

STE Developer Addendum

The Atari **ST^E**

Compatible with ST, 1000s of software titles available.

New

- Extended color palette of 4096 colors, from 512
- Hardware support for horizontal and vertical scrolling
- Ready for external GENLOCK
- Stereo 8 bit PCM sound
- Light gun, paddle and new joystick ports.
- 256K ROM from 192K includes
 - Move as well as copy files
 - Rename folders
 - Autoboot GEM applications
 - New file selector
 - Faster desktop
 - Large palette support
 - Fast hard-disk support
 - Folder limitations lifted
 - Memory management improved
 - Keyboard reset

STE Developer Addendum

This addendum is a set of documents that allows the ST developer to use the new features of the STE. These new features are in the areas of graphics, sound and interface ports.

The STE has a palette of 4096 colors compared to the ST palette of 512 colors. Also the STE has hardware support for vertical and horizontal scrolling. Support has also been added for external GENLOCK.

Sound on the STE has the ST sound as well as 8 bit stereo DMA sound with variable playback frequencies.

The STE also has two new controller ports that allow for new joysticks as well as a light gun and paddle controllers.

Genlock and the STE

The ST (and STE) chip set have the ability to accept external sync. This is controlled by bit 0 at FF820A, as documented in the ST Hardware Specification. This was done to allow the synchronization of the ST video with an external source (a process usually known as GENLOCK). However, in order to do this reliably the system clock must also be phase-locked (or synchronized in some other way) to the input sync signals. No way to do this was provided in the ST, as a result the only GENLOCKS available are internal modifications (usually for the MEGA).

The STE allows this to be done without opening the case. To inject a system clock ground pin three (GPO) on the monitor connector and then inject the clock into pin 4 (mono detect). The internal frequency of this clock is 32.215905 MHz (NTSC) and 32.084988 MHz (PAL). Note: DO NOT SWITCH CLOCK SOURCE WHILE THE SYSTEM IS ACTIVE.

As a result of this GPO is no longer available.

Video Modifications

FF8204  (High)

FF8206 

FF8208  (Low)

Video Address Counter.

Now read/write. Allows update of the video refresh address during the frame. The effect is immediate, therefore it should be reloaded carefully (or during blanking) to provide reliable results.

FF820C 

Low byte of the video base address. This register completes the set on ST
Allows positioning screen on word boundaries and thus vertical scrolling.

FF820E 

Offset to next line.

Number of words from end of line to beginning of next line minus one. Allows virtual screen to be wider than physical screen. Acts like an ST when cleared. Cleared at reset.

FF8240 through FF825E 
Red Green Blue

Color Pallette.

A fourth bit of resolution is added to each color. Note that the least significant bit is added above the old most significant bit to remain compatible with the ST.

FF8264 

Horizontal Bit-wise Scroll.

Delays the start of screen by the specified number of bits.

How to Implement Fine Scrolling on the STE.

The purpose of this document is to describe how to use the capabilities of the STE to achieve bit-wise fine-scrolling and vertical split screens. Horizontal and vertical scrolling are discussed and an example program is provided. Split screen effects are discussed and an example program with multiple independent scrolling regions is provided.

Three new registers are provided to implement fine-scrolling and split screen displays:

- 1) HSCROLL - This register contains the pixel scroll offset. If it is zero, this is the same as an ordinary ST. If it is non-zero, it indicates which data bits constitute the first pixel from the first word of data. That is, the leftmost displayed pixel is selected from the first data word(s) of a given line by this register.
- 2) LINEWID - This register indicates the number of extra words of data (beyond that required by an ordinary ST at the same resolution) which represent a single display line. If it is zero, this is the same as an ordinary ST. If it is non-zero, that many additional words of data will constitute a single video line (thus allowing virtual screens wider than the displayed screen). *CAUTION*- In fact, this register contains the word offset which the display processor will add to the video display address to point to the next line. If you are actively scrolling (HSCROLL \neq 0), this register should contain the additional width of a display line *minus one data fetch* (in low resolution one data fetch would be four words, one word for monochrome, etc.).
- 3) VBASELO - This register contains the low-order byte of the video display base address. It can be altered at any time and will affect the next display processor data fetch. It is recommended that the video display address be altered only during vertical and horizontal blanking or display garbage may result.

These registers, when used in combination, can provide several video effects. In this document we will discuss only fine-scrolling and split-screen displays.

Fine Scrolling:

Many games use horizontal and vertical scrolling techniques to provide virtual playfields which are larger than a single screen. We will first discuss vertical scrolling (line-wise), then horizontal scrolling (pixel-wise) and finally the example program "neowall.s" which combines both.

Vertical Scrolling:

To scroll line-wise, we simply alter the video display address by one line each time we wish to scroll one line. This is done at vertical blank interrupt time by writing to the three eight-bit video display address registers to define a twenty-four-bit pointer into memory. Naturally, additional data must be available to be displayed. We might imagine this as a tall, skinny screen which we are opening a window onto for the user. The video display address registers define where this window will start.

Horizontal Scrolling:

To scroll horizontally we might also adjust the video display address. If that was all we did, we would find that the screen would jump sideways in sixteen pixel increments. To achieve smooth pixel-wise scrolling we must use the HSCROLL register to select where within each sixteen pixel block we wish to start displaying data to the screen. Finally, we must adjust the LINEWID register to reflect both the fact that each line of video data is wider than a single display line and any display processor fetch incurred by a non-zero value of HSCROLL. All this is done at vertical blank interrupt time. Naturally, additional data must be available to be

displayed. We might imagine this as an extremely wide screen which we are opening a window onto for the user. These registers define where this window will start.

For Example:

The program "neowall.s" reads in nine NEOchrome™ picture files, organizes them into a three by three grid and allows the user to scroll both horizontally and vertically over the images. The heart of this program (the only interesting thing about it actually) is the vertical blank interrupt server. This routine first determines the pixel offset and loads it into HSCROLL. The LINEWID register is now set to indicate that each virtual line is three times longer than the actual display width. If we are actively scrolling, this amount is reduced to reflect the additional four-plane data fetch which will be caused by the scrolling. Finally, the video display address is computed to designate a window onto the grid of pictures. This twenty-four-bit address determines where the upper-left corner of the displayed region begins in memory. Thus, every frame an arbitrary portion of the total image is selected for display. The speed and resolution of this scrolling technique is limited only by the dexterity of the user.

Split Screen:

In many applications it is desirable to subdivide the screen into several independent regions. On the STE you may reload some video registers on a line-by-line basis (using horizontal blanking interrupts) to split the screen vertically into multiple independent regions. A single screen no longer need be a contiguous block of storage, but could be composed of dozens of strips which might reside in memory in any order. The same data could be repeated on one or more display lines. Individual regions might each have their own individual data and scrolling directions.

For Example:

