GS User's Manual

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About This Manual

The "GS User's Manual" describes the functional specifications and command set of the Graphics Synthesizer. For information on how to access the Graphics Synthesizer from the Emotion Engine, refer to the "EE User's Manual".

- Chapter 1 "Overview" describes the features, block configuration, and performance characteristics of the Graphics Synthesizer.
- Chapter 2 "Local Memory" describes the Graphics Synthesizer's local memory and the formats for data stored in memory.
- Chapter 3 "Drawing Function" describes the drawing primitives, called GS primitives, and the drawing environment. It also describes the stages of pixel generation based on the GS primitives and drawing environment, and explains texture mapping, fogging, antialiasing, pixel test, alpha-blending, and dithering.
- Chapter 4 "Image Data Transmission" describes the functions of data transmission between the Graphics Synthesizer and the Emotion Engine, and within local memory.
- Chapter 5 "CRTC" describes the video signal output functions and feedback input functions.
- Chapter 6 "Signal" describes the signal generation function.
- Chapter 7 "Registers" describes the registers accessible from the Emotion Engine.
- Chapter 8 "Details of GS Local Memory" provides detailed descriptions of local memory addressing.

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Glossary

Term	Definition
EE	Emotion Engine. CPU of the PlayStation 2.
EE Core	Generalized computation and control unit of EE. Core of the CPU.
COP0	EE Core system control coprocessor.
COP1	EE Core floating-point operation coprocessor. Also referred to as FPU.
COP2	Vector operation unit coupled as a coprocessor of EE Core. VPU0.
GS	Graphics Synthesizer. Graphics processor connected to EE.
GIF	EE Interface unit to GS.
IOP	Processor connected to EE for controlling input/output devices.
SBUS	Bus connecting EE to IOP.
VPU (VPU0/VPU1)	Vector operation unit. EE contains 2 VPUs: VPU0 and VPU1.
VU (VU0/VU1)	VPU core operation unit.
VIF (VIF0/VIF1)	VPU data decompression unit.
VIFcode	Instruction code for VIF.
SPR	Quick-access data memory built into EE Core (Scratchpad memory).
IPU	EE Image processor unit.
word	Unit of data length: 32 bits
qword	Unit of data length: 128 bits
Slice	Physical unit of DMA transfer: 8 qwords or less
Packet	Data to be handled as a logical unit for transfer processing.
Transfer list	A group of packets transferred in serial DMA transfer processing.
Tag	Additional data indicating data size and other attributes of packets.
DMAtag	Tag positioned first in DMA packet to indicate address/size of data and address of the following packet.
GS primitive	Data to indicate image elements such as point and triangle.
Context	A set of drawing information (e.g. texture, distant fog color, and dither matrix) applied to two or more primitives uniformly. Also referred to as the drawing environment.
GIFtag	Additional data to indicate attributes of GS primitives.
Display list	A group of GS primitives to indicate batches of images.

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1. Overview

1.1. GS Features

The GS is a high-performance graphics processor. The following sections summarize the features of the drawing process, local memory and video input/output.

1.1.1. Drawing Process

The GS draws primitives, such as Polygon or Line, to the frame buffer in local memory, based on drawing requests from the host processor. The main features are:

Full color internal operation

32-bit calculation precision (8 bits each for RGB + 8 bits for Alpha value)

A wide variety of drawing primitives

Point, Line, LineStrip, Triangle, TriangleStrip, TriangleFan, and Sprite

Shading

Flat shading and Gouraud shading

Texture mapping

Perspective correction
Bilinear and trilinear texture mapping
MIPMAP
Tiled textures specified by wrap mode

Texture mode

16/24/32 bits (without CLUT), 4/8 bits (with CLUT)

Z buffer

High-speed Z buffer processing without speed decrease
Z value format of 3 types: 16 bits, 24 bits and 32 bits

Alpha blending

High-speed blending without speed decrease

Edge antialiasing

Removing the edge aliasing of Lines and Triangles

Fogging

Fog effects in pixel units enabled for all primitives

High-efficiency scissoring

High-efficiency scissoring to negate the need for scissoring in geometry calculation

Registers with 2 contexts

Makes saving and restoring the drawing environment by a context switch unnecessary.

1.1.2. Local Memory

The chip contains 4 MB of DRAM as local memory to save pixel information (frame buffer and Z buffer) generated by the drawing function and texture information.

Unified configuration

Contains the frame buffer, Z buffer, textures and CLUTs in the same memory space.

2 port configuration

In this configuration, the frame + Z buffer port is independent of the texture port. They each have a page buffer of 8KB, and are concurrently accessible.

Wide bandwidth

Bandwidth of frame buffer: 38.4 GBytes/sec (1024 bits x 150 MHz x 2)
Texture bandwidth: 9.6 GBytes/sec (512 bits x 150 MHz)
Transmission from DRAM to page buffer: 8192 bits @ 1cycle at maximum

High-speed transmission between buffers

Host -> Local, Local -> Local and Local -> Host transmissions
Maximum transmission speed: 1.2 GB/sec

1.1.3. Video I/O

This function reads image information from memory in the scanning order of the television signal, performs D/A conversion and outputs the video signal.

Various output formats

NTSC/PAL/VESA
Interlace/non-interlace can be switched.

1.2. Block Configuration

1.2.1. Whole Block Diagram

The whole GS configuration is shown in the following figure:

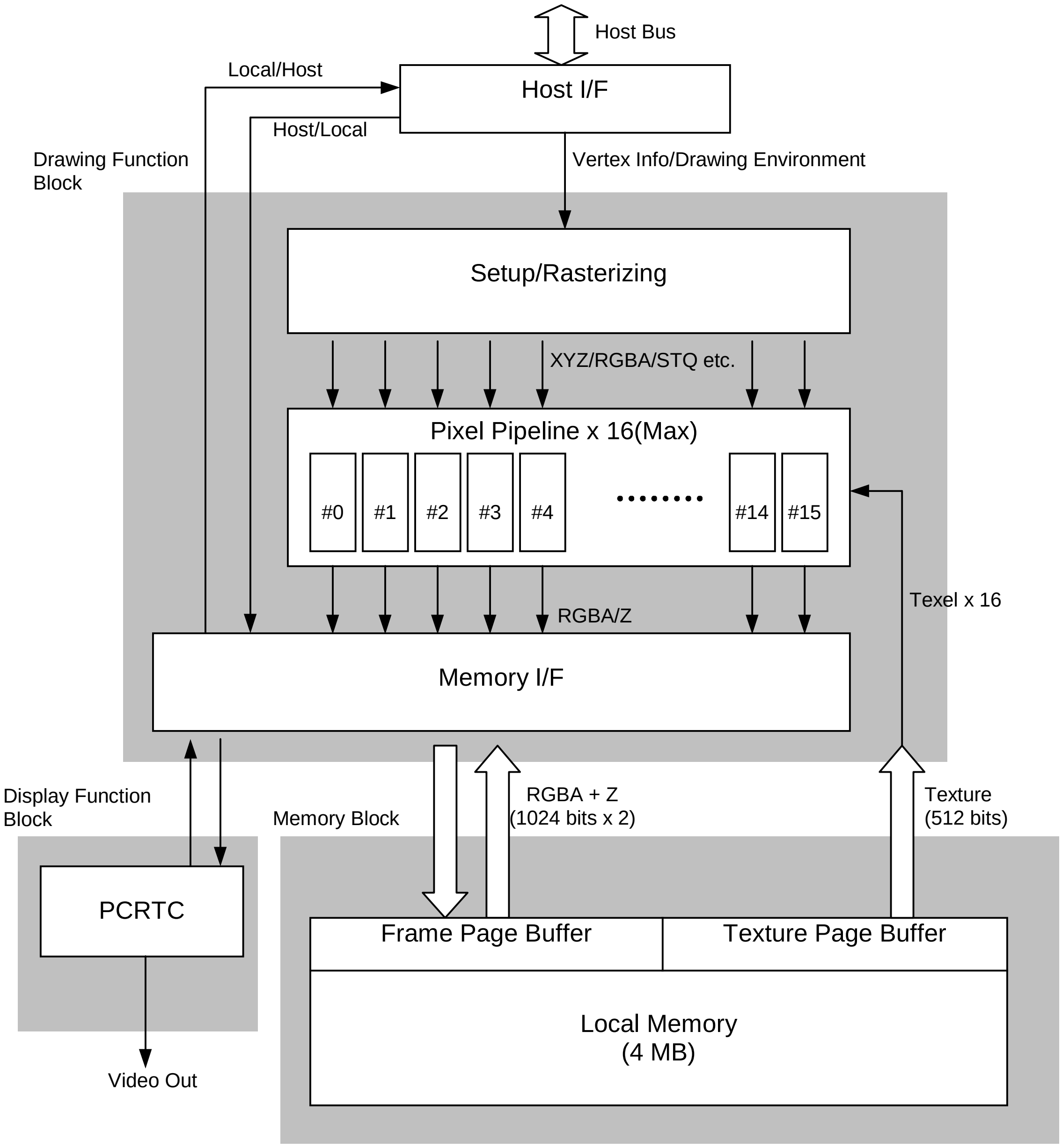

Figure 1-1 GS Whole Block Diagram

The functional blocks in the figure perform as follows:

Host I/F

This interface transfers data with the host (CPU). Drawing data and buffer transfer data from the host pass through this interface.

Setup/Rasterizing (preprocessing)

This block develops the graphics to draw to the pixels based on vertex information received from the host, and calculates information such as RGBA value, Z value, texture value, and fog value for each pixel.

Pixel Pipeline

This block performs processes such as texture mapping, Fogging, and Alpha-blending, and determines the final drawing color based on pixel information calculated in the Rasterizing block. It can process a maximum of 16 pixels concurrently.

Memory I/F

This block reads data from and writes data to the GS local memory. It writes to memory the drawing pixel values (RGBA+Z) at the end of a pixel operation, reads from memory the pixel values of the frame buffer which are used for the pixel test or Alpha-blending, and reads from memory the RGBA values for the display image.

Local Memory

The GS has a 320M-bit built-in local memory, containing the frame buffer, Z buffer, texture and CLUT. This memory has a 1024-bit read port and a 1024-bit write port for drawing and accessing the frame buffer and Z buffer and a 512-bit port for texture reading.

PCRTC

PCRTC displays the contents of the frame memory in the specified output format.

1.3. Maximum Performance

Maximum pixel writing rate

The GS processes 16 pixels per cycle when not performing texture mapping and 8 pixels per cycle when performing texture mapping. The maximum achievable pixel writing rates are:

Texture Mapping	Max Pixel Writing Rate
Without Texture Mapping	2.4 Gpixel/sec
With Texture Mapping	1.2 Gpixel/sec

(Each case has 32-bit pixels, Z-buffering ON and Alpha-Blending ON.)

Maximum Setup Performance

Setup performance means how many polygons the preprocessor can process per second; the upper limit occurs when pixel writing does not create a processing bottleneck. It changes depending on the kind of primitives to be drawn and the drawing conditions, as shown below.

Processing Performance in Triangle Drawing

Texture	Shading	Fogging	Anti-aliasing	Necessary cycle count	Performance (triangle/sec)
OFF	Flat	ON/OFF	OFF	2	75M
ON	Flat/Gouraud	OFF	OFF	4	37.5M
ON	Flat/Gouraud	ON	OFF	5	30M
ON/OFF	Gouraud	OFF	OFF	4	37.5M
ON/OFF	Gouraud	ON	OFF	5	30M
OFF	Flat	ON/OFF	ON	6	25M
ON	Flat/Gouraud	OFF	ON	8	18M
ON	Flat/Gouraud	ON	ON	9	16M
ON/OFF	Gouraud	OFF	ON	8	18M
ON/OFF	Gouraud	ON	ON	9	16M

Processing Performance in Line Drawing

Texture	Shading	Fogging	Anti-aliasing	Necessary cycle count	Performance (line/sec)
ON	Flat/Gouraud	OFF	OFF	4	37.5M
ON	Flat/Gouraud	ON	OFF	5	30M
OFF	Flat	ON/OFF	ON	6	25M
ON	Flat/Gouraud	OFF	ON	7	21M

Processing Performance in Sprite

Texture	Shading	Fogging	Anti-aliasing	Necessary cycle count	Performance (sprite/sec)
ON/OFF	ON/OFF	ON/OFF	N/A	3	50M

Processing Performance in Point

Texture	Shading	Fogging	Anti-aliasing	Necessary cycle count	Performance (point/sec)
ON/OFF	ON/OFF	ON/OFF	N/A	1	150M

When a difference in Z coordinates between the vertices composing one drawing primitive exceeds 2^{16}, a penalty occurs and the cycle count required increases.

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2. Local Memory

2.1. Data Stored in Local Memory

The GS uses four kinds of data in local memory for drawing. The user must secure data areas (buffers) in local memory before starting drawing.

Frame buffer

Area for drawing. Stores pixels (RGBA) of the drawing result.

Z buffer

Area for drawing. Stores Z value of the drawing result.

Texture buffer

Stores texture image data.

CLUT buffer

Stores the Color Look up Table (CLUT) used when the texture is an index color.

These buffers can be freely arranged in local memory.

2.2. Addressing

2.2.1. Address Value

Local memory addressing uses linear addresses in 32-bit word units.

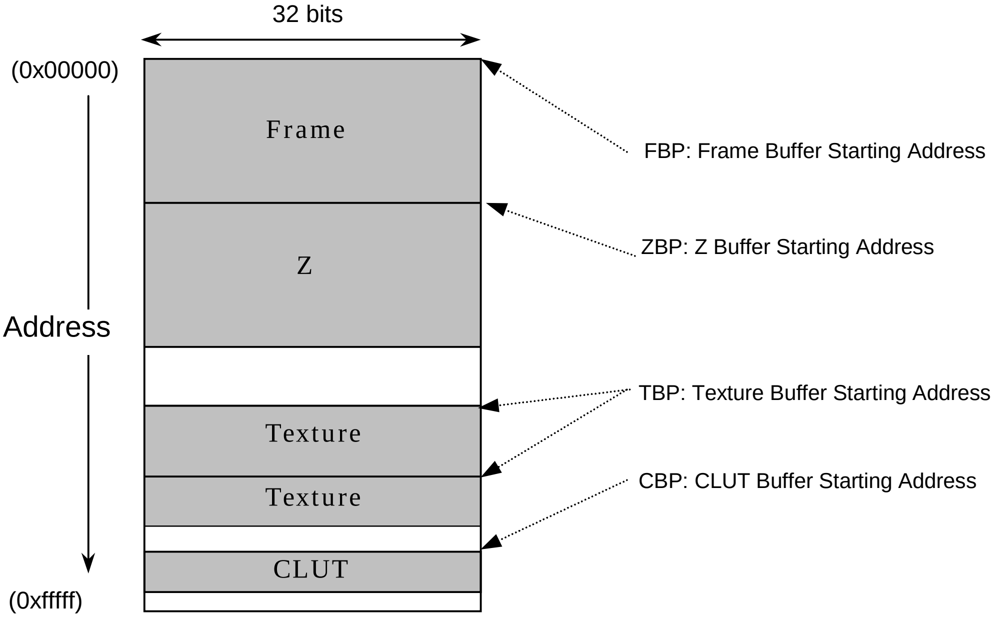


Figure 2-1 Local Memory of GS

2.2.2. Starting Address of Buffer

The different buffer types require different starting address alignments, as follows:

Buffer Type	Alignment Size
Frame buffer	2K words
Z buffer	2K words
Texture buffer	64 words
CLUT buffer	64 words

The starting address of a buffer is specified, not as a 32-bit address, but in units of the address divided by the above alignment size.

2.2.3. Address in Buffer

Two-dimensional coordinates are used to specify the data position in each buffer. Given the starting address and the buffer width (maximum X), the XY coordinate values in the buffer are converted to one-dimensional real memory addresses. When converting from two-dimensional coordinates to a memory address, the GS performs special processing to improve drawing efficiency. (For details of the conversion, see "8. Details of GS Local Memory".

