
-----							
V A L U E S   O F   P 0							+-----+
							IF THIS
							NTSC COLOR CHART (FOURTH QUADRANT)   IS SQUARE
							DRAWING
							PREPARED BY MARK FILIPAK   CAN BE
							SCALED
							+-----+