The program "hscroll.s" reads in a NEOchrome™ picture file and duplicates each line of the image. This, combined with the proper use of LINEWID, effectively places two copies of the same picture side-by-side. Next, both vertical and horizontal blanking interrupt vectors are captured and the horizontal blanking interrupt is enabled in counter mode. To prevent flicker caused by keyboard input, the IKBD/MIDI interrupt priority is lowered below that of the HBL interrupt. Note that the program 'main loop' doesn't even call the BIOS to check the keyboard, since the BIOS sets the IPL up and causes flicker by locking out horizontal interrupts - this may cause trouble for programs in the real world. The screen is effectively divided into ten regions which scroll independently of one another. There are two ten-element arrays which contain the base address of each region and its current scroll offset. At vertical blank interrupt time we compute the final display values for each region in advance and store them into a third array. We then initialize the display processor for the first region and request an interrupt every twenty lines (actually every twenty horizontal blankings). During each horizontal interrupt service, we quickly reload the video display address registers and the HSCROLL register. This must be done immediately - before the display processor has time to start the current line or garbage may result. Note that horizontal blank interrupts are triggered by the display processor having finished reading the previous data line. You have approximately 144 machine cycles to reload the HSCROLL and video display registers before they will be used again by the display processor. Finally, the LINEWID register is set, this need only be done before the processor finishes reading the data for the current display line. We then pre-compute the data we will need for the next horizontal interrupt to shave few more cycles off the critical path and exit.

```

1      ;
2      ; HSCROLL.S Horizontal Scrolling Demo
3      ; THE ONE LINE VERSION
4      ;
5      ; Copyright 1988 ATARI CORP.
6      ; Started 9/12/88 .. Rob Zdybel
7      ;
8
9      .text
10     .include atari
11     .list
12
13     ;
14     ; HARDWARE CONSTANTS
15     ;
16     vbase0 = $ffff8200      ; Video Base Address (lo)
17     line0id = $ffff820f    ; Width of a scan-line (Words, minus 1)
18     hscroll = $ffff8265    ; Horizontal scroll count (0 .. 15)
19
20     ;
21     ; SYSTEM CONSTANTS
22     ;
23     vblvec = $70            ; System VBlank Vector
24     lkbvec = $118          ; IK80/MIOI (6850) Vector
25     hblvec = $128          ; Horizontal Blank Counter (68901) Vector
26
27     ;
28     ; LOCAL CONSTANTS
29
30
31     ;
32     ; System Initialization
33     ;
34     start:
35     move.l a7,a5
36     move.l @mystack,a7      ; Get Our Own Local Stack
37     move.l 4(a5),a5         ; a5 = basepage address
38     move.l TEXTSZ(a5),d0
39     add.l DATA5Z(a5),d0
40     add.l BSS5Z(a5),d0
41     add.l $100,d0           ; RAM req'd = text+bss+data+BasePageLength
42     move.l d0,d4           ; d4 = RAM req'd
43     hshrink a5,d0          ; Return Excess Storage
44     move.l d0,-(sp)
45     move.l a5,-(sp)
46     clr.w -(sp)
47     Gendos $4a,12
48     move.w #$4a,-(sp)
49     trap #1
50     .if $c <= 8
51     addq w$0,sp
52     .else
53     add.w w$0,sp
54     .endif
55
56     ;
57     ; Other Initialization
58
59     Super                    ; enter supervisor mode
60     clr.l -(sp)
61     move.w w$20,-(sp)
62     trap #1
63     addq w$0,sp
64     move.l d0,-(sp)        ; WARNING - Old SSP saved on stack.
65
66     Fgetdta
67     Gendos $2f,2
68     move.w w$2f,-(sp)
69     trap #1
70     .if $2 <= 8
71     addq w$2,sp
72     .else
73     add.w w$2,sp
74     .endif
75     move.l d0,a4
76     adda w$30,a4          ; a4 = Filename ptr
77     Ffirst @neofile,w0
78     move.w w$0,-(sp)
79     move.l @neofile,-(sp)
80     Gendos $4e,8
81     move.w w$4e,-(sp)
82     trap #1
83     .if $8 <= 8
84     addq w$8,sp
85     .else
86     add.w w$8,sp
87     .endif
88     tst d0
89     bml abort            ; IF (No NEO files) ABORT
90     Fopen a4,w0
91     move.w w$0,-(sp)
92     move.l a4,-(sp)

```



```

00000068 3F3C003D      0      Gendos $3d,8
0000006C 4E41          0      move.w #3d,-(sp)
0000006E 584F          0      trap #1
00000070 4A40          0      .if $8 <= 8
00000072 6800xxxx      0      addq #58,sp
00000074 584F          0      .else
00000076 33C0xxxxxxx    0      add.w #58,sp
00000078 4A40          0      .endif
0000007A 6800xxxx      0      tst d0
0000007C 2F3C0007D00    0      bmi abort ; IF (Error opening file) ABORT
0000007E 3F80          0      move d0,handle
00000080 3F3C003F      0      Fread d0,#32128,#neobuff
00000082 4E41          0      move.l #neobuff,-(sp)
00000084 3F80          0      move.l #57d80,-(sp)
00000086 3F3C003F      0      move.w d0,-(sp)
00000088 4E41          0      Gendos $3f,12
0000008A 3F3C003F      0      move.w #3f,-(sp)
0000008C 4E41          0      trap #1
0000008E 584F          0      .if $c <= 8
00000090 DEFC000C      0      addq #5c,sp
00000092 4A40          0      .else
00000094 6800xxxx      0      add.w #5c,sp
00000096 3F39xxxxxxx    0      .endif
00000098 3F3C003E      0      tst.l d0
0000009A 4E41          0      bmi abort ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
0000009C 584F          0      Fclose handle
0000009E 3F3C003E      0      move.w handle,-(sp)
000000A0 4E41          0      Gendos $3e,4
000000A2 584F          0      move.w #3e,-(sp)
000000A4 3F3C003F      0      trap #1
000000A6 584F          0      .if $4 <= 8
000000A8 4A40          0      addq #54,sp
000000AA 6800xxxx      0      .else
000000AC 45F9xxxxxxx    0      add.w #54,sp
000000AE 41F80240      0      .endif
000000B0 43F9xxxxxxx    0      tst d0
000000B2 383C000F      0      bmi abort ; IF (Error Closing a file) ABORT
000000B4 3200          0      lea neobuff+4,a2
000000B6 38DA          0      lea palette,a0
000000B8 51C8FFFA      0      lea oldpal,a1
000000BA 383C000F      0      move #15,d0
000000BC 3200          0      .ploop: move.w (a0),(a1)+ ; save old color palette
000000BE 38DA          0      move.w (a2)+,(a0)+ ; create new color palette
000000C0 51C8FFFA      0      dbra d0,.ploop
000000C2 383C000F      0      move #160,d0 ; Double each display line
000000C4 41F9xxxxxxx    0      lea bigbuff,a0
000000C6 43F9xxxxxxx    0      lea neobuff+128,a1
000000C8 343C00C7      0      move #199,d2
000000CA 323C0027      0      .linlp: move #39,d1 ; FOR (200 Lines) DO
000000CC 21910000      0      .duplp: move.l (a1),(a0,d0) ; duplicate line
000000CE 2809          0      move.l (a1)+,(a0)+
000000D0 51C9FFFB      0      dbra d1,.duplp
000000D2 00C8          0      adda d0,a0
000000D4 51CAFFFE      0      dbra d2,.linlp
000000D6 41F9xxxxxxx    0      lea baseaddr,a0
000000D8 43F9xxxxxxx    0      lea xoffset,a1
000000DA 45F9xxxxxxx    0      lea bigbuff,a2
000000DC 383C0009      0      move #9,d0
000000DE 32FC0000      0      .strip: move #0,(a1)+ ; FOR (10 Strips) DO Init base and offset
000000E0 28CA          0      move.l a2,(a0)+
000000E2 04FC1900      0      adda #320*20,a2
000000E4 51C8FFFA      0      dbra d0,.strip
000000E6 23F80118xxxxxxx 0      move.l ikbdec,oldikbd
000000E8 21FC0000000000 0      move.l #ikbd,ikbdec ; IPL 5 hack for IKBD/MIOI
000000EA 23F80070xxxxxxx 0      move.l vblvec,oldvbl
000000EC 21FC0000000000 0      move.l #vbl,vblvec ; Capture System VBlank Interrupt
000000EE 21FC0000000000 0      move.l #hbl,hblvec ; Capture MBlank Interrupt
000000F0 08F80000FA13    0      bset.b #0,imra
000000F2 08F80000FA07    0      bset.b #0,iera ; Enable Mblank
000000F4 3F3C0002      0      ;
000000F6 3F3C0001      0      ; Scrolling Demo loop
000000F8 4E40          0      ;
000000FA 584F          0      .mavelp:
000000FB 3F3C0002      0      Bconstat CON ; Keyboard Polling
000000FD 3F3C0001      0      move.w #CON,-(sp)
000000FF 4E40          0      Bios 1.4
00000100 3F3C0001      0      move.w #1,-(sp)
00000102 4E40          0      trap #13
00000104 584F          0      .if $4 <= 8
00000106 3F3C0001      0      addq #54,sp
00000108 4E40          0      .else
0000010A 584F          0      add.w #54,sp
0000010C 3F3C0001      0      .endif