2.3. Data Formats

The formats for data stored in the buffer (pixels, Z values, etc.) are shown below.

2.3.1. Color Data Format (Pixel/Texel Format)

The GS supports the following five color data formats.

RGBA32

31 24	23 16	15 8	7 0
A (8 bits)	B (8 bits)	G (8 bits)	R (8 bits)

RGB24

23 16	15 8	7 0
B (8 bits)	G (8 bits)	R (8 bits)

RGBA16

15	14 10	9 5	4 0
A	B(5 bits)	G (5 bits)	R (5 bits)

IDTEX8

7 0
index (8 bits)

IDTEX4

3 0
index (4 bits)

Color formats IDTEX8 and IDTEX4 can be used only in the texture buffer. They become index values for the Color Look up Table (CLUT). For details of the interpretation of the index value, see "2.7. CLUT Buffer".

2.3.2. Z Value Format

Data in the following three formats can be stored in the Z buffer.

Z32

31 0
Z(32 bits)

Z24

23 0
Z(24 bits)

Z16

15 0
Z(16 bits)

2.4. Frame Buffer

The frame buffer is the area where image data of drawing results are stored. Settings related to the frame buffer are made in the FRAME register (FRAME_1 or FRAME_2).

2.4.1. Size of Frame Buffer

The frame buffer width must be a multiple of 64 pixels; this value is specified in the FBW field of the FRAME register.
The frame buffer height is arbitrary, and not specially set by the register. The height can be limited by limiting the rectangular area where drawing is performed with the Scissoring function (described later in this document).

2.4.2. Starting Address of Frame Buffer

The starting address of the frame buffer in local memory is specified in the FBP field of the FRAME register. Since the alignment of the frame buffer is 2K words, the FBP field is set as the address divided by 2048.

2.4.3. Coordinate Systems

There are two kinds of coordinate systems that point to the pixels in the frame buffer.

Primitive Coordinate System

This is the coordinate system of the drawing space. It is used to set vertex coordinate values during the drawing process. Both X and Y coordinates are fixed 16-bit decimal values (12-bit integer and 4-bit decimal) in the range of 0 to 4095.9375. The rectangular area in the frame buffer where drawing is actually performed is defined in this space.

Window Coordinate System

This coordinate system uses the upper left point of the rectangular area of the frame buffer as the origin. The calculation of memory addresses is based on the coordinate values.
Mapping to the Primitive coordinate system is done by using the offset value. The offset is stored in the XYOFFSET register.
Assuming that the Primitive coordinate values are (Px,Py) and the Offset values are (Offx,Offy), the Window coordinate values (Wx,Wy) are obtained from the following formulas:

$$Wx = Px - Offx$$
$$Wy = Py - Offy$$

The following figure shows the relation between the Primitive Coordinate System and the Window Coordinate System:

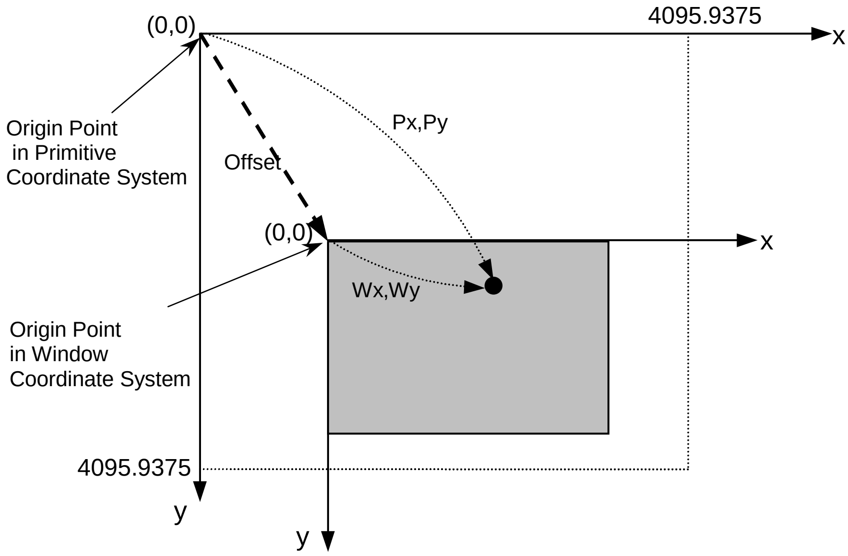


Figure 2-2 Coordinate Systems in Frame Buffer

2.4.4. Pixel Correspondence

The pixels in the frame buffer are centered on positions where the fractional parts of the Window coordinate values are 0 (the intersection of the grid in the figure).

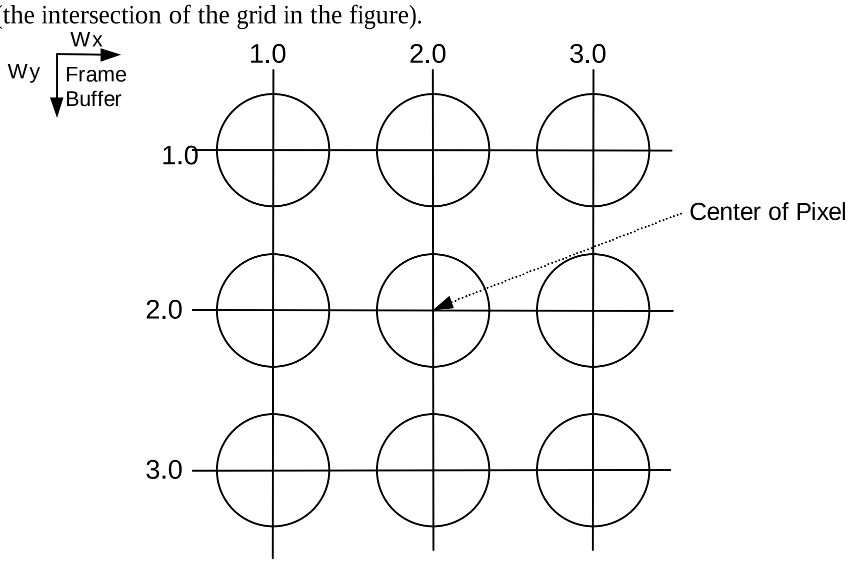


Figure 2-3 Frame Buffer Coordinates and Pixel Position

2.4.5. Pixel Storage Format

The pixel storage format defines how the pixels are arranged in each 32-bit word of local memory. The eight formats are shown below:

PSMCT32

31 – 0
RGBA32

PSMCT24

31 – 24	23 – 0
Not used	RGB24

PSMCT16, PSMCT16S

31 – 16	15 – 0
RGBA16 (Upper)	RGBA16 (Lower)

PSMZ32

31 – 0
Z32

PSMZ24

31 – 24	23 – 0
Not used	Z24

PSMZ16, PSMZ16S

31 – 16	15 – 0
Z16	Z16

The pixel storage format used is specified in the PSM field (Pixel Storage Mode) of the FRAME register.

2.5. Z Buffer

The Z buffer is an area where the Z values of the pixels are stored as a result of drawing. The size (width and height) of the Z buffer is the same as that of the frame buffer.

2.5.1. Starting Address of Z Buffer

The starting address of the Z buffer in local memory is specified in the ZBP field of the ZBUF register. The alignment of the Z buffer is 2048 words, so the ZBP field is set to the address divided by 2048.

2.5.2. Coordinate System of Z Buffer

The coordinate system of the Z buffer is the same as that of the frame buffer.

2.5.3. Z Value Storage Format

The data storage format of the Z buffer is as follows:

PSMZ32

31 – 0
Z32

PSMZ24

31 – 24	23 – 0
Not used	Z24

PSMZ16, PSMZ16S

31 – 16	15 – 0
Z16	Z16

2.5.4. Combinations of Frame Buffer and Z Buffer Formats

To use the pixel storage format for the frame buffer and the Z value storage format for the Z buffer in combination, both the formats must belong to the same group (Group1 or 2 below).

Group 1
PSMCT32
PSMCT24
PSMCT16S
PSMZ32
PSMZ24
PSMZ16S

Group 2
PSMCT16
PSMZ16

The following are some examples of applicable and inapplicable combinations.

Pixel Storage Format for Frame Buffer	Z Value Storage format for Z Buffer	Combination
PSMCT32	PSMZ24	Yes
PSMCT32	PSMZ16	No
PSMCT32	PSMZ16S	Yes
PSMCT16	PSMZ24	No
PSMCT16S	PSMZ24	Yes
PSMCT16	PSMZ16	Yes

2.6. Texture Buffer

The texture buffer stores texture image data for drawing textured polygons. The TEX0 register stores settings related to the texture buffer.
The height and width of textures in the buffer are specifiable separately, and independently of the width of the buffer. They must be a power of 2, with a maximum size of 1024 texels.
The width of the buffer is a multiple of 64 texels, but it must be a multiple of 128 texels when PSMT8 or PSMT4 is specified as the buffer storage format.

2.6.1. Starting Address of Texture Buffer

The starting address of the texture buffer in local memory is called the texture base pointer. It is specified in the TBP0 field in the TEX0 register, in units of 64 words, that is, the starting address divided by 64.
When MIPMAP is performed, it is necessary to set the starting addresses and buffer widths for the textures of two or more MIP levels. Texture settings of Level 0 (the maximum resolution) are stored in the TEX0 register (as well as the case where MIPMAP is not used). Texture settings of Level 1 to 6 are specified in the MIPTBP1 and MIPBP2 registers.

2.6.2. Coordinate System of Texture Buffer

Coordinates in the texture buffer are specified as either texture coordinates (STQ) or texel coordinates (UV). When performing perspective correction, texture coordinates must be used.

Texture coordinates

The GS registers use texture coordinates specified in a two-dimensional homogeneous coordinate system (S, T, Q) in order to achieve perspective correction.
The coordinate values stored in the texture buffer are indicated by the normalized texture coordinates (s, t) showing the upper left point as (0.0, 0.0) and the lower right point as (1.0, 1.0) in a single-precision floating-point representation.

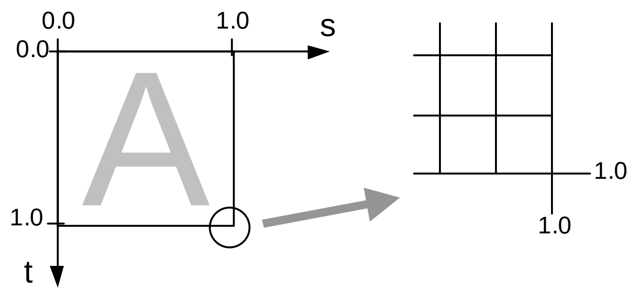


Figure 2-4 Normalized Texture Coordinates

The texture coordinates (S, T, Q) use the results of the conversion of (s, t). For the calculation, see "3.8. Alpha Blending".

Texel coordinates

Texel coordinates are two-dimensional coordinate values indicated by (U, V). The UV value is a fixed 16-bit decimal value, where 1 texel is 1.0. The upper 12 bits are the unsigned integer part, and the lower 4 bits are the fractional part.

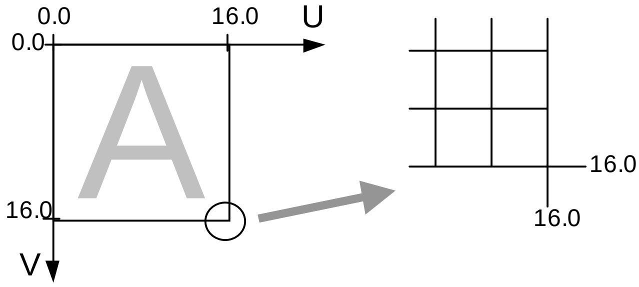


Figure 2-5 Texture Coordinates (in case Texture Size is 16x16)

Texels are centered on the position where the fractional parts of the texel coordinate values are 0.5 (the center of the square in the grid in the figure).

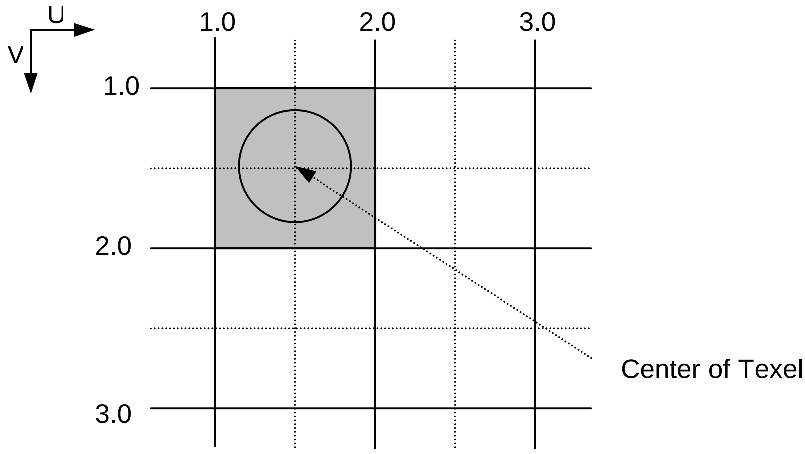


Figure 2-6 Texel Coordinate System and Center of Texel

2.6.3. Texel Storage Format

There are 8 forms of Texel Storage Format for the texture buffer as shown below:

PSMCT32

31 – 0
RGBA32

PSMCT24

31 – 24	23 – 0
Not used	RGB24

PSMCT16

31 – 16	15 – 0
RGBA16	RGBA16

PSMT8

31 – 24	23 – 16	15 – 8	7 – 0
IDTEX8	IDTEX8	IDTEX8	IDTEX8

PSMT8H

31–24	23–0
IDTEX8	Not used

PSMT4

31–28	27–24	23–20	19–16	15–12	11–8	7–4	3–0
IDTEX4	IDTEX4	IDTEX4	IDTEX4	IDTEX4	IDTEX4	IDTEX4	IDTEX4

PSMT4HH

31–28	27–0
IDTEX4	Not used

PSMT4HL

31–28	27–24	23–0
Not used	IDTEX4	Not used

Since there is no influence on the "not used" bits, it is possible to combine textures of two different modes (e.g. PSMCT24 and PSMT8H) in the same area.
The PSM field of the TEX0 register specifies which texel storage format is used.

2.7. CLUT Buffer

A CLUT (Color Look up Table) converts a texel value from an index to RGBA color data, when the color format of the texel is IDTEX8 or IDTEX4. The CLUT buffer is the area where the CLUT is stored. Settings related to the CLUT are stored in the TEX0 register or the TEX2 register.
The TEX2 register is a subset of the TEX0 register. Among the values set by the TEX0 register, it is possible to change only CLUT-related information by changing the values in the TEX2 register.

2.7.1. CLUT Configuration

A CLUT is an array of two or more elements (CLUT entries) which describe color information, arranged in a prescribed order. The number of CLUT entries depends on the texel color format; it is 16 for IDTEX4 and 256 for IDTEX8. The CLUT data format in local memory is the same as for pixels. For instance, CLUT entries arranged as 16x16 in width and height are the same as 16x16 image data.

2.7.2. Starting Address

The starting address of the CLUT buffer in local memory is called the CLUT base pointer, and is specified in the CBP field of the TEX0 or TEX2 register. The CLUT base pointer is in units of 64 words; that is, the value of the address divided by 64 is stored in the CBP field.

2.7.3. CLUT Storage Mode

The CLUT buffer is a two-dimensional space like the other buffers. The CLUT storage mode determines how CLUT entries are arranged in the two-dimensional space of the CLUT buffer. There are two CLUT storage modes, CSM1 and CSM2. They are specified in the CSM field of the TEX0 register.

CSM1

Data can be more efficiently read from local memory in CSM1 than in CSM2.
The CLUT entries are arranged in order in 16x16 rectangles in IDTEX8 (8 bits) and 8x2 in IDTEX4 (4 bits) as shown below. The numbers in the figures show the corresponding index values (in hexadecimal).

Arrangement of CLUT in IDTEX4

X →, Y ↓

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	a	b	c	d	e	f

Arrangement of CLUT in IDTEX8

X →, Y ↓

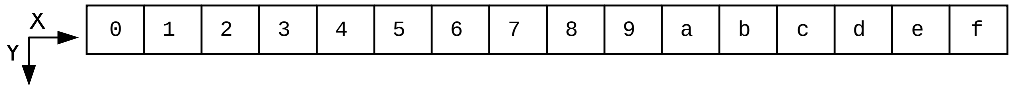
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
08	09	0a	0b	0c	0d	0e	0f	18	19	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
28	29	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	38	39	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f
e0	e1	e2	e3	e4	e5	e6	e7	f0	f1	f2	f3	f4	f5	f6	f7
e8	e9	ea	eb	ec	ed	ee	ef	f8	f9	fa	fb	fc	fd	fe	ff

In CSM1, arrangement should be made from the start of the buffer (the position where X and Y are each 0).

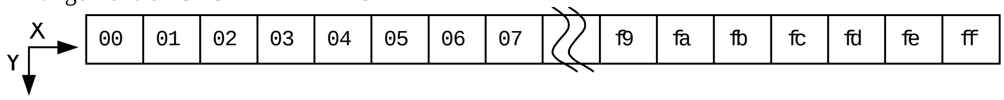
CSM2

In CSM2, two or more CLUT sets can be arranged at free positions in one big CLUT buffer. However, the CLUT entries must be in PSMCT16, and the efficiency of transmission to the temporary buffer decreases. The position in the buffer is specified in the TEXCLUT register.
The CLUT entries are arranged in order as shown below. The CLUT entries are arranged in a width of 256 or 16 and a height of 1. The numbers in the figures show the corresponding index values (in hexadecimal).

Arrangement of CLUT in IDTEX4



Arrangement of CLUT in IDTEX8



2.7.4. CLUT Storage Format

The storage formats of individual CLUT entries are the same as those of the pixels in the frame buffer. When the CLUT storage mode is CSM1, PSMCT32, PSMCT16 or PSMCT16S can be specified. When it is CSM2, only PSMCT16 can be specified. They are specified in the CPSM field of the TEX0 register.

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3. Drawing Function

3.1. Outline of Drawing Function

The GS receives the information necessary for drawing (vertex and drawing environment information) from the host processor via the Host I/F. It draws drawing primitives called GS primitives as processing units.
The drawing flow in the GS is shown below.

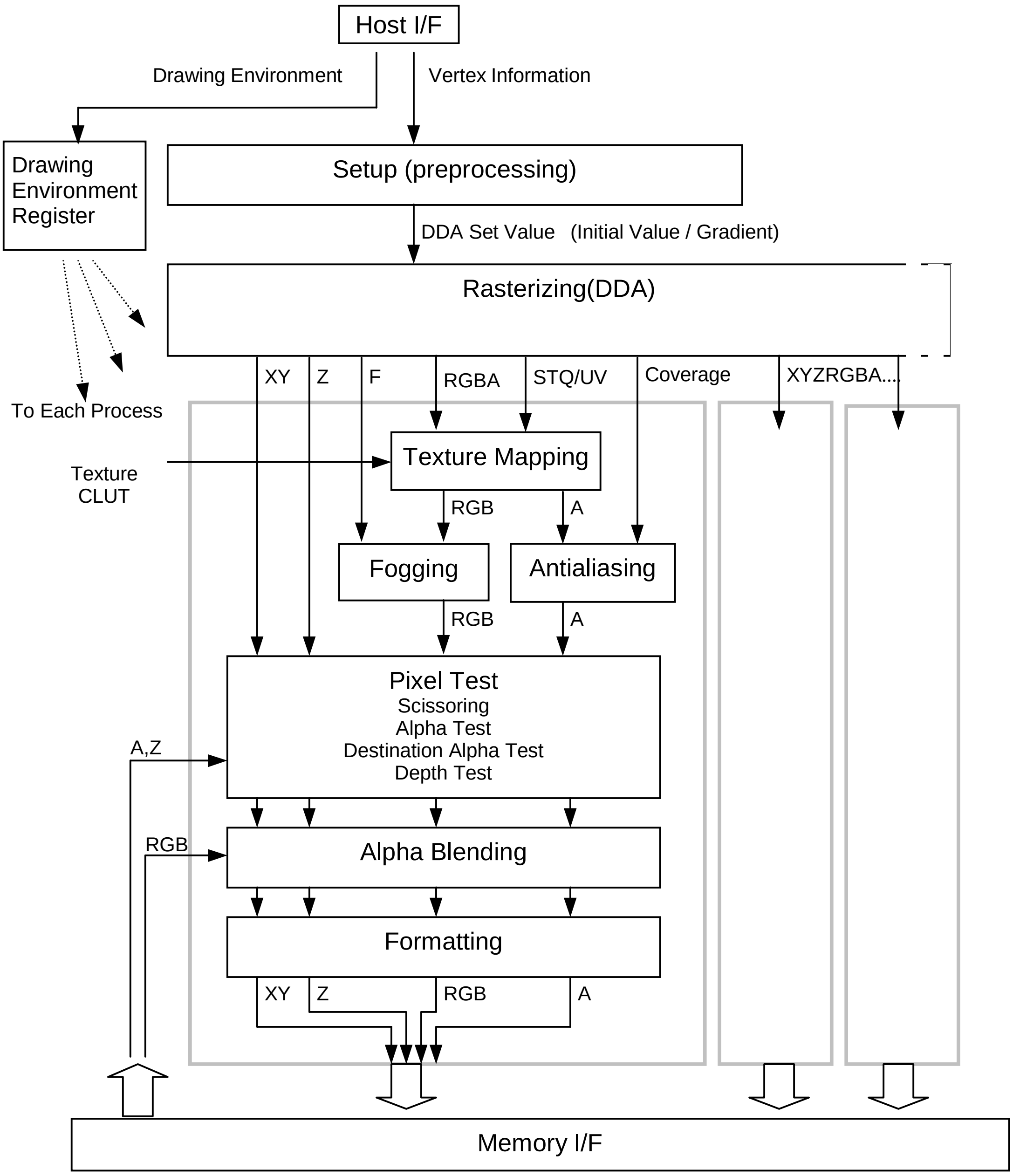


Figure 3-1 Block Diagram for Drawing Processing

The processes shown in the figure are:

Setup (Preprocessing)

The gradient (e.g. shading coefficient) and the initial value of DDA necessary for drawing primitives are calculated based on the vertex information received from the host.
If the primitive is a Triangle, the gradient of the RGBA value, Z value, texture value, and Fog value on the three sides and on the scan line are calculated.

Rasterizing (DDA)

The pixels of a primitive are generated by DDA (Digital Differential Algorithm). 8 or 16 pixels are generated concurrently. The RGBA value, Z value, texture value and Fog value for each pixel are calculated from the gradient obtained in the preprocessing stage, and are given to each of the parallel pixel pipelines.

Texture Mapping

Textures are mapped to pixels. The pixel color is determined by applying the texture function to the Texture CLUT RGBA value read from the memory block and the RGBA value calculated by DDA.

Antialiasing

The alpha value is replaced with the pixel coverage calculated by DDA (proportion of the pixel occupied by the theoretical edge of the primitive.) The edges of the primitive are smoothed when Alpha-blending is implemented with this alpha value.

Fogging

The RGB value and Fog color value output from the texture mapping block are blended according to the Fog value of the pixel calculated by DDA.

Pixel Test

Whether to draw a pixel is based on its XYZ and RGBA values. Four kinds of tests—scissoring, alpha test, destination alpha test, and depth test—are performed one by one.

Alpha-blending

Blending the RGB value of a pixel and the RGB value in the frame memory is implemented according to the alpha value of the pixel or the alpha value in the frame memory.

Formatting

The pixel value for drawing is converted into the data format of the frame buffer. Dithering and color clamping are applied if necessary.

Memory I/F

Read/write is performed to local memory in the chip. The operations are: writing drawing pixel values (RGBA, Z) to the memory after a pixel operation, reading pixel values into the frame buffer from the memory (used for pixel test and alpha-blending), and reading RGBA values for display from memory.

Environment Registers

These registers store various parameters necessary for drawing These values are referred to in each process of drawing.

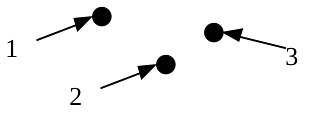
3.2. GS Primitive

3.2.1. Types of GS Primitives

The GS uses the following seven primitive types:

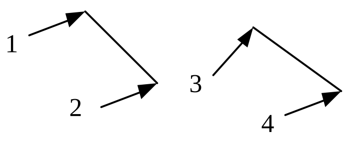
Point

An independent point, which is drawn with 1 piece of vertex information.



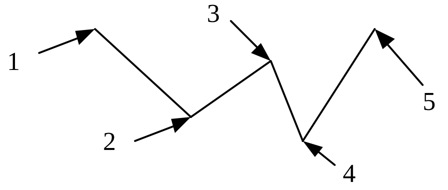
Line

An independent line, which is drawn with 2 pieces of vertex information.



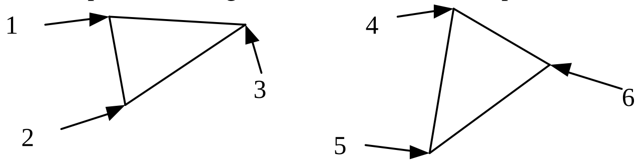
LineStrip

Continuous lines sharing endpoints. The first line is drawn with 2 pieces of vertex information, and the succeeding lines are drawn with 1 piece of vertex information.



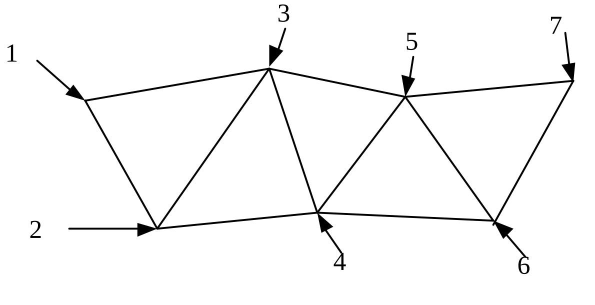
Triangle

An independent triangle, which is drawn with 3 pieces of vertex information.



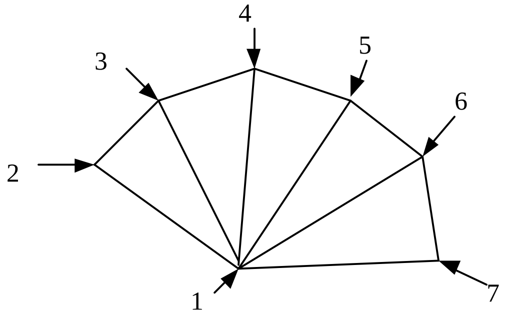
TriangleStrip

Continuous triangles sharing sides. The first triangle is drawn with 3 pieces of vertex information, and the succeeding ones are drawn whenever 1 piece of vertex information is added.



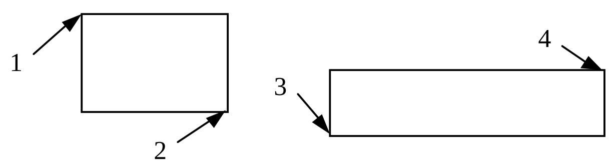
TriangleFan

Continuous triangles sharing one vertex. The first triangle is drawn with 3 pieces of vertex information, and the succeeding triangles are drawn whenever 1 piece of vertex information is added.



Sprite

An independent rectangle, which is drawn with 2 pieces of vertex information showing the endpoints of a diagonal line.



3.2.2. Drawing Attributes

Besides their types, GS primitives have the following drawing attributes:

Drawing Attribute	Contents	Setting
IIP	Shading Method	Flat/Gouraud
TME	Texture Mapping	ON/OFF
FGE	Fogging	ON/OFF
ABE	Alpha-Blending	ON/OFF
AA1	Antialiasing	ON/OFF
FST	Texture Coordinates	STQ/UV
CTXT	Context	½
FIX	Interpolation FIX	ON/OFF

Some drawing attributes are fixed for specific GS primitive types:

Point: Shading Method flat and Antialiasing Off
Sprite: Shading Method flat and Antialiasing Off

3.2.3. Outline of Drawing Procedure

The general drawing procedure is:

1) Set GS primitive type/drawing attribute	(PRIM register)
2) Set vertex information	(Vertex info setting registers)
3) Vertex Kick	(XYZF2, XYZF3 registers, etc.)
4) Start drawing	(XYZF2 register etc.)

1) Set GS Primitive Type and Drawing Attribute

The GS primitive type is specified by writing to the PRIM register. The condition of the vertex queue is also initialized. The drawing attributes of the GS primitive can be set, and it is also possible to set GS primitive drawing attributes in the PRMODE register. (See "3.2.6. Change of Drawing Attributes".)

2) Set Vertex Information
Vertex information includes the drawing coordinates, vertex color, texture coordinates, and Fog coefficient. These values are set in the vertex information setting registers shown below.

Setting Item	Register Name	Vertex Kick	Drawing Kick
Coordinate values	XYZ2	Yes	Yes
Coordinate values and Fog coefficient	XYZF2	Yes	Yes
Coordinate values	XYZ3	Yes	No
Coordinate values and Fog coefficient	XYZF3	Yes	No
Color info and Q value of texture coordinates	RGBAQ	No	No
ST of texture coordinates	ST	No	No
UV of texel coordinates	UV	No	No
Fog coefficient	FOG	No	No

3) Vertex Kick
If the vertex information setting registers that have a Vertex Kick function are written to, the vertex information set up to that point is placed in the vertex queue, and the queue goes one step forward. This operation is called the Vertex Kick. The following figure shows the image of operation.

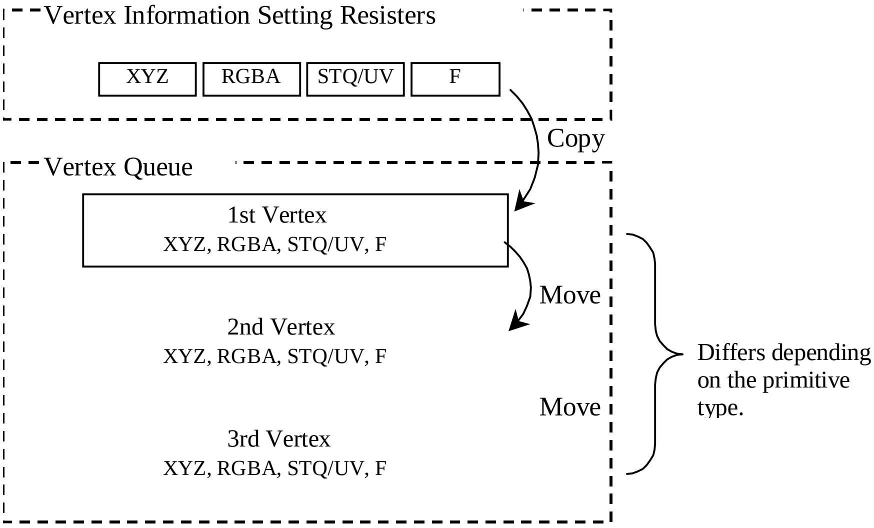


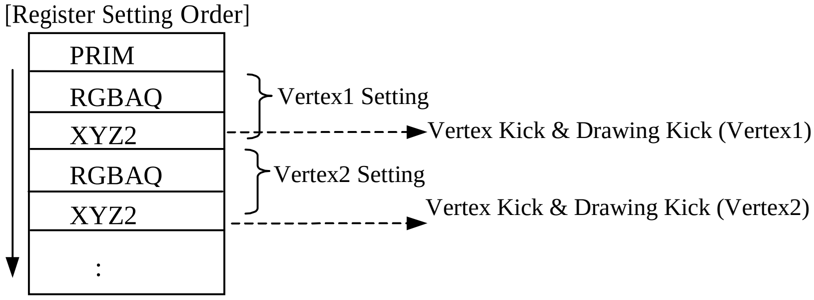
Figure 3-2 Operation Image of Vertex Kick

4) Start Drawing (Drawing Kick)
When the necessary vertex information is arranged in the vertex queue, drawing begins.