```

```

109 0000156 4A40          tst     d0
110 0000158 6700xxxx        beq     noexit      ; IF (Keyboard Input Available) THEN
                                Bconin  COM
                                move.w  #COM,-(sp)
                                Bios 2.4
                                move.w  #52,-(sp)
                                trap     #13
                                .if $4 <= 8
111 000015C 3F3C0002          .addq    #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.w    #54,sp
                                .endif
112 0000160 3F3C0002          cmp.b   #'C'-64,d0
113 000016C 6700xxxx        beq     exit      ; CTRL-C ==> EXIT
114                                noexit:
115 0000170 6800          bra     waveip
116                                exit:
117                                ;
118                                ; System Tear-Down
119                                ;
120 0000172 8880000FA07      bclr.b  #8,iera
121 0000178 8880000FA13      bclr.b  #8,imra      ; Disable Mblank
122 000017E 21F9xxxxxxxx0000 move.l  oldikbd,ikbvec ; Restore System IKBD/MIDI Interrupt
123 0000186 21F9xxxxxxxx0000 move.l  oldvbl,vbivec ; Restore System VBlank Interrupt
124                                ;
                                Gettime
                                Xbios  $17.2
                                move.w  #517,-(sp)
                                trap     #14
                                .if $2 <= 8
                                addq     #52,sp
                                .else
                                add.w    #52,sp
                                .endif
125 000018E 3F3C0017          move.l  d0,vbltemp      ; Get IKBD Date/Time
126 0000192 4E4E          Tsettime d0
                                move     d0,-(sp)
                                Gemdos  $2d.4
                                move.w  #52d,-(sp)
                                trap     #1
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.w    #54,sp
                                .endif
127 000019C 3F00          Tsetdate vbltemp      ; Set GEMDOS Time and Date
                                move     vbltemp,-(sp)
                                Gemdos  $2b.4
                                move.w  #52b,-(sp)
                                trap     #1
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.w    #54,sp
                                .endif
128 00001A6 3F39xxxxxxxx      move     vbltemp,-(sp)
129 00001AC 3F3C002B          move.w  #52b,-(sp)
130 00001B0 4E41          trap     #1
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.w    #54,sp
                                .endif
131 00001B4 41F9xxxxxxxx      lea     oldpal,a0
132 00001BA 43F8240        lea     palette,a1
133 00001BE 303C000F          move     #15,d0
134 00001C2 3200          .unlpl: move.w  (a0)+(a1)+
135 00001C4 51C8FFFC      dbrs     d0,.unlpl      ; restore old color palette
                                ;
                                abort: User      ; return to user mode
                                Gemdos  $20.6
                                move.w  #520,-(sp)
                                trap     #1
                                .if $6 <= 8
                                addq     #56,sp
                                .else
                                add.w    #56,sp
                                .endif
136 00001CE 5C4F          .endif
                                Pterm0
                                clr.w    -(sp)      ; return to GEMDOS
                                trap     #1
                                illegal
                                ;
                                ; VBL Vertical-Blank Interrupt Server
                                ;
                                vbl:
143 00001D6 48E7C0E0        movem.l d0-d1/a0-a2,-(sp)
144                                ;
145 00001DA 41F9xxxxxxxx      lea     video,a0      ; a0 = Display list (scroll,base)
146 00001E0 43F9xxxxxxxx      lea     xoffset,a1    ; a1 = Xoffset list
147 00001E6 45F9xxxxxxxx      lea     baseaddr,a2   ; a2 = Base address list
148 00001EC 323C0009          move     #9,d1
149                                .reglpl:
150 00001F0 3011          move     (a1),d0      ; FOR (10 scrolling regions) DO
151 00001F2 00010000        btst.l  #0,d1      ; d0 = current Xoffset
152 00001F6 6600xxxx        bne     .odd
153 00001FA 5240          addq     #1,d0      ; EVEN --> Increment

```

```

154 000001FC 807C00A0      cmp     #160,d0
155 00000200 6000xxxx      bit     .join
156 00000204 7000      moveq   #0,d0      ; Wrap-up
157 00000206 6000xxxx      bra     .join
158 0000020A 5340      .odd:   subq    #1,d0      ; ODD --> Decrement
159 0000020C 6C00xxxx      bge     .join
160 00000210 303C009F      move    #159,d0      ; Wrap-down
161 00000214 3280      .join:   move    d0,(a1)      ; New xoffset
162 00000216 E240      asr     #1,d0
163 00000218 C00C0000FFF8      and.l   #0fff8,d0      ; d0 = byte offset within line
164 0000021E D09A      add.l   (a2)+,d0      ; d0 = Regions video base
165 00000220 2000      move.l   d0,(a0)
166 00000222 3019      move    (a1)+,d0
167 00000224 C07C000F      and     #0f,d0      ; d0 = Regions horizontal scroll count
168 00000228 1000      move.b   d0,(a0)
169 0000022A 5000      addq.l   #4,a0
170 0000022C 51C9FFC2      dbra    d1,,regip
171
172 00000230 41F9xxxxxxx      lea     video,a0
173 00000236 1018      move.b   (a0)+,d0
174 00000238 11C00265      move.b   d0,hscroll
175 0000023C 11D00205      move.b   (a0)+,vcounthi
176 00000240 11D00207      move.b   (a0)+,vcountmid
177 00000244 11D00209      move.b   (a0)+,vcountlo      ; Initialize first region
178
179 00000248 323C0050      move     #30,d1      ; Double normal ST line width
180 0000024C 4A00      tst.b    d0
181 0000024E 6700xxxx      beq     .zero      ; IF (non-zero scroll count) Reduce line width
182 00000252 5941      subq     #4,d1
183 00000254 11C1020F      .zero:   move.b   d1,linemid
184
185 00000258 2010      move.l   (a0)+,d0
186 0000025A E198      rol.l    #8,d0
187 0000025C 23C0xxxxxxx      move.l   d0,videodata      ; Init next lines data
188 00000262 23C0xxxxxxx      move.l   a0,videoptr      ; Init display list ptr
189
190 00000268 11FC0000FA10      move.b   #0,tbcr
191 0000026E 11FC0014FA21      move.b   #20,tbdr      ; Interrupt every twenty HBlanks
192 00000274 11FC0000FA10      move.b   #0,tbcr
193
194 0000027A 4CDF0703      movem.l  (sp)+,d0-d1/a0-a2
195 0000027E 4EF9      .dc.w    $4ef9
196 00000280 00000000      oldvbl:  .dc.l    0      ; JMP (Old-Vblank)
197 00000284 4AFC      illegal
198
199
200
201
202
203 00000286 3F00      ;
204      ;      IKBD      IKBD/MIDI Interrupt Server
205      ;
206      ;      ikbd:
207      move    d0,-(sp)
208
209      move     sr,d0
210      and     #0fff,d0
211      or      #0500,d0
212      move     d0,sr      ; Set IPL down to 5
213
214      move     (sp)+,d0
215      .dc.w    $4ef9
216      oldikbd:  .dc.l    0      ; JMP (Old-IKBD)
217      illegal
218
219      ;
220      ;      HBL      #ONE LINE# Horizontal-Blank Interrupt Server
221      ;
222      ;      hbl:
223      movem.l  d0/a0,-(sp)      ; (44*20=72)
224
225      move.l   videodata,d0      ; d0 = vcount/scroll (20)
226      lea     vcounthi,a0      ; a0 = movep base (0)
227      move.b   d0,hscroll      ; set HScroll (12)
228      moveq    d0,(a0)      ; set VideoBase (24)
229      ;      (total = 136+ cycles)
230
231      tst.b    d0
232      beq     .zero      ; IF (non-zero scroll count) Reduce line width
233      move.b   #76,linemid
234      bra     .join
235      .zero:   move.b   #80,linemid
236      .join:
237      move.l   videoptr,a0
238      move.l   (a0)+,d0
239      rol.l    #8,d0
240      move.l   d0,videodata      ; Init next regions data
241      move.l   a0,videoptr
242
243      movem.l  (sp)+,d0/a0
244      bclr.b   #0,isra      ; Clear In-Service bit
245      rte
246
247      ;
248      ;      DATA STORAGE

```

```

245
246 000002EC
247
248 00000000 2A2E6E656F00
249
250
251
252
253
254
255 00000006
256
257
258 00000000 =00000010
259
260 00000040 =00000001
261
262
263 00000042 =0000000A
264
265 0000006A =0000000A
266
267 0000007E =0000000A
268
269 000000A6 =00000001
270
271 000000AA =00000001
272
273
274 000000AE =00007000
275
276 00007E2E =0000FA00
277
278
279 0001702E =00000001
280
281 00017032 =00000100
282
283 00017C32 =00000001
284
285

```

```

;
; .data
neofile:
; NEO filename search string
; .dc.b "N.neo",0
; .even

;
; RANDOM DATA STORAGE
;
; bss

oldpal:
; .ds.l 16 ; Original color palette
handler:
; .ds.w 1 ; Active Handle

baseaddr:
; .ds.l 10 ; Image Base address for each strip
xoffset:
; .ds.w 10 ; Pixel-offset for each strip
video:
; .ds.l 10 ; MScroll and Video Base address for each strip
videoptr:
; .ds.l 1 ; Display list ptr
videodata:
; .ds.l 1 ; Next regions display info

neobuff:
; .ds.b 32128 ; NEO-Image Buffer
bigbuff:
; .ds.b 2*32000 ; Mega-Image Buffer

vbltemp:
; .ds.l 1 ; Vblank Temporary Storage

; .ds.l 256 ; (stack body)
mystack:
; .ds.l 1 ; Local Stack Storage

; .end