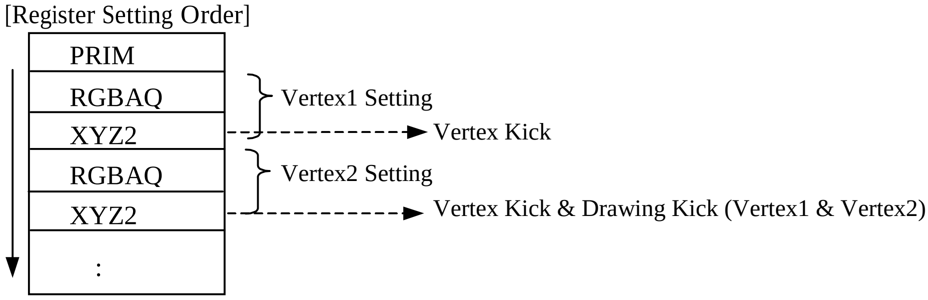
3.2.4. Example of the Drawing Procedure

The following examples show the order of register setting for the drawing procedures for the GS primitive types. The examples show the drawing sequences for non-textured GS primitives, and the RGBA value and the coordinate values are given to each vertex.

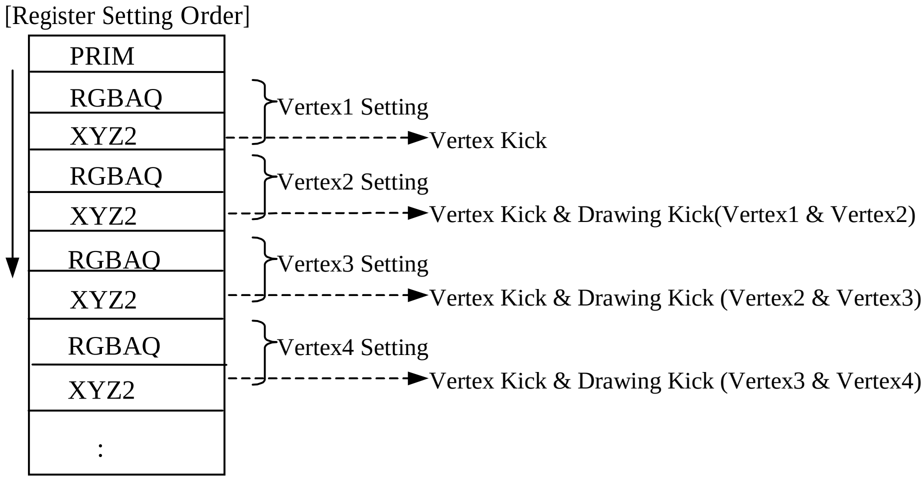
Point Drawing Procedure



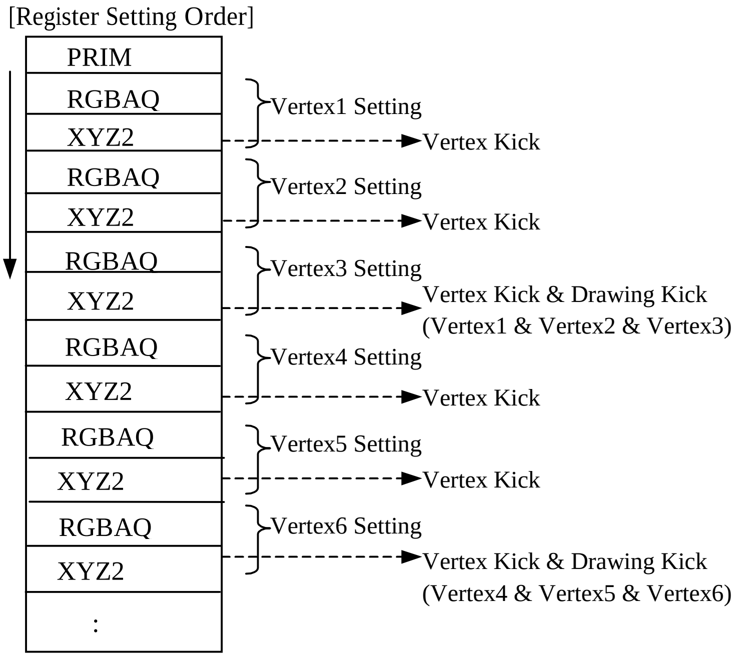
Line Drawing Procedure



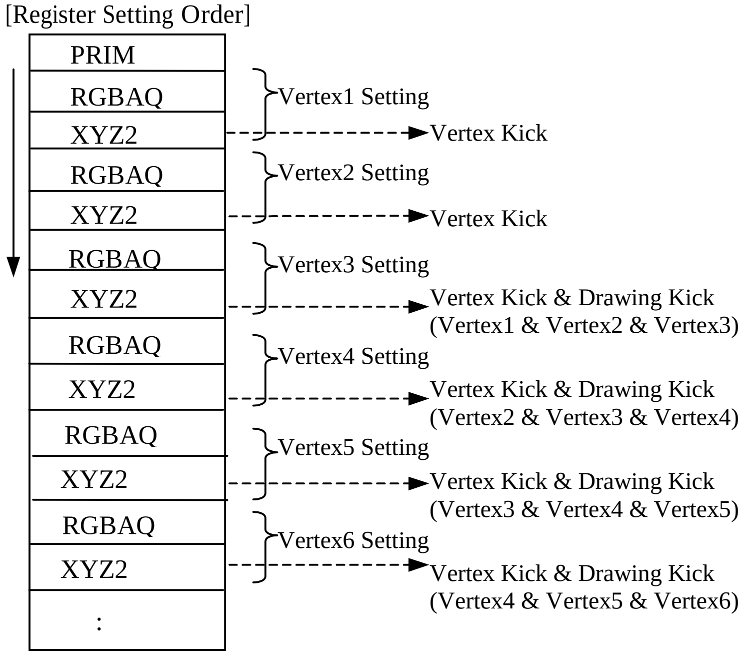
LineStrip Drawing Procedure



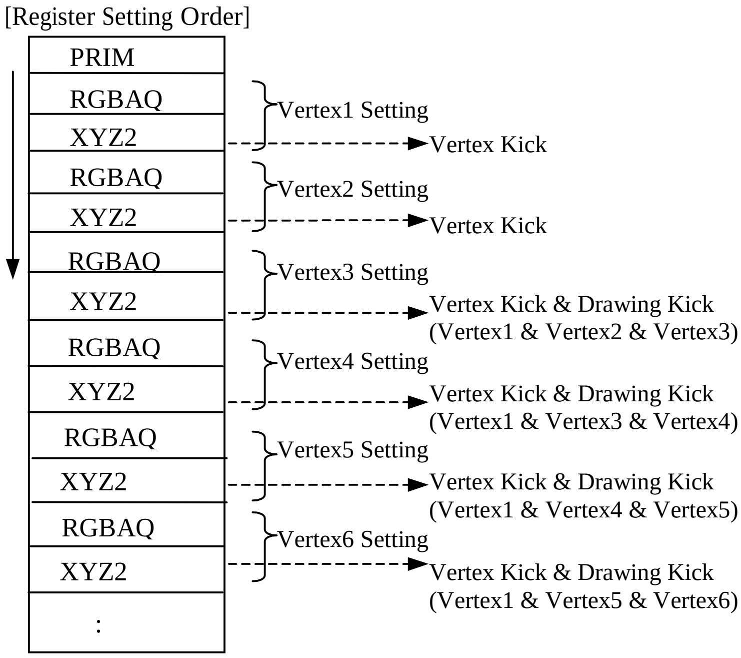
Triangle Drawing Procedure



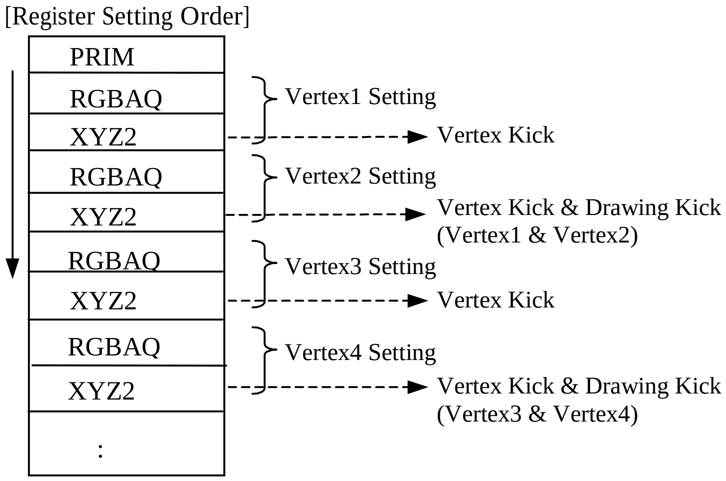
TriangleStrip Drawing Procedure



TriangleFan Drawing Procedure



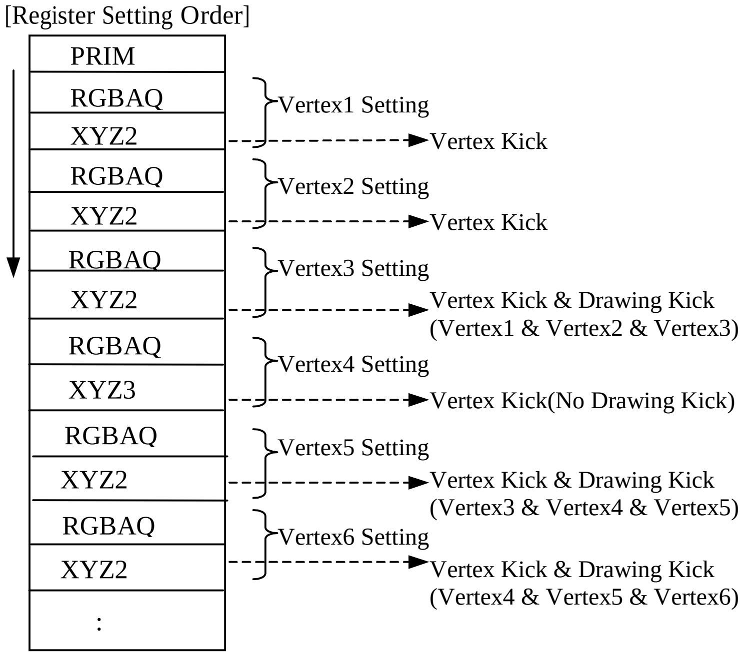
Sprite Drawing Procedure



3.2.5. Drawing Control

When drawing a GS primitive consisting of two or more polygons, such as TriangleStrip, it is possible to control a polygon which is being drawn without changing the vertex string order. As a result, operations like normal clips become easy.

To control drawing in this way, the vertex information is written to the XYZ3 register instead of the XYZ2 register and to the XYZF3 register instead of the XYZF2 register. Because of this, the Drawing Kick is not performed at the Vertex Kick, and only the vertex queue is advanced. For this reason, the polygon is not drawn. The figure below is an example of such register settings. In this example, only the 2nd triangle is not drawn.

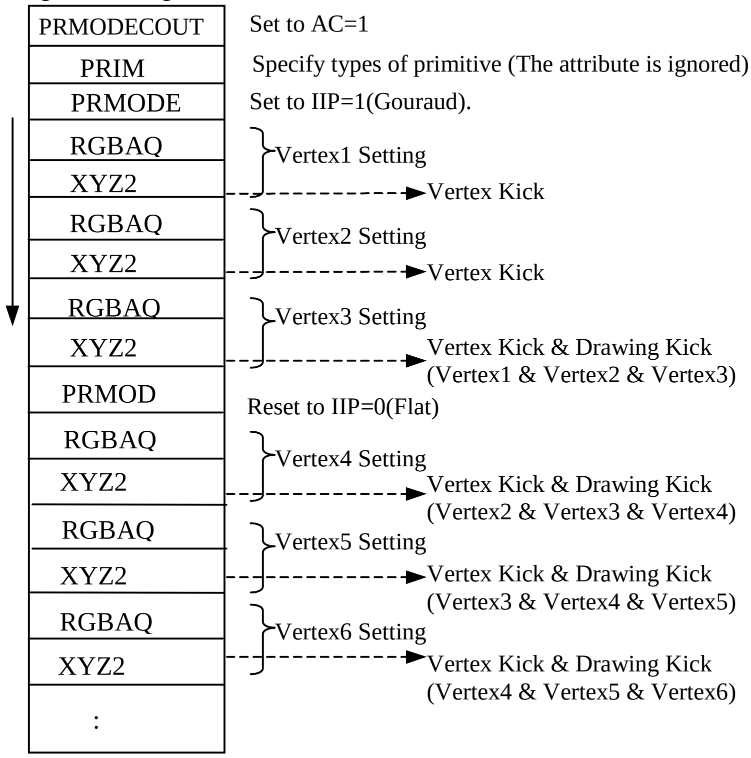


3.2.6. Change of Drawing Attributes

The drawing attributes of a GS primitive are specified in the PRIM register. However, if the PRMODE register is used, it is possible to change drawing attributes while drawing a primitive consisting of two or more polygons such as TriangleStrip.

The following is an example of performing Flat shading to only one of the triangles in the process of drawing a TriangleStrip to which Gouraud shading is specified.

[Register Setting Order]



3.2.7. Register Setting Order and Drawing Order

Since the pixel pipeline, where drawing is performed, is designed to maintain the input register setting order, dependence between register setting and drawing is in register setting order. This means register setting will not override drawing. Moreover, the order of texture data transmission (Host/Local transmission) and drawing operation will not be reversed. However, when using the data converted in Host/Local transmission or Local/Local transmission as texture or CLUT for the first time, the texture buffer must be disabled with the TEXFLUSH register.

3.2.8. Enabled Vertex Information

Note that there may be unusable vertex information in a register, depending on the primitive type and drawing attribute.
For instance, a Sprite consists of two pieces of vertex information, but it only needs one piece of vertex information for the Z coordinate value and Fog information, since depth is not provided. Therefore, the Z coordinate and Fog coordinate of the first vertex are ignored, and the setting for the second one takes effect.
Also, when doing Flat shading, one piece of vertex color information is sufficient, so the vertex color information set immediately before each drawing kick becomes effective. By this method, it is possible to perform proper drawing by specifying Flat shading even in case of TriangleStrip.

3.2.9. Primitive Drawing Rule

The rules for how the DDA generates pixels are shown for each primitive.

Point

The pixel closest to the specified XY coordinates is drawn.

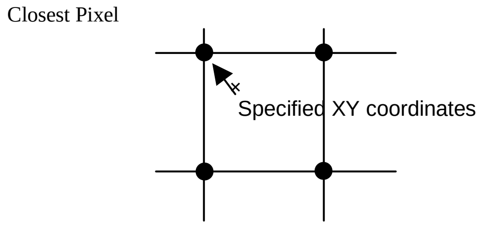


Figure 3-3 Pixel Drawing Rule for Point

Line, LineStrip

By defining the area for each pixel as shown with small gray squares in Figure 3-5, the pixels located in the areas where a line goes through are drawn. However, a pixel located at the endpoint of a line is not drawn. Any line can be drawn without being broken. Even when continued lines that share endpoints are drawn, they cannot be drawn doubly unless crossed.