```

```

.dublp 000000E2 t
.join 00000214 t
.join 000002CA t
.linip 000000DE t
.odd 0000020A t
.ploop 000000C2 t
.regip 000001F0 t
.strip 00000108 t
.unip 000001C2 t
.zero 00000254 t
.zero 000002CA t
AUX 00000001 ea
BASE 00000010 a
BLEN 0000001C a
BPSZ 00000100 ea
BSIZE 0000000A a
BSSZ 0000001C ea
CDLINE 00000000 a
COM 00000002 ea
CR 00000000 ea
CURS_LINK 00000002 ea
CURS_RATE 00000005 ea
CURS_HIDE 00000000 ea
CURS_NOBLINK 00000003 ea
CURS_SETRATE 00000004 ea
CURS_SHOW 00000001 ea
DATASZ 00000014 a
DBASE 00000010 a
DLEN 00000014 a
DSIZE 00000006 a
DTA 00000020 a
EMVIR 0000002C a
FILE_ID 00000000 a
HEADSIZE 0000001C ea
HITPA 00000004 a
IKBD 00000004 ea
LF 0000000A ea
LOUTPA 00000000 a
MIDI 00000003 ea
MYDTA 00000020 ea
PARENT 00000024 a
PRT 00000000 ea
RAMCON 00000005 ea
SSIZE 0000000E a
TAB 00000009 ea
TBASE 00000008 a
TEXTSZ 0000000C ea
TLEN 0000000C a
TSIZE 00000002 a
XXX1 00000012 a
XXX2 00000016 a
XXX3 0000001A a
XXX 00000028 a
__md 0000049E ea
_autopath 000004CA ea
_bootdev 00000446 ea
_bufl 00000482 ea
_cmdload 00000482 ea
_drvbits 000004C2 ea
_dskbufp 000004C6 ea
_frclock 00000466 ea
_fverify 00000444 ea
_hz_200 0000048A ea
_ambot 00000432 ea
_amentop 00000436 ea
_nflaps 000004A6 ea
_prt_cnt 000004EE ea
_prtabt 000004F0 ea
_shell_p 000004F6 ea
_sysbase 000004F2 ea
_tmr_ms 000004A2 ea
_v_bas_ad 0000044E ea
_vbclck 00000462 ea
_vbl_list 000004CE ea
_vblqueue 00000456 ea
_abort 000001C0 t
_aer FFFFFFFA03 ea
baseaddr 00000042 b
bigbuff 00007E2E b
cmdreg 00000000 ea
colorptr 0000045A ea
constate 000004A8 ea
conterm 00000484 ea
criticret 0000048A ea
datereg 00000006 ea
ddr FFFFFFFA05 ea
defshiftd 0000044A ea
diskctl FFFF8604 ea
dmahi FFFF8609 ea
dmalo FFFF860D ea
dnamid FFFF860B ea
dtr 00000010 ea
end_os 000004FA ea
etv_critlc 00000404 ea
etv_term 00000408 ea
etv_timer 00000400 ea
etv_xtra 0000040C ea
exec_os 000004FE ea
exit 00000172 t
fifo FFFF8606 ea
flock 0000043E ea
glaamp 00000000 ea
gibamp 00000009 ea
gicamp 0000000A ea
gicrnvp 0000000C ea
gifienvip 00000000 ea
gimixer 00000007 ea
ginoise 00000006 ea
giporta 0000000E ea
giportb 0000000F ea
giread FFFF8600 ea
giselect FFFF8600 ea
gitoneac 00000001 ea
gitoneaf 00000000 ea
gitonebc 00000003 ea
gitonebf 00000002 ea
gitonecc 00000005 ea
gitonecf 00000004 ea
gimrli FFFF8602 ea
gpip FFFFFFFA01 ea
gpo 00000040 ea
handle 00000040 b
hbl 0000029E t
hbluec 00000120 ea
hdv_boot 0000047A ea
hdv_bpb 00000472 ea
hdv_init 0000046A ea
hdv_mediach 0000047E ea
hdv_rm 00000476 ea
hscroll FFFF8265 ea
iera FFFFFFFA07 ea
ierb FFFFFFFA09 ea
ikbd 00000206 t
ikbdec 00000110 ea
imra FFFFFFFA13 ea
imrb FFFFFFFA15 ea
ipra FFFFFFFA0B ea
iprb FFFFFFFA0D ea
isra FFFFFFFA0F ea
isrb FFFFFFFA11 ea
keybd FFFFFC02 ea
keyctl FFFFFC00 ea
linexid FFFF820F ea
memcntir 00000424 ea
memconf FFFF8001 ea
memval2 0000043A ea
memvalid 00000420 ea
mfp FFFFFFFA00 ea
midi FFFFFC06 ea
midictl FFFFFC04 ea
mystack 00017C32 b
neobuff 0000000A b
neofile 00000000 d
noexit 00000170 t
nvbls 00000454 ea
oldikbd 00000290 t
oldpal 00000000 b
oldvbl 00000280 t
palette FFFF8240 ea
palmode 00000448 ea
phystop 0000042E ea
prv_aux 00000512 ea
prv_aux0 0000050E ea
prv_lst 0000050A ea
prv_lsto 00000506 ea
resvalid 00000426 ea
resvector 0000042A ea
rezmode FFFF8260 ea
rsr FFFFFFFA20 ea
sav_context 000004AE ea
save_rm 000004AC ea
sauptr 000004A2 ea
scr FFFFFFFA27 ea
scr_dump 00000502 ea
screenpt 0000045E ea
segreg 00000004 ea
seekrate 00000440 ea
sshiftd 0000044C ea
start 00000000 t
stroke 00000020 ea
swv_vec 0000046E ea
syncmode FFFF820A ea
tacr FFFFFFFA19 ea
tadr FFFFFFFA1F ea
tbcrr FFFFFFFA1B ea
tbdrr FFFFFFFA21 ea
tcddr FFFFFFFA1D ea
tcdrr FFFFFFFA23 ea
tdrr FFFFFFFA25 ea
thand 0000048E ea
trkreg 00000002 ea
trpl4ret 00000486 ea
tsr FFFFFFFA2D ea
ucr FFFFFFFA29 ea
udr FFFFFFFA2F ea
vbasehi FFFF8201 ea
vbaselo FFFF8200 ea
vbasemid FFFF8203 ea
vbl 00000106 t
vbisem 00000452 ea
vbltemp 0001702E b
vblvec 00000070 ea
vcounthi FFFF8205 ea
vcountlo FFFF8209 ea
vcountmid FFFF8207 ea
video 0000007E b
videodata 0000000A b
videoptr 0000000A b
vr FFFFFFFA17 ea
waveip 0000014A t
xoffset 0000006A b
xrts 00000008 ea