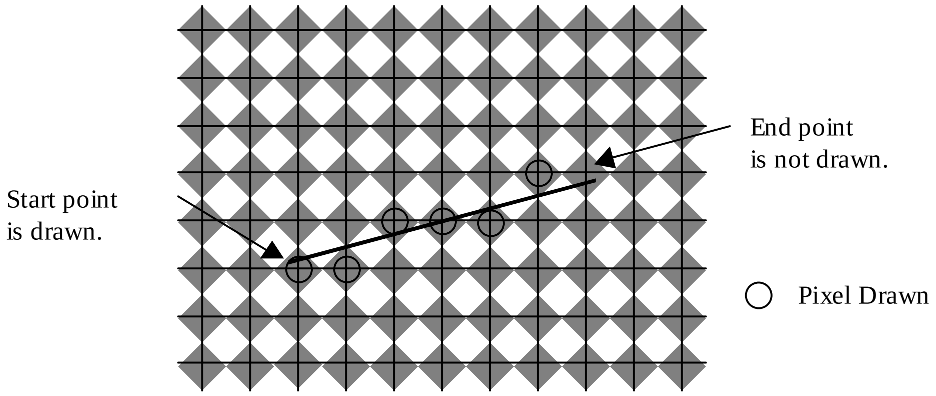


Figure 3-4 Pixel Drawing Rule for Line

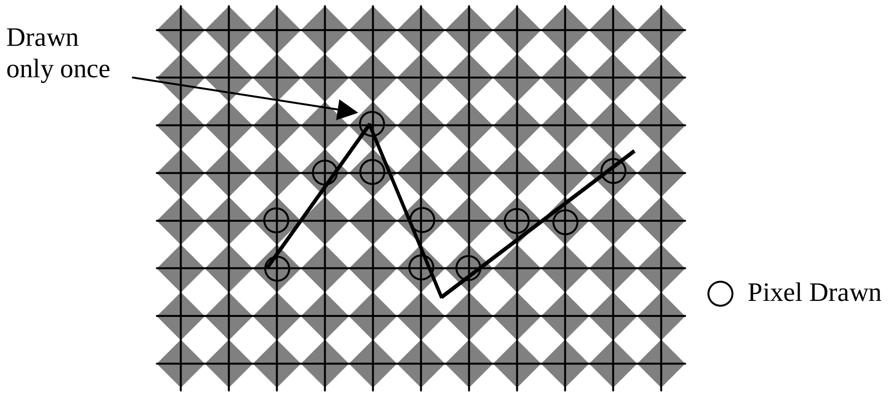


Figure 3-5 Pixel Drawing Rule for LineStrip

Triangle, TriangleStrip, TriangleFan

Draws the pixels in the three sides specified by the three vertices. When a side passes the center of a pixel, drawing is performed if it is the left side, and is not performed if it is the right side. When a side parallel to the X axis passes the center of a pixel, drawing is performed if it is the top side, and is not performed if it is the bottom side.

Even when drawing triangles which share sides with the same vertices, neither a gap nor a double line can be created. (Figure 3-6)

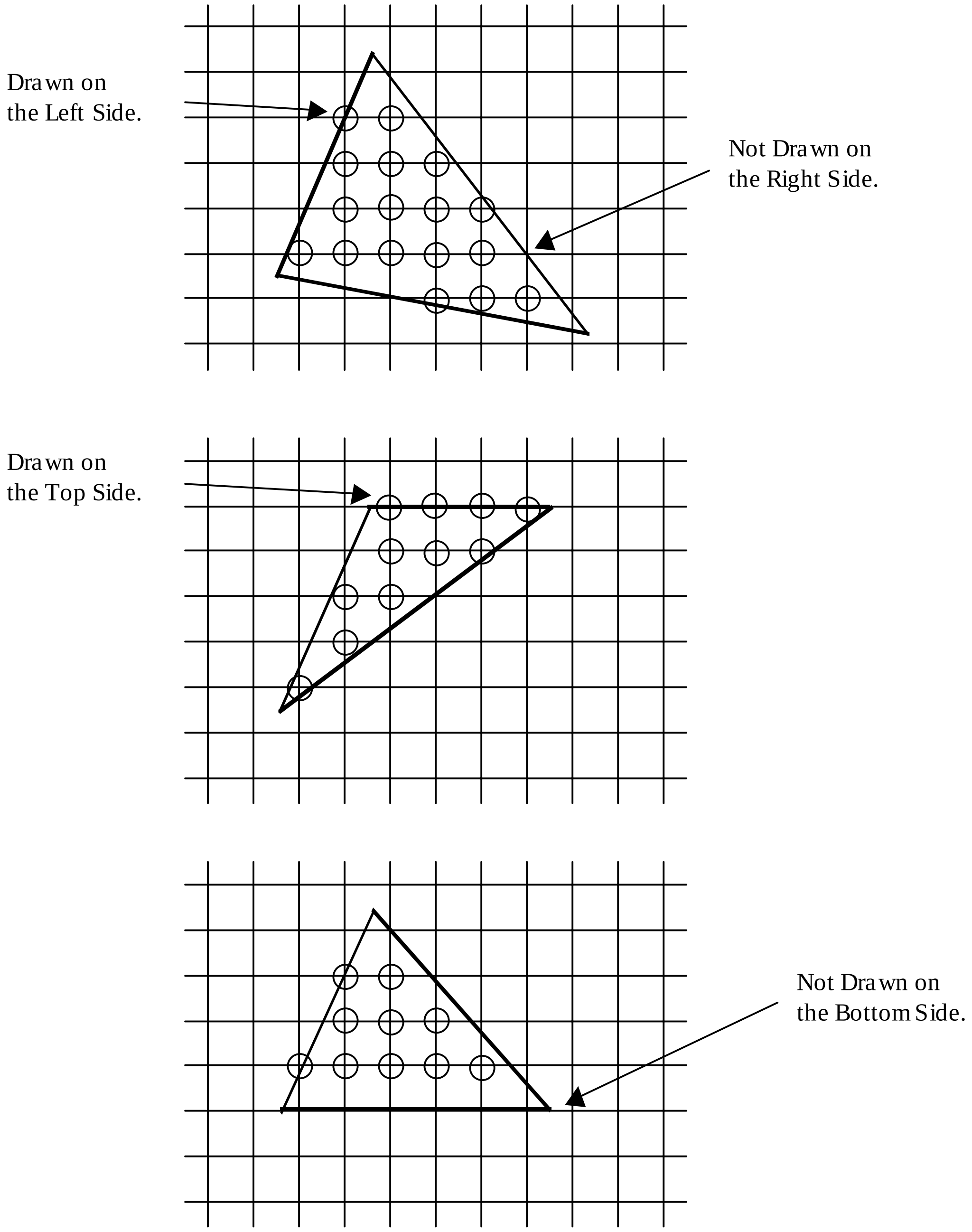


Figure 3-6 Pixel Drawing Rule for Triangle

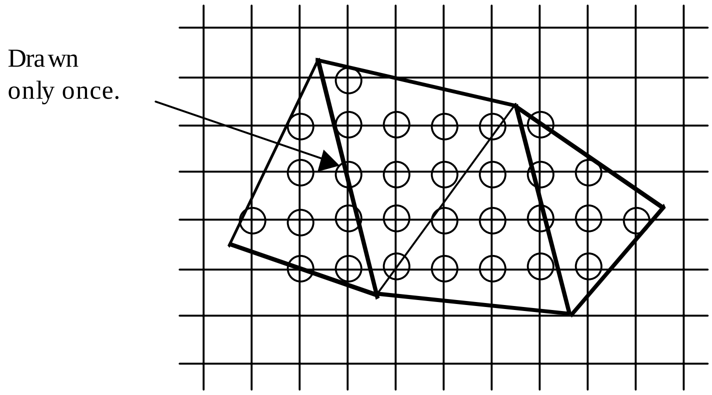


Figure 3-7 Pixel Drawing Rule for Side-Sharing Triangles

Sprite

Draws pixels in a rectangular area with two vertices specified as diagonal points. When a side passes the center of a pixel, drawing is performed if it is the top or left side and not performed if it is the bottom or right side.

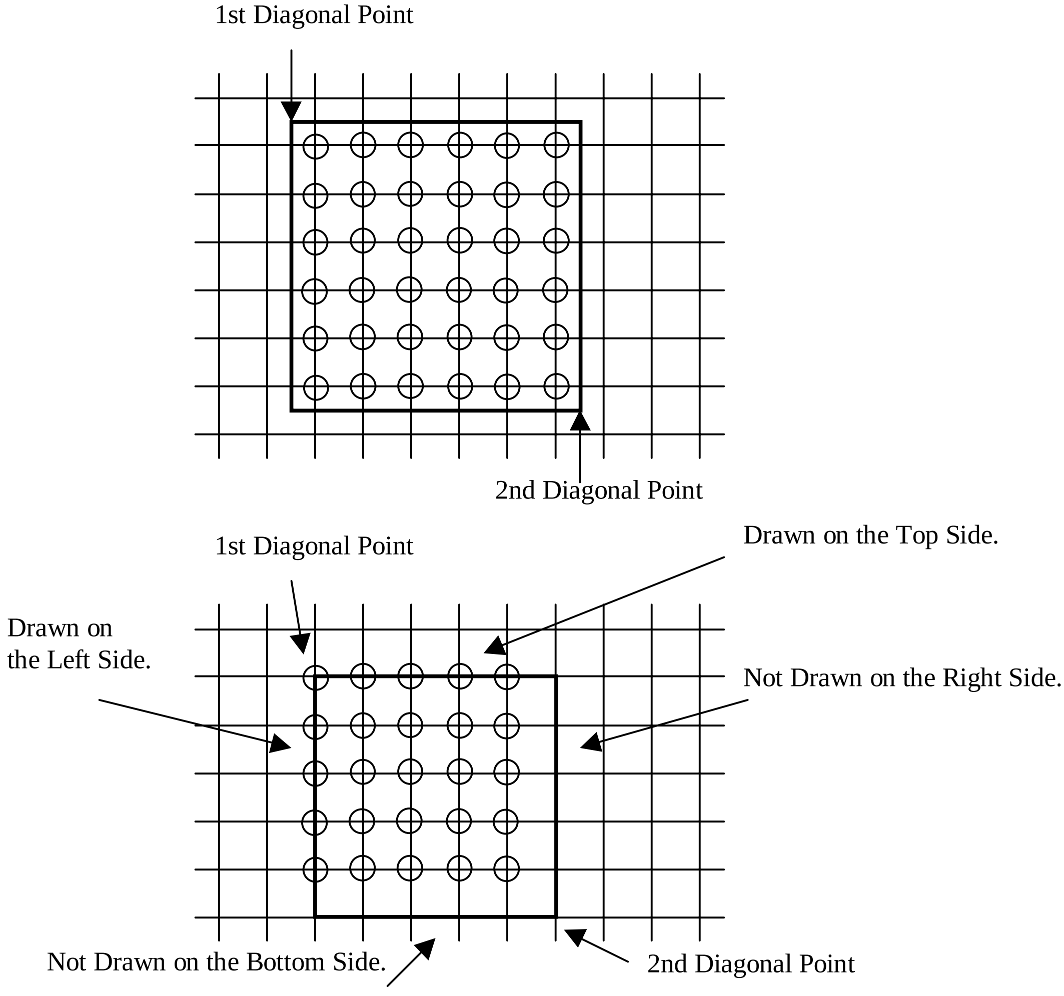


Figure 3-8 Pixel Drawing Rule for Sprite

3.3. Drawing Environment

There are various parameters used for GS primitive drawing, such as texture information, in addition to the drawing attributes set by the PRIM register. These are called the drawing environment. Once the drawing environment is set, it remains in effect for multiple GS primitives until it is reset. Settings can be changed even in the process of drawing a GS primitive consisting of two or more polygons, such as TriangleStrip.

3.3.1. Drawing Environment Setting Registers

The following are the drawing environment setting registers.

Register Name	Contents
XYOFFSET_1/2	Offset value of vertex coordinates
PRMODECONT	PRIM attributes enabled/disabled
TEX0_1/2	Attributes of texture buffer and texture mapping
TEX1_1/2	Attributes of texture mapping
TEX2_1/2	CLUT entry
CLAMP_1/2	Wrap mode of texture mapping
TEXCLUT	CLUT setting
SCANMSK	Drawing control with Y coordinate of pixel
MIPTBP1_1/2	Base pointer for MIPMAP on each level
MIPTBP2_1/2	Base pointer for MIPMAP on each level
TEXA	Reference value when expanding Alpha value of TEX16 and TEX24
FOGCOL	Fogging distant color
SCISSOR_1/2	Scissoring area
ALPHA_1/2	Alpha-blending attributes
DIMX	Dither matrix
DTHE	Dithering enabled/disabled
COLCLAMP	Color clamp/mask
TEST_1/2	Pixel operation
PABE	Alpha-blending in pixel units enabled/disabled
FBA_1/2	Alpha correction value
FRAME_1/2	Frame buffer setting
ZBUF_1/2	Z buffer setting

3.3.2. Two Context Drawing Environment

Some of the drawing environment registers have two registers for the same function, such as XYOFFSET_1 and XYOFFSET_2. The selection of the first or second can be made by the primitive attribute CTXT. Even in drawing command strings containing drawing commands from two kinds of contexts intermixed in GS primitive units, drawing can be performed without repeating register save/load.

The registers with two contexts are listed below.

Register Name	Contents
XYOFFSET_1/2	Offset value of Vertex coordinates
TEX0_1/2	Attributes of texture buffer and texture mapping
TEX1_1/2	Attributes of texture mapping
TEX2_1/2	CLUT entry
CLAMP_1/2	Wrap mode of texture mapping
MIPTBP1_1/2	Base pointer for MIPMAP on each level
MIPTBP2_1/2	Base pointer for MIPMAP on each level
SCISSOR_1/2	Scissoring area
ALPHA_1/2	Alpha-blending attributes
TEST_1/2	Pixel operation
FBA_1/2	Alpha correction value
FRAME_1/2	Frame buffer setting
ZBUF_1/2	Z buffer setting

The following is an example of switching the contexts by the primitive.

[Register Setting Order]

TEX1_1 MMAG=0	Point Sampling
TEX1_2 MMAG=1	Bilinear Sampling
PRIM Triangle,CTXT=0	
ST	
RGBAQ	
XYZF2	
ST	
RGBAQ	Drawing Triangle with Context 1 (Point Sampling)
XTZF2	
ST	
RGBAQ	
XYZF2	
PRIM Triangle,CTXT=1	
ST	
RGBAQ	
XYZF2	
ST	
RGBAQ	Drawing Triangle with Context 2 (Bilinear Sampling)
XYZF2	
ST	
RGBAQ	
XYZF2	

Moreover, the contexts can be switched in the process of drawing a primitive.

[Register Setting Order]

Register	
TEX1_1 MMAG=0	Point Sampling
TEX1_2 MMAG=1	Bilinear Sampling
PRMODECONT AC=0	
PRIM TriangleStrip	
PRMODE CTXT=0	
ST	
RGBAQ	
XYZF2	Drawing 1st Triangle with Context 1 (Point Sampling)
ST	
RGBAQ	
XTZF2	
ST	
RGBAQ	
XYZF2	
ST	
RGBAQ	Drawing 2nd Triangle with Context 2 (Bilinear Sampling)
PRMODE CTXT=1	
XYZF2	
PRMODE CTXT=0	
ST	Drawing 3rd Triangle with Context 1 (Point Sampling)
RGBAQ	
XYZF2	

3.4. Texture Mapping

3.4.1. Outline of Texture Mapping Process

The GS can do texture mapping for all drawing primitives.
Assuming TME=1 in the primitive drawing information, texture mapping is based on the coordinate values of the texture corresponding to each vertex.
Texture data must be stored in the texture buffer in local memory before drawing. Texture data is transmitted from the host processor by the transmitting function between buffers.

3.4.2. Texture Mapping Process Flow

The texture mapping flow is shown in Figure 3-9.