```



```
00000064 3F3C0000      0      Fopen      a4,#0
00000068 2F8C          0      move.w     #0,-(sp)
0000006A 3F3C003D      0      move.l     a4,-(sp)
0000006E 4E41          0      Gemdos     $3d,8
00000070 504F          0      move.w     #3d,-(sp)
00000072 4A40          0      trap       #1
00000074 6000xxxx      0      .if $0 <= 8
00000076 41F9xxxxxxx    0      addq       #0,sp
00000078 31804000      0      .else
0000007A 5444          0      add.w      #0,sp
0000007C 887C0010      0      .endif
0000007E 6E00xxxx      0      tst        d0
00000080 3F3C0000      0      bmi        abort ; IF (Error opening a file) ABORT
00000082 3F00          0      lea        handlist,a0
00000084 2F3C00000000  0      move       d0,(a0,d4) ; Save the Handle
00000086 3F00          0      addq       #2,d4
00000088 3F00          0      cmp        #16,d4
0000008A 3F00          0      bgt        .gotnine
0000008C 3F00          0      Fseek      #128,d0,#0 ; Skip NEO Header
0000008E 2F3C00000000  0      move.w     #0,-(sp)
00000090 2F3C00000000  0      move.w     d0,-(sp)
00000092 2F3C00000000  0      move.l     #0,-(sp)
00000094 3F3C0042      0      Gemdos     $42,10
00000096 4E41          0      move.w     #42,-(sp)
00000098 4E41          0      trap       #1
0000009A 4E41          0      .if $a <= 8
0000009C 4E41          0      addq       #a,sp
0000009E 4E41          0      .else
000000A0 4E41          0      add.w      #a,sp
000000A2 4A80          0      .endif
000000A4 6000xxxx      0      tst.l      d0
000000A6 6000xxxx      0      bmi        abort ; IF (File Seek Error) ABORT
000000A8 3F3C004F      0      Fnext
000000AA 4E41          0      Gemdos     $4f,2
000000AC 4E41          0      move.w     #4f,-(sp)
000000AE 544F          0      trap       #1
000000B0 544F          0      .if $2 <= 8
000000B2 544F          0      addq       #2,sp
000000B4 544F          0      .else
000000B6 544F          0      add.w      #2,sp
000000B8 544F          0      .endif
000000BA 544F          0      bra        .neoloop
000000BC 544F          0      .gotnine:
000000BE 544F          0      Fread      d0,#128,#bigbuff
000000C0 544F          0      move.l     #bigbuff,-(sp)
000000C2 544F          0      move.l     #0,-(sp)
000000C4 544F          0      move.w     d0,-(sp)
000000C6 544F          0      Gemdos     $3f,12
000000C8 544F          0      move.w     #3f,-(sp)
000000CA 544F          0      trap       #1
000000CC 544F          0      .if $c <= 8
000000CE 544F          0      addq       #c,sp
000000D0 544F          0      .else
000000D2 544F          0      add.w      #c,sp
000000D4 544F          0      .endif
000000D6 544F          0      tst.l      d0
000000D8 544F          0      bmi        abort ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
000000DA 544F          0      lea        bigbuff+4,a2
000000DC 544F          0      lea        palette,a0
000000DE 544F          0      lea        oldpal,a1
000000E0 544F          0      move       #15,d0
000000E2 544F          0      .ploop: move.w (a0),(a1)+ ; save old color palette
000000E4 544F          0      move.w     (a2)+,(a0)+ ; create new color palette
000000E6 544F          0      dbr        d0,.ploop
000000E8 544F          0
000000EA 544F          0
000000EC 544F          0      move.l     #bigbuff,buffptr
000000EE 544F          0      moveq      #0,d7 ; d7 = Row Count
000000F0 544F          0      .rowip: lea  threebuf,a4 ; FOR (Three rows) DO
000000F2 544F          0      lea        handlist,a5
000000F4 544F          0      adda       d7,a5
000000F6 544F          0      move       #2,d6 ; d5 = Column Count
000000F8 544F          0      .redip: Fread (a5)+,#32000,a4 ; FOR (3 Files) DO Read into temp buff
000000FA 544F          0      move.l     a4,-(sp)
000000FC 544F          0      move.l     #32000,-(sp)
000000FE 544F          0      move.w     (a5)+,-(sp)
00000100 544F          0      Gemdos     $3f,12
00000102 544F          0      move.w     #3f,-(sp)
00000104 544F          0      trap       #1
00000106 544F          0      .if $c <= 8
00000108 544F          0      addq       #c,sp
0000010A 544F          0      .else
0000010C 544F          0      add.w      #c,sp
0000010E 544F          0      .endif
00000110 544F          0      tst.l      d0
00000112 544F          0      bmi        abort ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
00000114 544F          0      adda       #32000,a4
00000116 544F          0      dbr        d6,.redip
00000118 544F          0
0000011A 544F          0
0000011C 544F          0
0000011E 544F          0
00000120 544F          0
00000122 544F          0      lea        threebuf,a1
00000124 544F          0      lea        threebuf+32000,a2
00000126 544F          0      lea        threebuf+64000,a3
```

```

97 0000013E 2079xxxxxxx      move.l buffptr,a0
98 00000144 3C3C00C7      move     #199,d6      ; d6 = Scan Line Count
99 00000148 3A3C0027      .linlp: move     #39,d5      ; FOR (200 Lines) DO
100 0000014C 2009      .t1: move.l (a1)+,(a0)+      ; Copy a line from screen0
101 0000014E 51C0FFFF      dbra     d5,.t1
102 00000152 3A3C0027      move     #39,d5
103 00000156 200A      .t2: move.l (a2)+,(a0)+      ; Copy a line from screen1
104 00000158 51C0FFFF      dbra     d5,.t2
105 0000015C 3A3C0027      move     #39,d5
106 00000160 200B      .t3: move.l (a3)+,(a0)+      ; Copy a line from screen2
107 00000162 51C0FFFF      dbra     d5,.t3
108 00000166 51CEFFE0      dbra     d6,.linlp
109 0000016A 23C8xxxxxxx      move.l a0,buffptr
110 00000170 5C47      addq     #6,d7
111 00000172 8E7C000C      cmp      #12,d7
112 00000176 6F80      ble      .ronlp
113
114 00000178 7810      moveq    #16,d4
115 0000017A 49F9xxxxxxx      lea      handlist,a4
116 00000180 3F344000      .close: move     (a4,d4),-(sp)      ; FOR (Nine files) DO Close all
                                Gemdos $3e.4      ; Fclose
                                move.m  #3e,-(sp)
                                trap     #1
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.m   #54,sp
                                .endif
                                tst      d0
                                bmi      abort      ; IF (Error Closing a file) ABORT
                                subq     #2,d4
                                bpl      .close
117
118 0000018C 4A40      jsr      initmaus      ; Install our own mouse handler
119 0000018E 6800xxxx      move.l   vblvect,oldvbl
120 00000192 5544      move.l   #vbl,vblvect      ; Capture System VBlank Interrupt
121 00000194 6AEA      ;
122
123 00000196 4EB9xxxxxxx      ;
124
125 0000019C 23F00070xxxxxxx      ; Scrolling Demo loop
126 000001A4 21FCxxxxxxx0000      ;
127
128
129
130
131
                                wavelp:
                                Bconstat CON      ; Keyboard Polling
                                move.m  #CON,-(sp)
                                Bios 1.4
                                move.m  #51,-(sp)
                                trap     #13
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.m   #54,sp
                                .endif
                                tst      d0
                                beq      noexit      ; IF (Keyboard Input Available) THEN
                                Bconin  CON
                                move.m  #CON,-(sp)
                                Bios 2.4
                                move.m  #52,-(sp)
                                trap     #13
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq     #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.m   #54,sp
                                .endif
                                cmp.b   #'C'-64,d0
                                beq      exit      ; CTRL-C ==> EXIT
                                noexit:
                                bra      wavelp
                                exit:
                                ;
                                ;
                                ; System Tear-Down
                                ;
144 000001D4 21F9xxxxxxx0000      move.l   oldvbl,vblvect      ; Restore System VBlank Interrupt
145
146 000001DC 4EB9xxxxxxx      jsr      unmaus      ; Restore System mouse handler
147
148 000001E2 41F9xxxxxxx      lea      oldpal,a0
149 000001E8 43F88240      lea      palette,a1
150 000001EC 303C000F      move     #15,d0
151 000001F0 3208      .unlp: move.m  (a0)+,(a1)+
152 000001F2 51C8FFFF      dbra     d0,.unlp      ; restore old color palette
153
                                abort:
                                User
                                ; return to user mode
                                Gemdos $20.6
                                move.m  #20,-(sp)
                                trap     #1
                                .if $6 <= 8
                                addq     #56,sp
                                .else
                                add.m   #56,sp
                                .endif
154