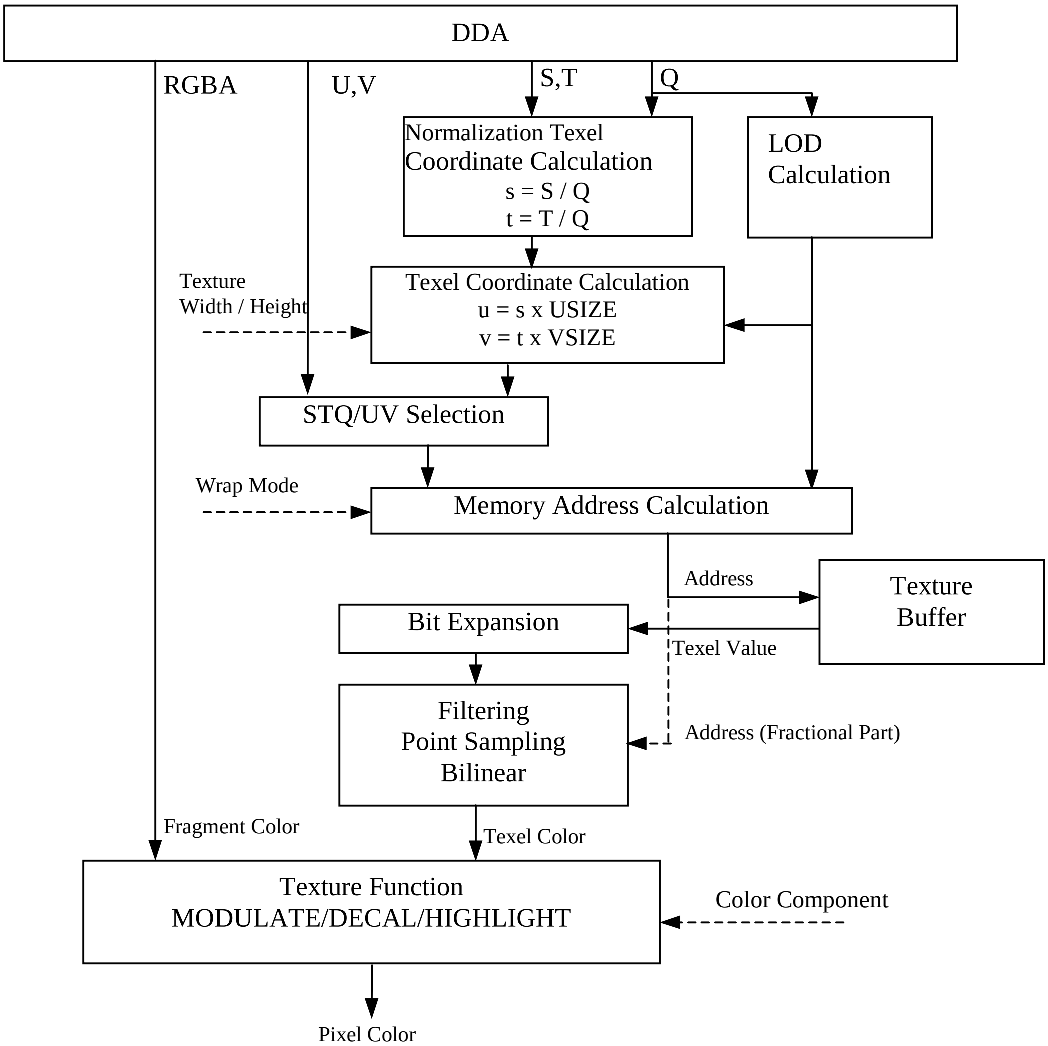


Figure 3-9 Texture Mapping Process Flow

The address in the texture buffer is calculated by using the texture coordinate (STQ or UV) values of the pixel output from the DDA, and then the texel is read from the texture buffer. Bit expansion of RGB values and

Alpha value, and reference to the CLUT, are made according to the texture information, and bilinear filter etc. are applied according to the filter mode. The texel color from this result and the fragment color output from the DDA are calculated according to the texture function mode, and become the pixel color.

3.4.3. Texture Information Setting

Texture information is set in the TEX0_1 or TEX0_2 registers. The following values can be set; they should correspond to the format of the texture data stored in the texture buffer.

Texture Size (TW, TH)

The texture size can be 1 x 1 texel (min.) to 1024 x 1024 texels (max.) Width (TW) and height (TH) are specifiable independently as powers of 2. When performing bilinear or trilinear sampling, the texture size must be 8 x 8 texels.

Assume USIZE and VSIZE represent the texture height and width in texel units. Then

USIZE = 2^{TW} (texels)

VSIZE = 2^{TH} (texels)

The TW and TH values are specified in the TW and TH fields in the register.

Texel Storage Mode (PSM)

Can be one of the following: RGBA32, RGB24, RGBA16, IDTEX8, IDTEX4

Starting Address (TBP0: Texture Base Pointer)

The TBP0 field of the register represents the address in units of 64 words.

Address = TBP0 x 64 (words)

Texture Buffer Width (TBW)

The TBW field of the register represents the buffer width in units of 64 texels. It is used for address conversion in the texture buffer, and it is the same value as the buffer width set when the data is transferred from host to local buffer. It differs from the texture size TW.

Width = TBW x 64 (words)

Color Component (TCC)

The TCC field determines whether to use the A value of the texture during the texture function execution.

Texture Function (TFX)

The TFX field represents the operation mode of the texture function.

When the texel storage format is IDTEX8 or IDTEX4, settings related to the CLUT buffer should be made in addition to the above settings. See "3.4.7. CLUT Buffer Control".

3.4.4. Specification of Texture Coordinate Values

There are two types of texture coordinate values: the texture coordinate system (S, T, Q) and the texel coordinate system (U, V). The FST field of the primitive drawing attribute determines which to use. The features of the two types of coordinate systems are:

Coordinate System	Texture Coordinate System	Texel Coordinate System
Type	Two Dimensional Homogeneous Coordinate System	Two Dimensional Coordinate System
Features	When s and t (normalized texel coordinates) obtained from the division of S and T by Q are in the [0.0, 1.0] range, they show the whole texture.	When the width in u direction is USIZE and the width in v direction is VSIZE in the texture, and U is [0.0, USIZE] and V is [0.0, VSIZE], they show the whole texture.
Perspective Correction	Possible by setting Q to the appropriate value. (See "3.4.10. Perspective Correction".)	Impossible
MIPMAP (LOD Value Specification)	Possible (Fixed value in each primitive)	Possible (Fixed value in each primitive)
MIPMAP (Q Linear Interpolation)	Possible	Impossible

3.4.5. Texture Wrap Modes

When trying to refer to the outside of the valid range of the texture, a processing method (wrap mode) can be selected. This method enables tiling, the repetition of a small texture. Using antialiasing and bilinear filter in inappropriately set wrap mode may cause a defect when drawing the boundary lines of the texture, since they refer to the texels outside the primiteive edges.
Assuming the texture width and height are USIZE and VSIZE, when the texel coordinate values (u, v) of a texel to be processed are outside the range of (0, 0) - (USIZE, VSIZE), the texel coordinate values (u', v') are calculated by a method specific to each wrap mode.
There are four wrap modes (REPEAT, CLAMP, REGION_CLAMP, and REGION_REPEAT), and they can be set independently for the horizontal and vertical directions. Settings are made in the WMS and WMT fields of the CLAMP register.

REPEAT Mode

The original image is mapped repeatedly.
(Formulas)

u' = u % USIZE
v' = v % VSIZE

CLAMP Mode

The outermost color of the texel is enlarged.
(Formulas)

u < 0.0:	u' = 0.0
v < 0.0:	v' = 0.0
u > USIZE:	u' = USIZE
v > VSIZE:	v' = VSIZE

REGION_CLAMP Mode

The data of the rectangular area specified in the MINU, MINV, MAXU and MAXV areas in the CLAMP register becomes effective, and the outermost texel color is enlarged outside the area in the same way as the CLAMP mode.
(Formulas)

u < MINU:	u' = MINU
v < MINV:	v' = MINV

u > MAXU: u' = MAXU

v > MAXV: v' = MAXV

When MIPMAP is performed, on the levels other than MIPMAP0, clamping is performed within the range MINU >>n, MINV >>n, MAXU >>n, and MAXV >>n in the texel coordinate system, assuming the level value to be n.

REGION_REPEAT Mode

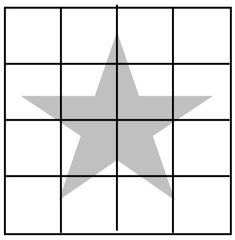
The following operations are applied to the integer parts (u_{int}, v_{int}) of the texel coordinates, and the texel coordinate values are calculated.

(Formulas)

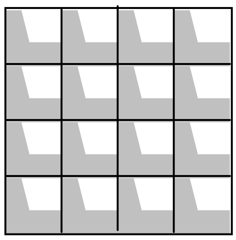
$u' = (u_{int}$ & UMSK) | UFIX

$v' = (v_{int}$ & VMSK) | VFIX

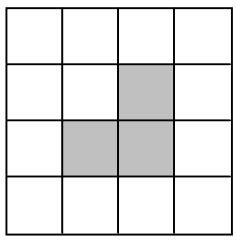
When using the REGION_REPEAT mode, the pattern, by which a part of the texture area is repeated, can be used, and a mosaic effect can be achieved.



Example of Original Texture Pattern (64 x 64)



UMSK=0x00f UFIX=0x020
VMSK=0x00f VFIX=0x010



UMSK=0x3f0 UFIX=0x000
VMSK=0x3f0 VFIX=0x000

Figure 3-10 REGION_REPEAT Mode Effect

UMSK, VMSK, UFIX, and VFIX are specified in the CLAMP_1 or CLAMP_2 register. They are the same bits as the MINU, MINV, MAXU, and MAXV fields respectively, but are processed differently according to the wrap mode.

However, the following conditions exist in order to perform drawing correctly when the bilinear filter is used as a filter for reading texels.

In the mask pattern of UMSK and VMSK, the bit position where the value is 1 should take 0 as the corresponding bit values of UFIX and VFIX. This is shown in the formulas below.

UFIX & (1 << (iu + 1) - 1) = 0

VFIX & (1 << (iv + 1) - 1) = 0

(iu/iv shows the position of the most significant bit out of the bits whose UMSK/VMSK value is 1.)

3.4.6. Format Conversion

The GS performs calculations of 8 bits each for RGBA. When the color format of the texel value read from the texture buffer is not RGBA32, the color format is converted as follows.

CLUT Conversion

When the texel storage formats are IDTEX8 and IDTEX4, the actual color value is obtained via the Color Look-up Table (CLUT) based on the texel value.

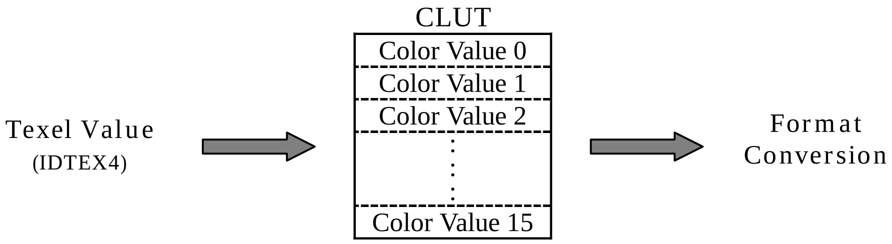
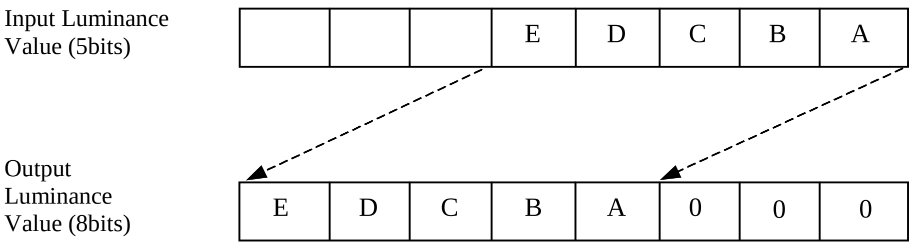


Figure 3-11 Conversion from Texel Value (IDTEX4) to Color Value via CLUT

The CLUT is a color value table of 256 entries with IDTEX8 and 16 entries with IDTEX4. This table is read temporarily from the local buffer to a temporary buffer and used. (This temporary buffer is different from the texture page buffer, so the contents of the texture page buffer are not destroyed by using the CLUT.)
Data load control from the CLUT to a temporary buffer is described in detail in "3.4.7. CLUT Buffer Control ".

RGB Bit Expansion

When the texel value or the color format of the color value converted via the CLUT is RGBA16, 5 bits each for RGB are expanded into 8 bits as follows:



Alpha Value Bit Expansion

When the color formats are RGBA16 and RGB24, the Alpha value of 8 bits is obtained as in the table below based on the TEXA register.

RGBA16

	A = 0	A = 1
AEM = 0	TA0	TA1
AEM = 1	R = G = B = 0 -> 0 R｜G｜B is not equal to 0 -> TA0	TA1

RGB24

AEM = 0	TA0
AEM = 1	R = G = B = 0 -> 0 R｜G｜B is not equal to 0 -> TA0

3.4.7. CLUT Buffer Control

The Color Look-up Table (CLUT) for texture mapping is used to convert the texture's index value to a color value after copying from the CLUT buffer in local memory to the temporary buffer.

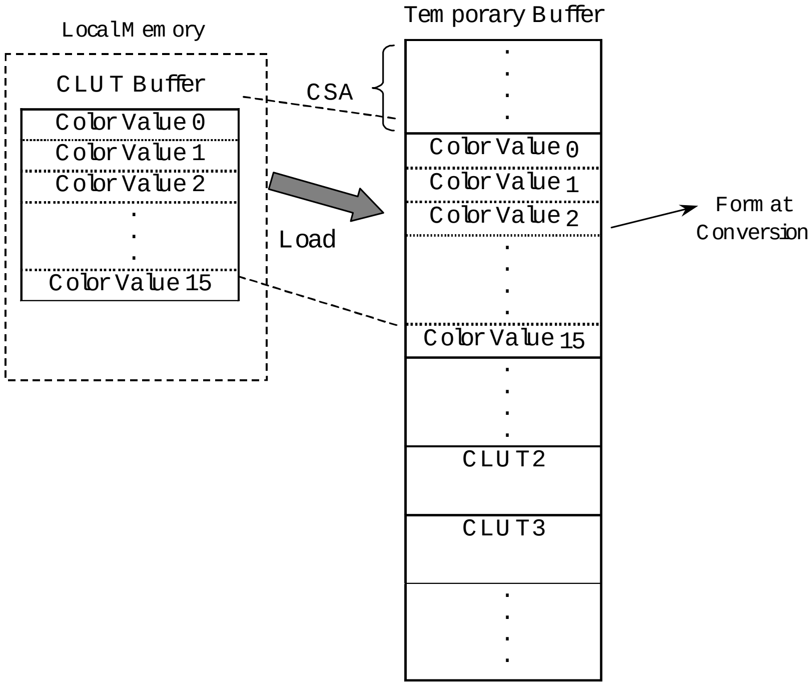


Figure 3-12 Loading from CLUT Buffer to Temporary Buffer

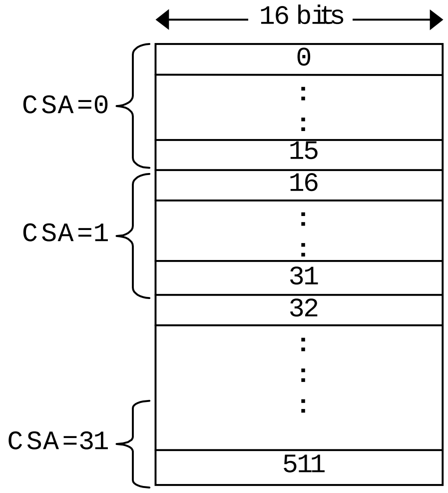
When loading to the CLUT for the first time after CLUT data is stored in local memory, it is necessary to invalidate the texture buffer by accessing the TEXFLUSH register.