```



```

000001FE 4267      ; Pterm0      ; return to 6E4005
00000200 4E41      ; clr.w    -(sp)
00000202 4AFC      ; trap     #1
; illegal
;
; VBL      Vertical-Blank Interrupt Server
;
vbl:
155      00000204 48E78080      movem.l  d8/a8, -(sp)
156
157
158
159
160
161      00000208 3039xxxxxxx      move     xmouse, d8
162      0000020E C87C808F      and      #50f, d8
163      00000212 11C88265      move.b   d8, hscroll      ; Xpos MOD 16 = Scroll count
164      00000216 4A00      tst.b    d8
165      00000218 6600xxxx      bne      .non0           ; IF (Scrolling) THEN 4 word offset
166      0000021C 11FC0A0820F      move.b   #160, linamid
167      00000222 6000xxxx      bra      .join
168      00000226 11FC09C820F      .non0:  move.b   #156, linamid
169
170      .join:
171
172      0000022C 41F9xxxxxxx      lea      bigbuff, a8
173      00000232 3039xxxxxxx      move     ymouse, d8
174      00000238 C0FC01E8      mulu     #3#160, d8      ; Ypos * Linamid = Vertical offset
175      0000023C D1C0      adda.l   d8, a8
176      0000023E 3039xxxxxxx      move     xmouse, d8
177      00000244 E240      asr      #1, d8
178      00000246 C07CFFF8      and      #5fff8, d8      ; #*(Xpos DIV 16) * Line offset
179      0000024A D0C0      adda     d8, a8          ; a8 = Video Base Address
180      0000024C 23C8xxxxxxx      move.l   a8, vbitemp
181      00000252 11F9xxxxxxx0000      move.b   vbitemp+1, vcount1
182      0000025A 11F9xxxxxxx0000      move.b   vbitemp+2, vcount2
183      00000262 11F9xxxxxxx0000      move.b   vbitemp+3, vcount3
184
185      0000026A 4CDF0101      movem.l  (sp)+, d8/a8
186      0000026E 4EF9      .dc.w    $4ef9
187      00000270 00000000      oldvbl: .dc.l   0          ; JMP (Old-Vblank)
188      00000274 4AFC      ; illegal
189
190
191
192      ;
193      ; MOUSE HANDLING
194      ;
195
196      ;
197      ; INITMAUS      Capture system mouse
198      ;
199      ; Given:
200      ; Control
201      ;
202      ; Returns:
203      ; With motion and button vectors captured
204      ;
205      ; Register Usage:
206      ; destroys d8-d3 and a8-a3
207      ;
208      ; Externals:
209      ; none
210      ;
initmaus:
211      00000276 A000      .dc.w     $a000          ; Line-A Trap
212      00000278 33E8FDA6xxxxxxx      move     cur_x(a8), xmouse
213      00000280 33E8FDA8xxxxxxx      move     cur_y(a8), ymouse
214      00000288 23E8FFCExxxxxxx      move.l   movec(a8), moldvec
215      00000290 217Cxxxxxxx0000      move.l   #ourmaus, movec(a8)      ; Take over mouse motion
216      00000298 4E75      rts
217
218      ;
219      ; Mouse Motion Interrupt
220      ;
ourmaus:
221      0000029A 33C8xxxxxxx      move     d8, xmouse
222      000002A0 33C8xxxxxxx      move     d1, ymouse      ; Save new mouse position
223      000002A6 4EF9      .dc.w     $4ef9
224
moldvec:
225      000002A8 00000000      .dc.l     0          ; JMP (Old motion vector)
226      000002AC 4AFC      ; illegal
227
228      ;
229      ; UNMAUS      Restore mouse to system
230      ;
231      ; Given:
232      ; Control
233      ;
234      ; Returns:
235      ; Mouse and button vectors restored to system
236      ;
237      ; Register Usage:
238      ; destroys d8-d3 and a8-a3
239      ;
240      ; Externals:
241      ; none
242      ;
unmaus:

```

```

243 000002AE A000          .dc.w  $a000          ; Line-A Trap
244 00000200 2179000002A8FFCE move.l  moidvec,movec(a0)      ; Restore mouse motion
245 00000208 4E75          rts
246
247
248 ;
249 ; DATA STORAGE
250 ;
251 0000020A          .data
252 neofiles:          ; NEO filename search string
253 00000000 2A2E6E656F00 .dc.b  "*.neo",0
254
255          .even
256
257 ;
258 ; RANDOM DATA STORAGE
259 ;
260 00000006          .bss
261
262 oldpal:            .ds.l  16          ; Original color palette
263 00000000 =00000010
264
265 handlist:          ; Array of Active Handles (9)
266 00000040 =00000009 .ds.w  9
267
268 buffptr:          ; Load ptr for bigbuff
269 00000052 =00000001 .ds.l  1
270
271 bigbuff:          ; Mega-Image Buffer
272 00000056 =00046500 .ds.b  9*32000
273
274 threebuf:         ; Temporary Triple-Image Buffer
275 00046556 =00017700 .ds.b  3*32000
276
277
278 ubltemp:          ; Ublank Temporary Storage
279 00050C56 =00000001 .ds.l  1
280
281
282 xmouse:           ; Latest mouse Xposn
283 00050C5A =00000001 .ds.w  1
284
285 ymouse:           ; Latest mouse Yposn
286 00050C5C =00000001 .ds.w  1
287
288
289 mystack:          ; (stack body)
290 00050C5E =00000100 .ds.l  256
291
292
293 mystack:          ; Local Stack Storage
294 00050C5E =00000001 .ds.l  1
295
296
297 .end

```

Symbol Table

```

.close 00000180 t
.gotnine 00000002 t
.join 0000022C t
.linlp 00000148 t
.neoloop 0000005E t
.non0 00000226 t
.ploop 000000E4 t
.redlp 0000010A t
.rowlp 000000F8 t
.t1 0000014C t
.t2 00000156 t
.t3 00000160 t
.unlp 000001F0 t
AUX 00000001 ea
BASE 00000010 a
BLEN 0000001C a
BPSZ 00000100 ea
BSIZE 0000000A a
BSSSZ 0000001C ea
CDLINE 00000000 a
CDM 00000002 ea
CR 00000000 ea
CURS_BLINK 00000002 ea
CURS_GETRATE 00000005 ea
CURS_HIDE 00000000 ea
CURS_NOBLINK 00000003 ea
CURS_SETRATE 00000004 ea
CURS_SHOW 00000001 ea
DATASZ 00000014 ea
DBASE 00000010 a
DLEN 00000014 a
DSIZE 00000006 a
DTA 00000020 a
ENVIR 0000002C a
FILE_ID 00000000 a
HEADSIZE 0000001C ea
HITPA 00000004 a
IKBD 00000004 ea
LF 0000000A ea
LOUTPA 00000000 a
MIDI 00000003 ea
MYDTA 00000020 ea
PARENT 00000024 a
PRI 00000000 ea
RAMCON 00000005 ea
SSIZE 0000000E a
TAB 00000009 ea
TBASE 00000000 a
TEXTSZ 0000000C ea
TLEN 0000000C a
TSIZE 00000002 a
XXX1 00000012 a
XXX2 00000016 a
XXX3 0000001A a
XXXX 00000028 a
__md 0000049E ea
_autopath 000004CA ea
_bootdev 00000446 ea
_buf1 00000402 ea
_cmdload 00000402 ea
_drvbits 000004C2 ea
_dskbufp 000004C6 ea
_frclock 00000466 ea
_fverfity 00000444 ea
_hz_200 0000040A ea
_membot 00000432 ea
_memtop 00000436 ea
_nflaps 000004A6 ea
_prt_cnt 000004EE ea
_portabt 000004F0 ea
_shell_p 000004F6 ea
_sysbase 000004F2 ea
_timer_ms 00000442 ea
_v_base_ad 0000044E ea
_vbclock 00000462 ea
_vbl_list 000004CE ea
_vblqueue 00000456 ea
_abort 000001F6 t
_aer FFFFA03 ea
_bigbuff 00000056 b
_buffptr 00000052 b
_cmdreg 00000000 ea
_colorptr 0000045A ea
_constate 000004A8 ea
_conterm 00000484 ea
_critictet 0000048A ea
_cur_x FFFFD06 ea
_cur_y FFFFD08 ea
_datareg 00000086 ea
_ddr FFFFA05 ea
_defshiftmd 0000044A ea
_diskctl FFFF8604 ea
_dmahl FFFF8609 ea
_dmaio FFFF8600 ea
_dnamid FFFF8600 ea
_dtr 00000010 ea
_end_as 000004FA ea
_etu_critlc 00000404 ea
_etu_term 00000408 ea
_etu_timer 00000400 ea
_etu_xtra 0000040C ea
_exec_os 000004FE ea
_exit 000001D4 t
_fifo FFFF8606 ea
_flock 0000043E ea
_glaamp 00000000 ea
_gibamp 00000009 ea
_gicamp 0000000A ea
_gicrnvp 0000000C ea
_giflenvp 00000000 ea
_glmixer 00000007 ea
_ginoise 00000006 ea
_giporta 0000000E ea
_giportb 0000000F ea
_giread FFFF8800 ea
_giselect FFFF8800 ea
_gitoneac 00000001 ea
_gitoneaf 00000000 ea
_gitonebc 00000003 ea
_gitonebf 00000002 ea
_gitonecc 00000005 ea
_gitonecf 00000004 ea
_giwrite FFFF8802 ea
_gpip FFFFA01 ea
_gpo 00000040 ea
_handlist 00000040 b
_hdv_boot 0000047A ea
_hdv_bpb 00000472 ea
_hdv_init 0000046A ea
_hdv_mediach 0000047E ea
_hdv_rw 00000476 ea
_hscroll FFFF8265 ea
_iera FFFFA07 ea
_ierb FFFFA09 ea
_iera FFFFA13 ea
_ierb FFFFA15 ea
_initmaus 00000276 t
_ipra FFFFA0B ea
_iprb FFFFA0D ea
_isra FFFFA0F ea
_isrb FFFFA11 ea
_keyboard FFFFC02 ea
_keyctl FFFFC00 ea
_lineid FFFF820F ea
_momcntlr 00000424 ea
_momconf FFFF8001 ea
_momval2 0000043A ea
_momvalid 00000420 ea
_mfp FFFFA08 ea
_midl FFFFC06 ea
_midictl FFFFC04 ea
_moldvec 000002A8 t
_movec FFFFFCE ea
_mystack 0005E05E b
_neofiles 00000000 d
_noexit 000001D2 t
_nvbls 00000454 ea
_oldpal 00000000 b
_oldvbl 00000270 t
_ourmaus 0000029A t
_palette FFFF8240 ea
_palmode 00000448 ea
_phystop 0000042E ea
_prv_aux 00000512 ea
_prv_auxo 0000050E ea
_prv_list 0000050A ea
_prv_listo 00000506 ea
_resvalid 00000426 ea
_resvector 0000042A ea
_rezmode FFFF826B ea
_rsr FFFFA2B ea
_sav_context 000004AE ea
_save_row 000004AC ea
_savptr 000004A2 ea
_scr FFFFA27 ea
_scr_dump 00000502 ea
_screenpt 0000045E ea
_secreg 00000004 ea
_seekrate 00000440 ea
_sshiftmd 0000044C ea
_start 00000000 t
_strobe 00000020 ea
_smv_vec 0000046E ea
_syncmode FFFF820A ea
_tacr FFFFA19 ea
_tadr FFFFA1F ea
_tbcr FFFFA1B ea
_tbdr FFFFA21 ea
_tcdr FFFFA1D ea
_tcdr FFFFA23 ea
_tddr FFFFA25 ea
_themd 0000048E ea
_threebuf 00046556 b
_trkreg 00000002 ea
_trpi4ret 00000486 ea
_tsr FFFFA2D ea
_ucr FFFFA29 ea
_uds FFFFA2F ea
_unmaus 000002AE t
_vbasehl FFFF8201 ea
_vbaseio FFFF8200 ea
_vbasemid FFFF8203 ea
_vbl 00000204 t
_vblsam 00000452 ea
_vbltemp 0005DC56 b
_vblvect 00000070 ea
_vcounthi FFFF8205 ea
_vcountlo FFFF8209 ea
_vcountmid FFFF8207 ea
_vr FFFFA17 ea
_wavelp 000001AC t
_xmouse 0005DC5A b
_xrts 00000000 ea
_ymouse 0005DC5C b

```

STE Digitized Sound Developer information

The Atari STE™ family of computers is equipped to reproduce digitized sound using DMA (direct memory access; that is, without using the 68000). This document provides the information required to understand and use this feature.

OVERVIEW

Sound is stored in memory as digitized samples. Each sample is a number, from -128 to +127, which represents displacement of the speaker from the "neutral" or middle position. During horizontal blanking (transparent to the processor) the DMA sound chip fetches samples from memory and provides them to a digital-to-analog converter (DAC) at one of several constant rates, programmable as (approximately) 50KHz (kilohertz), 25KHz, 12.5KHz, and 6.25KHz. This rate is called the sample frequency.

The output of the DAC is then filtered to a frequency equal to 40% of the sample frequency by a four-pole switched low-pass filter. This performs "anti-aliasing" of the sound data in a sample-frequency-sensitive way. The signal is further filtered by a two-pole fixed frequency (16kHz) low-pass filter and provided to a National LMC1992 Volume/Tone Controller. Finally, the output is available at an RCA-style output jack on the back of the computer. This can be fed into an amplifier, and then to speakers, headphones, or tape recorders.

There are two channels which behave as described above; they are intended to be used as the left and right channels of a stereo system when using the audio outputs of the machine. A monophonic mode is provided which will send the same sample data to each channel.

The stereo sound output is also mixed onto the standard ST audio output sent to the monitor's speaker. The ST's GI sound chip output can be mixed to the monitor and to both stereo output jacks as well.

DATA FORMAT

Each sample is stored as a signed eight-bit quantity, where -128 (80 hex) means full negative displacement of the speaker, and 127 (7F hex) means full positive displacement. In stereo mode, each word represents two samples: the upper byte is the sample for the left channel, and the lower byte is the sample for the right channel. In mono mode each byte is one sample. However, the samples are always fetched a word at a time, so only an even number of mono samples can be played.

A group of samples is called a "frame." A frame may be played once or can automatically be repeated forever (until stopped). A frame is described by its start and end addresses. The end address of a frame is actually the address of the first byte in memory *beyond* the frame; a frame starting at address 21100 which is 10 bytes long has an end address of 21110.

Before continuing, please familiarize yourself with the DMA sound chip register set:

REGISTER DESCRIPTIONS

FF8900 ---- ---- ---- --cc RW Sound DMA Control

cc:

- 00 Sound DMA disabled (reset state).
- 01 Sound DMA enabled, disable at end of frame.
- 11 Sound DMA enabled, repeat frame forever.

FF8902 ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RW Frame Base Address (high)

FF8904 ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RW Frame Base Address (middle)

FF8906 ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RW Frame Base Address (low)

FF8908 ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RO Frame Address Counter (high)

FF890A ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RO Frame Address Counter (middle)

FF890C ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RO Frame Address Counter (low)

FF890E ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RW Frame End Address (high)

FF8910 ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RW Frame End Address (middle)

FF8912 ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RW Frame End Address (low)

FF8920 0000 0000 m000 00rr RW Sound Mode Control

rr:

- 00 6258 Hz sample rate (reset state)
- 01 12517 Hz sample rate
- 10 25033 Hz sample rate
- 11 50066 Hz sample rate

m:

- 0 Stereo Mode (reset state)
- 1 Mono Mode

FF8922 xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx RW MICROWIRE™ Data register

FF8924 xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx RW MICROWIRE™ Mask register

Note: a zero can be written to the DMA sound control register at any time to stop playback immediately.

The frame address registers occupy the low bytes of three consecutive words each. The high bytes of these words do not contain anything useful, and it is harmless to read or write them. The frame address counter register is read-only, and holds the address of the next sample word to be fetched.

PROGRAMMING CONSIDERATIONS

The simplest way to produce a sound is to assemble a frame in memory, write the start address of the frame into the Frame Start Address register, and the end address of the frame into the Frame End Address register, set the Mode register appropriately (set stereo or mono, and the sample frequency), and write a one into the Sound DMA Control register. The frame will play once, then stop.

To produce continuous sound, and link frames together, more elaborate techniques are required.

The DMA sound chip produces a signal called "DMA sound active" which is one when the chip is playing sounds, and zero when it's not. When a frame ends in the repeat mode (mode 3), there is a transition from "active" to "idle" and back again on this signal. The signal is presented as the external input to MFP Timer A. You can put Timer A into Event Count mode and use it to generate an interrupt, for example when a frame has played a given number of times. Because of the design of the MFP, the active edge for this signal must be the same as the input on GPIP I4, which is the interrupt line from the keyboard and MIDI interfaces. It is, and the Active Edge Register is already programmed for that, so you need not worry about that if you use Timer A to count frames.

The DMA Sound chip's mode 3 (repeat mode) ensures seamless linkage of frames, because the start and end registers are actually double-buffered. When you write to these registers, what you write really goes into a "holding area". The contents of the holding area go into the true registers at the end of the current frame. (Actually, they go in when the chip is idle, which means right away if the chip was idle to begin with.)

If you have two frames which you want played in succession, you can write the start and end addresses of the first frame into the chip, then set its control register to 3. The first frame will begin playing. You can then immediately write the start and end addresses of the second frame into the chip: they will be held in the holding area until the first frame finishes, then they'll be copied into the true registers and the second frame will play. The interrupt between frames will still happen, so you can tell when the first frame has finished. Then, for instance, you can write the start and end registers for the start of a *third* frame, knowing that it will begin as soon as the second frame has finished. You could even write new data into the first frame and write its start and end address into the chip; this kind of ping-pong effect is rather like double-buffering of a graphics display.

Here is an example of using Timer A in Event Count mode to play a controlled series of frames. Suppose you have three frames, A, B, and C, and you want to play frame A three times, then frame B five times, and finally frame C twice. The sequence of steps below will accomplish this. Numbered steps are carried out by your program; the bracketed descriptions are of things which are happening as a result.

1. Set Timer A to event count mode, and its counter to 2 (not 3).

2. Write Frame A's start & end addresses into the registers.
3. Write a 3 to the sound DMA control register. [Play begins.] Go do something else until interrupted.

[At the end of the second repetition of Frame A, the timer's interrupt fires. At the same time, frame A begins its third repetition.]

4. Write Frame B's start and end addresses into the DMA sound chip. These values will be held until the third repetition of Frame A finishes.
5. Set Timer A's count register to 5, then go away until interrupted

[When the current repetition finishes, the start & end registers are loaded from the holding area, and Frame B will begin playing. The end-of-frame signal will cause Timer A to count from 5 to 4. At the end of Frame B's fourth repetition, its fifth will start, the timer will count down from 1 to 0, and the interrupt will occur.]