Temporary Buffer for CLUT

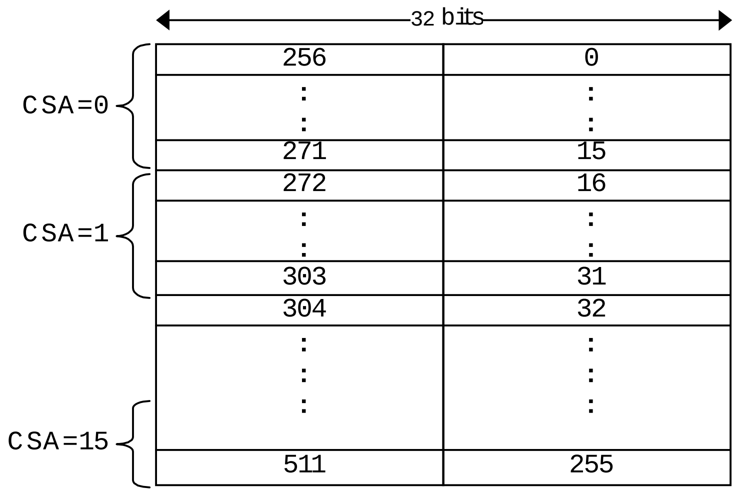
The temporary buffer is a cache-like memory inside the GS. It has a 1 KB capacity, which is equivalent to the entries of 256 colors in a 32-bit CLUT Entry Storage Format (CPSM) and 512 colors in a 16-bit CPSM. CSA specifies which part of the temporary buffer is used.

Entries in the temporary buffer are arranged as follows:

CPSM =PSMCT16,PSMCT16S :(0 to 31 can be specified in CSA)



CPSM =PSMCT32: (0 to 15 can be specified in CSA)



Load Operation

CLUT data is loaded from the CLUT buffer to the temporary buffer when the TEX0 or TEX2 register is accessed. Only one set of CLUT data is loaded, and values in other areas of the temporary buffer are saved.

CLUT Data Specification

The CLUT data in the source is specified with CBP, CPSM or PSM of the TEX0 or TEX2 register or may occasionally be specified with TEXCLUT. When the CLUT storage mode in the CLUT buffer is CSM1, the CLUT must be located at the buffer starting address (the upper left point). When it is CMS2, the CLUT location in the buffer is specified with TEXCLUT.

Loading Position in Temporary Buffer

CLUT data in the temporary buffer is loaded to the entry address (CSA multiplied by 16) with CSA in the TEX0 or TEX2 register.

Loading Condition

The condition of loading to the temporary buffer is specified with CLD.

CLD Flag	Transmission Control
000	CLUT data is not loaded. (Data in the temporary buffer is stored.)
001	CLUT data is always loaded.
010	CLUT data is always loaded, and internal register CBP0 is rewritten by the value of CBP.
011	CLUT data is always loaded, and internal register CBP1 is rewritten by the value of CBP.
100	CBP0 is compared with CBP, and if different, CLUT data is loaded.
101	CBP1 is compared with CBP, and if different, CLUT data is loaded.

The internal registers CBP0 and CBP1 control loading. Since they remember which CLUT buffer the data has been loaded from, the temporary buffer can be used as cache memory (only in CSM1).

3.4.8. Texel Sampling

Point sampling or bilinear sampling can be selected when performing filter processing during texel sampling. The sampling method is specified in the drawing environment register, TEX1.

Point Sampling

Texel coordinates (iu, iv) are calculated from the normalization texel coordinates (s, t) according to the following formulas, and the color value of the texel is assumed to be the texture value.

iu = Integer Part of (s x USIZE)   iv = Integer Part of (t x VSIZE)

Operations such as repetition and clamping are performed to iu and iv depending on the wrap mode.

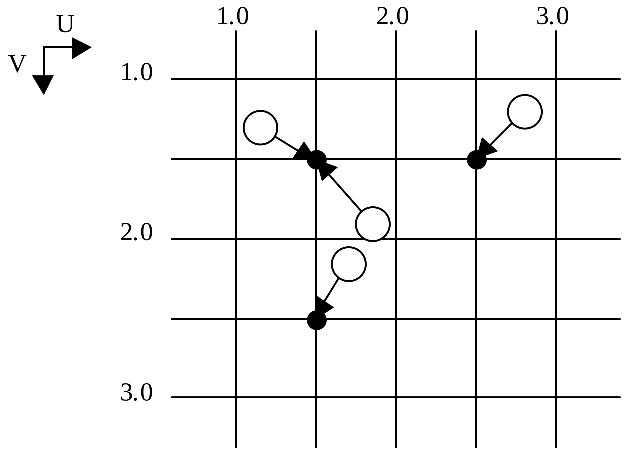


Figure 3-13 Texel Selection with Point Sampling Filter

Bilinear Sampling

The texture value is calculated by applying linear interpolation to four texel colors as below. First, texel coordinates (iu0, iv0), (iu1, iv0), (iu0, iv1), and (iu1, iv1) are calculated from the normalization texel coordinates (s, t) by the following formulas.

iu0 = Integer Part of (s x USIZE – 0.5)   iu1 = iu0 + 1
iv0 = Integer Part of (t x VSIZE – 0.5)   iv1 = iv0 + 1

The texture value is calculated by linear interpolation from the following formulas, assuming that the color values of these four texels are (Ra, Ga, Ba, Aa), (Rb, Gb, Bb, Ab), (Rc, Gc, Bc, Ac), and (Rd, Gd, Bd, Ad) respectively and that the decimal parts of (s x USIZE - 0.5) and (t x VSIZE - 0.5) are Alpha and Beta respectively.

$$R = (1.0-\alpha)(1.0-\beta)Ra + \alpha(1.0-\beta)Rb + (1.0-\alpha)\beta Rc + \alpha\beta Rd$$
$$G = (1.0-\alpha)(1.0-\beta)Ga + \alpha(1.0-\beta)Gb + (1.0-\alpha)\beta Gc + \alpha\beta Gd$$
$$B = (1.0-\alpha)(1.0-\beta)Ba + \alpha(1.0-\beta)Bb + (1.0-\alpha)\beta Bc + \alpha\beta Bd$$
$$A = (1.0-\alpha)(1.0-\beta)Aa + \alpha(1.0-\beta)Ab + (1.0-\alpha)\beta Ac + \alpha\beta Ad$$

Operations such as repetition and clamping are performed to iu0, iv0, iu1, and iv1 depending on the wrapping mode.

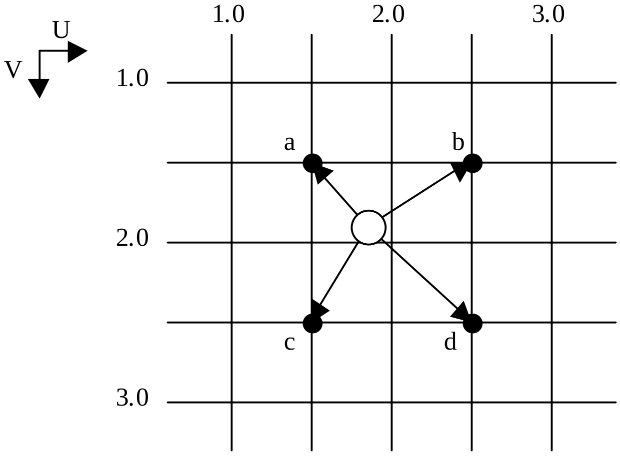


Figure 3-14 Texel Selection with Bilinear Filter

3.4.9. Texture Function

The colors (Rt, Gt, Bt, At) obtained from the texture are blended with the colors (Rf, Gf, Bf, Af) of the fragment obtained from the primitive by the DDA and converted into output colors (Rv, Gv, Bv, Av). At this time, according to the texture function specified by the TFX flag of the TEX0 register and the mode specified by the TCC flag, the conversion operation in the following table is applied. When the TCC flag is RGBA and the texel format is TEX 24 or TEX16, the value set in the TEXA register is used as the Alpha value.

Function	TCC=RGB	TCC=RGBA	Description
MODULATE	Rv = Rt * Rf Gv = Gt * Gf Bv = Bt * Bf Av = Af	Rv = Rt * Rf Gv = Gt * Gf Bv = Bt * Bf Av = At * Af	Adjusts the brightness of the texture color according to the fragment color. When the value of the fragment color is 0x80, the brightness of the output color is the same as that of the original texture.
DECAL	Rv = Rt Gv = Gt Bv = Bt Av = At	Rv = Rt Gv = Gt Bv = Bt Av = At	Outputs the texture color as is.
HIGHLIGHT	Rv = Rt * Rf + Af Gv = Gt * Gf + Af Bv = Bt * Bf + Af Av = Af	Rv = Rt * Rf + Af Gv = Gt * Gf + Af Bv = Bt * Bf + Af Av = At + Af	Adjusts the brightness of the texture color as in the case of MODULATE, then adds a highlight in pure white based on the alpha value of the fragment color. Suitable for highlighting translucent polygons.
HIGHLIGHT2	Rv = Rt * Rf + Af Gv = Gt * Gf + Af Bv = Bt * Bf + Af Av = Af	Rv = Rt * Rf + Af Gv = Gt * Gf + Af Bv = Bt * Bf + Af Av = At	Similar to HIGHLIGHT, but stores the alpha value of the texture color. Suitable for highlighting opaque polygons.

However, the operator * means A*B = (A x B) >> 7, and the calculation result is clamped between 0 and 0xff. (When the value of the fragment color is 0x80, the brightness of the texture corresponds to the brightness of the output color.)

3.4.10. Perspective Correction

The GS has the ability to correct texture perspective distortion. This is done by giving the value, to which appropriate preprocessing is performed in the texture coordinate system (S, T, Q), to the GS as the vertex coordinate values in the texture space.
When drawing a three-dimensional primitive, the point (Xv, Yv, Zv) in the view coordinate system usually shown in the rectangular parallelepiped is converted into the point (Xp, Yp, Zp) in the primitive coordinate system shown in the truncated quadrangular-pyramid by transparency perspective conversion. In the primitive coordinate system, a place close to the viewpoint is expanded, and a place far from the viewpoint is reduced and distorted.

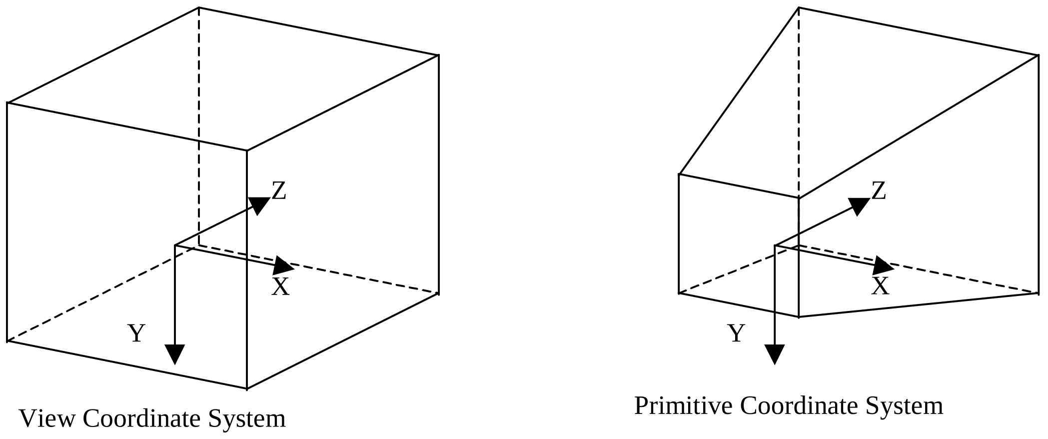


Figure 3-15 Coordinate System in Transparency Perspective Conversion

This distortion is caused by transparency perspective conversion. Calculations for linear interpolation for DDA etc. are made when drawing a primitive to the frame buffer. This is performed in the primitive coordinate system. However, since the relation between texture and primitive is defined in the view coordinate system, a positional deviation from the primitive is caused if the texture coordinate values are linear-interpolated as they are when drawing the primitive. This is the so-called perspective distortion of the texture.
To avoid this, equivalent conversion is performed to the texture coordinates as well. Let the texture coordinates of the primitive vertex in the view coordinate system (the world coordinate system or local coordinate system is also OK) be (s_V, t_V) and the divisor in the transparency perspective conversion be W. The texture coordinates (S, T, Q) in the primitive coordinate system are gained from the formulas below.

$S = s_V / W$ $T = t_V / W$ $Q = 1 / W$

Proper perspective correction can be achieved by giving these S, T, and Q to the GS. (After linear-interpolating S, T, and Q, the GS calculates the normalization texel coordinate values from s = S/Q and t = T/Q.)
Moreover, perspective distortion is not generated for Sprites, where each fragment always takes the same Z value. In such a case, texel coordinates for the vertex of each primitive can be specified directly. (Note that they are not the normalization texel coordinates.)

Whether the homogeneous texture coordinates (S, T, Q) or texel coordinates (U, V) are used to specify the texture coordinates is determined by the FST flag of the PRIM register or PRMODE register. Regarding the primitive vertex, S and T values are set in the ST register and Q value is set in the Q area of the RGBAQ register. Moreover, U and V values are set in the UV register.

3.4.11. MIPMAP

MIPMAP textures can be set in seven stages from level 0 to level 6. The texture height and width should each be a power of 2. When MIPMAP level 0 texture is 2^m x 2^n in sizing, levels 1 and 2 are set to 2^{m-1} x 2^{n-1} and 2^{m-2} x 2^{n-2} respectively in texture sizing. Sizing is set in succession by reducing the height and width by half, until either the width or height reaches 1 for point sampling or 8 for bilinear sampling.
When MIPMAP is not performed, level 0 is used.

Calculation of Texture Base Pointer

The user can set the base pointer of the MIPMAP texture at each level to the desired position in the same way as texture level 0. However, because the page size changes according to the pixel storage format of the texture, it is necessary to set the base pointer so that the textures do not overlap.
In the example below, the MIPMAP is composed assuming a texture of 512 x 512 texels is level 0 when the format is PSMCT16.

MIPMAP Level	Base Pointer	Buffer Width	Texture Width	Texture Height
0	7200	8	9	9
1	9248	4	Not specified	Not specified
2	9760	2	Not specified	Not specified
3	9888	1	Not specified	Not specified
4	9920	1	Not specified	Not specified
5	9928	1	Not specified	Not specified
6	9930	1	Not specified	Not specified

The minimum value at base pointer intervals by which the textures of different MIPMAP levels are stored changes depending on the texture format, texture size and ratio of height and width.

Automatic Calculation of Base Pointer

The base pointer for texture levels 1 to 3 can be calculated automatically on the condition that texture format and size must meet the following requirements.

- PSMCT32/PSMCT24/PSMT8H/PSMT4HL/PSMT4HH
  Width = Height = {32, 64, 128, 256, 512}
- PSMCT16/PSMT8/PSMT4
  Width = Height = {32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024}

With automatic calculation, textures up to level 3 are stored in a continuous memory area, as in the examples above. When the texture is loaded, it is necessary to store the texture at the position of the base pointer calculated automatically.
The automatic calculation is executed when the TEX0 register is set after the MTBA field of the TEX1 register is set to 1.
For the texture of MIPMAP levels 1 to 3, the base pointer is specified in the fields TBP1 to TBP3 of the MIPTBP1 register and the buffer width is specified in the field TBW1 to TBW3. As for the texture of

MIPMAP levels 4 to 6, the base pointer is specified in the fields TBP4 to TBP6 of the MIPTBP2 register and the buffer width is specified in the field TBW4 to TBW6. Moreover, the maximum MIPMAP level used is set to the MXL flag in the TEX1 register.

3.4.12. LOD Setting

The texture level and filter used for mapping are controlled by the value of the LOD (Level of Detail). There are two methods of calculating the LOD, and they are specified in the LCM fields of the TEX1 register. One method is to obtain the LOD from the Q value of each primitive vertex and the L and K fields of the TEX1 register according to the formula below, and the other is to specify the LOD in the K field only. When LCM is set to 0, LOD is calculated from the Q value even if the texture coordinates are given by UV.

LCM = 0 : LOD = (log2(1/Q) << L) + K
LCM = 1 : LOD = K

When the calculated LOD value is 0.0 or less, the level 0 texture is used, and the filter specified in the MMAG field of the TEX1 register is used.
When the LOD value is more than 0.0, the level 0 to 6 textures are used depending on the LOD value, and the filter specified by the MMIN flag of the TEX1 register is used.
The following table shows the relation between the MMIN flag and the filter used.