6. Write frame C's start & end addresses into the registers, and program Timer A to count to 2. Go away until interrupted.

(When the current repetition (B's fifth) finishes, the start & end registers are loaded from the holding area, and Frame C will begin playing. The end-of-frame signal causes Timer A to count down from 2 to 1. When Frame C finishes its first repetition, Timer A counts down from 1 to 0 and interrupts.)

7. Write a 1 to the DMA Sound Control Register to play the current frame, then stop. Disable Timer A and mask its interrupt. You're done.

As you can see, you program the timer to interrupt after one repetition ~~less~~ than the number of times you want a frame to play. That is so you can set up the next frame while the DMA sound chip is playing the last repetition of the current frame. This ensures seamless linkage of frames.

INTERRUPTS WITHOUT TIMER A

Besides going to the external input signal of Timer A, the DMA-sound-active signal, true high, is exclusive-ORed with the monochrome-detect signal, and together they form the GPIF I7 input to the M68901 MFP. The intent of this is to provide for interrupt-driven sound drivers without using up the last general-purpose timer in the MFP. It is a little trickier to use, however. For one thing, it causes the interrupt at the end of every frame, not after a specified number of frames. For another, the "interesting" edge on this signal depends on what kind of monitor you have.

On an ST, monochrome monitors ground the mono-detect signal, so when you read the bit in the MFP you get a zero. Color monitors do not ground it, so it reads as a one. When the DMA sound is idle (0), this is still the case. However, when the sound is active (1), the mono-detect signal is inverted by the XOR, so the bit in the MFP reads the opposite way. (The one place where the OS reads this bit is at VBLANK time, to see if you've changed monitors. The ROMs on any machine with DMA sound are appropriately modified, so you need not worry about this.)

If you want to use the mono-detect / DMA interrupt signal, you have to set up the active-edge register in the MFP to cause the interrupt at the right time. The interesting edge on the DMA signal is the falling edge, that is, from active to idle; this happens when a frame finishes. If you have a monochrome monitor, this edge is seen as a transition from 1 to 0 on MFP bit I7. However, with a color monitor, the edge will be seen as a transition from 0 to 1. Therefore, you have to program the MFP's active-edge register differently depending on which monitor you have. Make sure the DMA sound is idle (write a zero to the control register), then check MFP I7: if it's one, you have a color monitor, and you need to see the rising edge. If it's zero, you have a monochrome monitor and you need to see the falling edge.

The DMA sound active signal goes from "active" to "idle" when a frame finishes. If it was playing in mode 1, it stays "idle" and the control register reverts to zero. If it was playing in mode 3, the signal goes back to "active" as the next frame begins. In this case, the signal is actually in the "idle" state for a very short time, but the MFP catches it and causes the interrupt, so don't worry.

Additional Considerations

Regardless of how you manage your interrupts, there is more you should know: the signal goes from "active" to "idle" when the DMA sound chip has *fetches* the last sample in the frame. There is a four-word FIFO in the chip, however, so it will be eight sample-times (four in stereo mode) before the sound actually finishes. If you are using mode 1, you can use this time to set up the chip with the start and end addresses of the next frame, so it will start as soon as the current one ends. However, if the interrupt should be postponed for four or eight sample-times, you could miss your chance to start the sound seamlessly. Therefore, for seamless linkage, use the pre-loading technique described above.

MICROWIRE™ Interface

The MICROWIRE™ interface provided to talk to the National LMC1992 Computer Controlled Volume / Tone Control is a general purpose MICROWIRE™ interface to allow the future addition of other MICROWIRE™ devices. For this reason, the following description of its use will make no assumptions about the device being addressed.

The MICROWIRE™ bus is a three wire serial connection and protocol designed to allow multiple devices to be individually addressed by the controller. The length of the serial data stream depends on the destination device. In general, the stream consists of N bits of address, followed by zero or more don't care bits, followed by M bits of data. The hardware interface provided consists of two 16 bit read/write registers: one data register which contains the actual bit stream to be shifted out, and one mask register which indicates which bits are valid.

Let's consider a mythical device which requires two address bits and one data bit. For this device the total bit stream is three bits (minimum). Any three bits of the register pair may be used. However, since the most significant bit is shifted first, the command will be received by the device soonest if the three most significant bits are used. Let's assume: 01 is the device's address, D is the data to be written, and X's are don't cares. Then all of the following register combinations will provide the same information to the device.

1110 0000 0000 0000 Mask
01DX XXXX XXXX XXXX Data

0000 0000 0000 0111 Mask
XXXX XXXX XXXX X01D Data

0000 0001 1100 0000 Mask
XXXX XXX0 1DXX XXXX Data

0000 1100 0001 0000 Mask
XXXX 01XX XXXD XXXX Data

1100 0000 0000 0001 Mask
01XX XXXX XXXX XXXD Data

As you can see, the address bits must be contiguous, and so must the data bits, but they don't have to be contiguous with each other.

The mask register must be written before the data register. Sending commences when the data register is written and takes approximately 16 μ sec. Subsequent writes to the data and mask registers are blocked until sending is complete. Reading the registers while sending is in progress will return a snapshot of the shift register shifting the data and mask out. This means that you know it is safe to send the next command when these registers (or either one) return to their original state. Note that the mask register does not need to be rewritten if it is already correct. That is, when sending a series of commands the mask register only needs to be written once.

Volume and Tone Control

The LMC1992 is used to provide volume and tone control. Before you go and find a data sheet for this part, be warned that we do not use all of its features. Commands for the features we do use are listed below.

Communication with this device is achieved using the MICROWIRE™ interface. See MICROWIRE INTERFACE the section for details. The device has a two bit address field, address = 10, and a nine bit data field. There is no way to reading the current settings.

Volume / Tone Controller Commands

Device address = 10

Data Field

011 DDD DDD Set Master Volume
000 000 -80 dB
010 100 -40 dB
101 XXX 0 dB

101 XDD DDD Set Left Channel Volume
00 000 -40 dB
01 010 -20 dB
10 1XX 0 dB

100 XDD DDD Set Right Channel Volume
00 000 -40 dB
01 010 -20 dB
10 1XX 0 dB

010 XXD DDD Set Treble
0 000 -12 dB
0 110 0 dB (Flat)
1 100 +12 dB

001 XXD DDD Set Bass
0 000 -12 dB
0 110 0 dB (Flat)
1 100 +12 dB

000 XXX XDD Set Mix
00 -12 dB
01 Mix GI sound chip output
10 Do not mix GI sound chip output
11 reserved

Note: The volume controls attenuate in 2 dB steps. The tone controls attenuate in 2 dB steps at 50 Hz and 15 kHz (Note: These frequencies may change).

Using the MICROWIRE™ Interface and the Volume/Tone Control Chip

The MICROWIRE™ interface is not hard to use: once you get it right, you'll never have to figure it out again.

The easiest way to use it is to ignore the flexibility, and just use one form for all commands. Since the Volume/Tone chip is the only device, and it has a total of 11 bits of address and data, your mask should be \$07ff. If you're picky, you can use \$ffe0, because the high-order bits are shifted out first, but it adds conceptual complexity. With a mask of \$07ff, the lower 9 bits of the data register are used for the data, and the next higher two bits are for the address:

```
Mask:    %0000 0111 1111 1111
Data:    %xxxx x10d dddd dddd
```

Replace the d's with the command code and its data. For example, this combination sets the master volume to \$14:

```
Mask:    %0000 0111 1111 1111
Data:    %xxxx x100 1101 0100
```

The other important concept you must understand is that the bits shift out of these registers as soon as you write the data, and it takes an appreciable time (16 μ sec) to finish. You can't attempt another write until the first one is finished. If you read either register while it's being shifted out, you will see a "snapshot" of the data being shifted. You know the shifting is complete when the mask returns to its original value. (This theory is wrong if you use a mask which equals its original value sometime during the shifting, but \$07ff never does.)

Assuming you write \$07ff into the mask register ahead of time, the following routine can be used to write new data from the D0 register to the volume/tone control chip:

```
MWMASK    equ    $ffff8924
MWDATA    equ    $ffff8922
```

```
mwwrite:
    cmp.w    #$07ff,MWMASK    ; wait for prev to finish
    bne.s    mwwrite          ; loop until equal
    move.w    d0,MWDATA        ; write the data
    rts                          ; and return
```

The purpose of the loop at the beginning is to wait until a previous write completes. This loop is at the beginning of the routine, not the end, because waiting at the end would always force at 16 μ sec delay, even if it's been longer than that since the last write.