MMIN Flag	Level m Filer	Level m+1 Filter	Processing between Levels
0	Disabled	Disabled	Level 0 point sampling
1	Disabled	Disabled	Level 0 bilinear
2	Point sampling	Point sampling	Selection of m or m+1 by LOD (round-off)
3	Point sampling	Point sampling	Linear interpolation by LOD
4	Bilinear	Bilinear	Selection of m or m+1 by LOD (round-off)
5	Bilinear	Bilinear	Linear interpolation by LOD (trilinear)

*m is the integer part of the LOD value.

The bilinear filter in each MIPMAP imposes almost no speed penalty, but the linear interpolation filter between levels affects the drawing time.
Moreover, when the number of pixels for the height or width of the texture is four or less, correct images cannot be obtained with bilinear and trilinear filters.

Specifications of L and K

The weight of the MIPMAP filter is specified by L, and the position of MIPMAP level 0 is set by K.
Assuming the fragment position, where the ratio of the texel to the frame buffer pixel is 1 to 1, to be Z_0 in texture mapping, K is set by the following formula.

$$K = - (\log2(Z_0 / h) << L)$$

However, h is assumed to be the distance between the viewpoint and screen, and Q of each vertex of the primitive is assumed to be h/Z. The relation between Z and LOD is shown in the figure below.

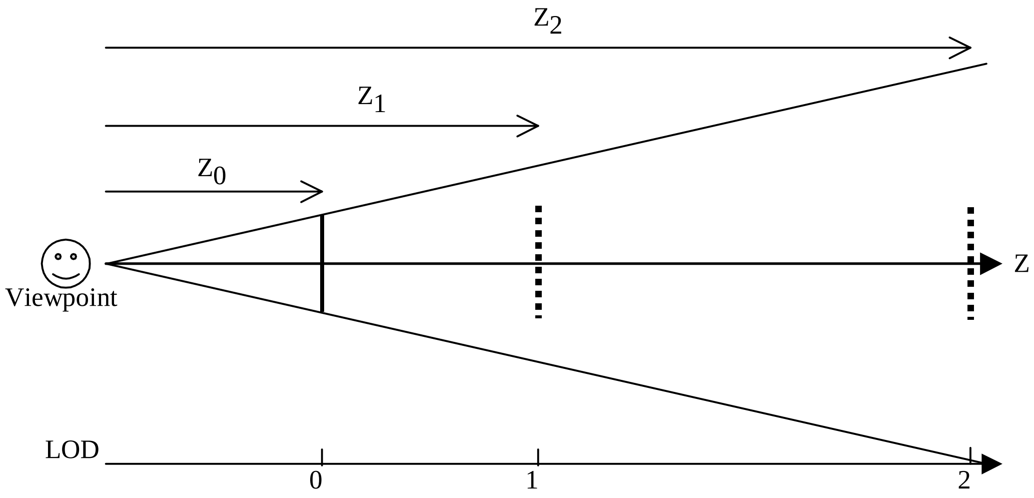


Figure 3-16 LOD when L = 0 and K = - $\log_2(Z_0 / h)$

When mapping the texture to the primitive parallel to the screen, it is appropriate to set L = 0, in which the reduction on the display corresponds to the increase of LOD. However, when the primitive is inclined to the screen, a value more than 0 is set to L.

Because the effect of MIPMAP changes with the texture pattern, appropriate L and K values should be set according to the texture used. To control the MIPMAP levels individually in primitives units, the value of Q can be directly controlled.

3.4.13. Texture Mapping Procedure

The following is an example of a register setting procedure for texture mapping. (The registers necessary for general drawing should already be set.)

1. Transmit the texture to the local buffer.
2. Transmit the CLUT to the local buffer.
3. Set the TEXCLUT register (if necessary).
4. Access the TEXFLUSH register (only once at first).
5. Set the TEXA register.
6. Set the TEX1_1 | TEX1_2 register.
7. Set the TEX0_1 | TEX0_2 register.
8. Set the MIPTBP1_1 | MIPTBP1_2 register.
9. Set the MIPTBP2_1 | MIPTBP2_2 register.

(Repeat the following.)

10. Set the PRIM register.
11. Set the ST or UV register.
12. Set the RGBAQ register
13. Set the XYZF register.

3.5. Fog Effect

The Fog effect is achieved by blending the color of each texel output from the texture function and the Fog color. Let the output colors from the texture function be (Rv, Gv, Bv, Av); let the Fog coefficient, which has been obtained by linear-interpolating the Fog value set for each vertex of the primitive, be F; and the Fog colors written to the FOGCOL register be (Rfc, Gfc, Bfc). The blending operation is shown in the formulas below.

R = F * Rv + (0xff – F)* Rfc
G = F * Gv + (0xff – F)* Gfc
B = F * Bv + (0xff – F)* Bfc
A = Av

However, A*B = (A x B) >> 8.

The Fog coefficient is stored in the F field of the XYZF or XYZF2 register. The Fog color is stored in the FOGCOL register. Whether or not Fogging is performed is specified with the FGE flag of the PRIM register.

3.6. Antialiasing

In the GS, Antialiasing can be performed for Line, LineStrip, Triangle, TriangleStrip, and TriangleFan. This process is performed for each line or triangle.

3.6.1. Principle of Antialiasing

Antialiasing is achieved by calculating the coverage Cov (ratio of the area which covers the pixel) to each pixel at the edge of the GS primitive, assuming this to be the Alpha value, and performing Alpha-blending to the destination color (color distant from the primitive) and the primitive color.
The effect of Antialiasing is different depending on the combination of the AA1 flag to set Antialiasing, ABE flag to set Alpha-blending, and the Alpha value calculated for the pixel. This is shown in the table below. Cov shows the value of the coverage of the pixel. When the coverage is 100%, Cov = 0 x 80 (128 in decimal) is obtained.

AA1 Flag	ABE Flag	Alpha Value to be Output	Antialiasing Effect	Blending Effect
0	0	A	NO	NO
0	1	A	NO	YES
1	0	Cov	YES	NO
1	1	Cov (Pixel whoses A is 0x80)	YES	NO
1	1	A (Pixel whose A is not equal to 0x80)	NO	YES

3.6.2. Antialiasing Control

Drawing Order

In order to perform Antialiasing appropriately, the part distant from the primitive should be drawn before drawing the primitive. It is necessary to sort all the drawing primitives in positional order (far to close) to achieve ideal Antialiasing.

Write to Z Buffer

Since Antialiasing is performed to each line or triangle, how to deal with the parts shared by lines and triangles becomes a problem. In the GS, to guarantee the connection of the image in the boundary part, writing to the Z buffer is not performed for pixels whose coverage Cov is less than 0x80.
As for the line, Cov is always less than 0x80. Therefore, the Z buffer is not written when the AA1 flag is 1.
Antialiasing is controlled by the AA1 flag of the PRIM or PRMODE register. Moreover, it is necessary to set the flags of the ALPHA register for blending, as shown below.

A = Cs (Source Color)
B = Cd (Destination Color)
C = As (Source Alpha)
D = Cd (Destination Color)

3.7. Pixel Test

The pixel test is the process of inspecting whether or not a pixel to be drawn meets specified conditions, and it controls the subsequent drawing processing for pixels that failed. The pixel test does not change the pixel value. The pixel test consists of the following test items, which are executed in this order.

Pixel Test	Test Contents
Scissoring Test	Test by the position where the pixel is drawn.
Alpha Test	Comparison test between the pixel's alpha value and standard value.
Destination Alpha Test	Test by the pixel's alpha value at the drawing destination in the frame buffer.
Depth Test	Comparison test between the pixel's Z value and the corresponding Z value in Z buffer.

3.7.1. Scissoring Test

This test checks whether the coordinate values of the pixel to be drawn are in the rectangular (scissoring) area specified in the window coordinate system. Pixels judged to be outside the scissoring area are not processed further.

Set Register

SCISSOR_1, SCISSOR_2

Test Contents

The pixel is judged by the following formulas, assuming the pixel coordinates are (x, y). A pixel located on the boundary of the scissoring area passes.

```
scissor_test(int x, y)
{
if (x < SCISSOR.SCAX0 | | x >  SCISSOR.SCAX1) return(FAIL);
if (y < SCISSOR.SCAY0 | | y >  SCISSOR.SCAY1) return(FAIL);
return(PASS);
}
```

The scissoring test cannot be omitted.

3.7.2. Alpha Test

The Alpha value of the drawing pixel and the preset standard alpha value are compared. Processing continues if the pixel meets the comparison condition that was set, and does not continue if it does not meet the condition.

Set Register

TEST_1, TEST_2 (ATE, ATST, AREF, and AFAIL fields)

Test Contents

ATE	ATST	Test Contents
0	-	No testing. (All pixels pass.)
1	NEVER	All pixels fail.
	ALWAYS	All pixels pass.
	LESS	Pixels less than AREF pass.
	LEQUAL	Pixels less than or equal to AREF pass.
	EQUAL	Pixels equal to AREF pass.
	GEQUAL	Pixels greater than or equal to AREF pass.
	GREATER	Pixels greater than AREF pass.
	NOTEQUAL	Pixels not equal to AREF pass.

A pixel that failed the alpha test is not controlled completely in drawing, but can be specified in the AFAIL field in the TEST register so that the RGB, A, and Z values are controlled individually. Details are as follows.

Alpha Test Result	AFAIL Setting	RGB	A	Z
Failed	KEEP	Controlled	Controlled	Controlled
	FB_ONLY	Effective	Effective	Controlled
	ZB_ONLY	Controlled	Controlled	Effective
	RGB_ONLY*	Effective	Controlled	Controlled

*RGB_ONLY is effective only when the color format is RGBA32.
In other formats, operation is made with FB_ONLY.

Controlled values do not become effective even if they pass in other pixel tests after this.

3.7.3. Destination Alpha Test

This test checks the Alpha value of the pixel for drawing in the frame buffer (Destination Alpha Value). A failed pixel is not processed further.

Set Register

TEST_1, TEST_2 (DATE and DATM fields)

Test Contents

The contents of the Destination Alpha Test depend on the pixel storage mode of the frame buffer.

Frame Buffer: PSMCT32 (RGBA32)

DATE	DATM	Test Contents
0	-	No testing. (All pixels pass.)
1	0	Pixels with A whose bit 7 is 0 pass.
1	1	Pixels with A whose bit 7 is 1 pass.

Frame Buffer: PSMCT16 (RGBA16)

DATE	DATM	Test Contents
0	-	No testing. (All pixels pass.)
1	0	Pixels with A set to 0 pass.
1	1	Pixels with A set to 1 pass.

Frame Buffer is PSMCT24 (RGB24)

Because the frame buffer does not have A value, all pixels pass regardless of the setting of DATE and DATM.

3.7.4. Depth Test

This test compares the Z value of the drawing pixel and the corresponding Z value in the Z buffer. A failed pixel is not processed further.

Set Register

TEST_1, TEST_2 (ZTE and ZTST fields)

Test Contents

ZTE	ZTST	Test Contents
0	-	Disabled
1	NEVER	All pixels fail.
	ALWAYS	All pixels pass.
	GEQUAL	Pixels greater than or equal to Z buffer value pass.
	GREATER	Pixels greater than Z buffer value pass.

When not using the Z buffer, set ZTE to 1 and ZTST to ALWAYS, and the ZMSK field of the ZBUF register to 1 respectively. Due to these settings, the Z buffer is not accessed nor updated for any pixels.

3.8. Alpha Blending

Blending calculation can be made between the depth test output color (Source Color) Cs and the frame buffer pixel color (Destination Color) Cd.
Calculation of RGB values is performed. With Alpha value A, the source Alpha value (As) is written in the frame buffer as is. However, when the FBA flag of the FBA register is set, a prescribed operation is performed.
Alpha-blending is set ON/OFF by the ABE flag of the PRIM or PRMODE register. When performing antialiasing (setting AA1 to 1), the blending function operates automatically. Therefore, the ABE flag must always be set to 0 (OFF).

3.8.1. Blending Setting

The formula for blending is shown below. A, B, C, and D in the formula can be set to take the value in the following table with the flag of the ALPHA register. FIX is the fixed Alpha value set in the ALPHA register.

Output Color = (A - B) * C + D
However, X * Y = (X x Y) >> 7

Flag	Selectable Color
A	Cs, Cd, 0
B	Cs, Cd, 0
C	As, Ad, FIX
D	Cs, Cd, 0

When the Alpha value is 0x80, the multiplier to the source color becomes 1.0. An example of flag setting applied to normal blending is shown as follows. When Antialiasing AA1 is performed, the same setting is made.

A	B	C	D	Equivalent Formula
Cs	Cd	As	Cd	Cs*As + Cd*(0x80 - As)

Additionally, various settings such as subtraction and brightness addition/decrease are possible.

A	B	C	D	Equivalent Formula
Cd	Cs	0x80	0	Cd - Cs
Cd	0	As	Cd	Cd*(0x80 + As)
0	Cd	As	Cd	Cd*(0x80 - As)

In the RGBA16 mode, where Destination Alpha value is 1 bit only, Alpha is treated as 0 when A is 0 and as 0x80 when A is 1. In the RGB24 mode, Alpha is treated as 0x80.
The result of Alpha-blending is passed to the following Dithering processing as it is without being clamped.

3.8.2. PABE Flag

When the PABE flag is 1, the value of MSB of the Source Alpha determines whether to perform Alpha-blending per pixel. Alpha-blending is ON when MSB is 1 and OFF when MSB is 0.

3.9. Writing to the Frame Buffer

The following processing is performed according to the pixel storage mode before the pixel value, the output from the pixel pipeline, is written in the frame buffer.

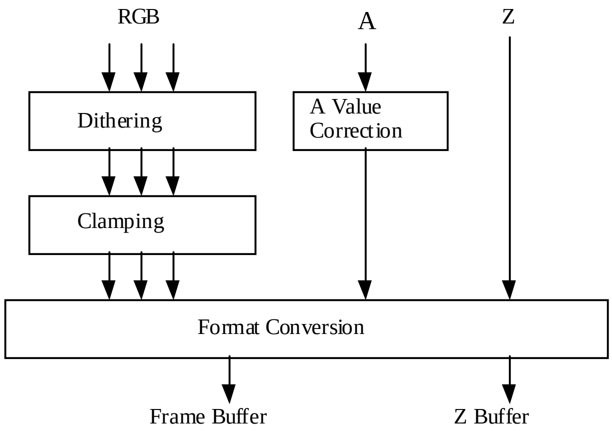


Figure 3-17 Write Process to Frame Buffer

3.9.1. Dithering

If the frame buffer color format is RGBA16, the RGB luminance values are each converted from 8 bits to 5 bits. At this time, it is possible to decrease the Mach band by dithering.
Dithering is set ON/OFF by the DTHE register.
Dithering is performed by adding the offset value selected according to the coordinates of the pixel from the dither matrix of 4 x 4 set in the DIMX register to each luminance value of the RGB of the pixel. It is shown in the following formulas.

$$R_{out} = R_{in} + DIMX[Y\%4][X\%4]$$
$$G_{out} = G_{in} + DIMX[Y\%4][X\%4]$$
$$B_{out} = B_{in} + DIMX[Y\%4][X\%4]$$

X,Y : Window Coordinate Values of Pixel in Frame Buffer
R_{in}, G_{in}, B_{in} : Input Luminance Value (8 bits)
R_{out}, G_{out}, B_{out} : Output Luminance Value (8 bits)

Dither Matrix Setting Example

-4	2	-3	3
0	-2	1	-1
-3	3	-4	2
1	-1	0	-2

When the color format of the frame buffer is RGBA32 or RGB24, the result of dithering is not guaranteed.

3.9.2. Color Clamp

Since the RGB value of a pixel occasionally exceeds the range of 0-255 after operations such as Alpha-blending, the result is stored with 9 bits for each RGB value. It is possible to select clamping to set this value within the range of 0-255, or to extract the lower 8 bits. Whether or not to perform clamping is determined by the COLCLAMP register.

3.9.3. Alpha Value Correction

It is possible to correct the pixel alpha value with the value previously set in the FBA register. This is done when reusing the image data in the frame buffer as a texture.

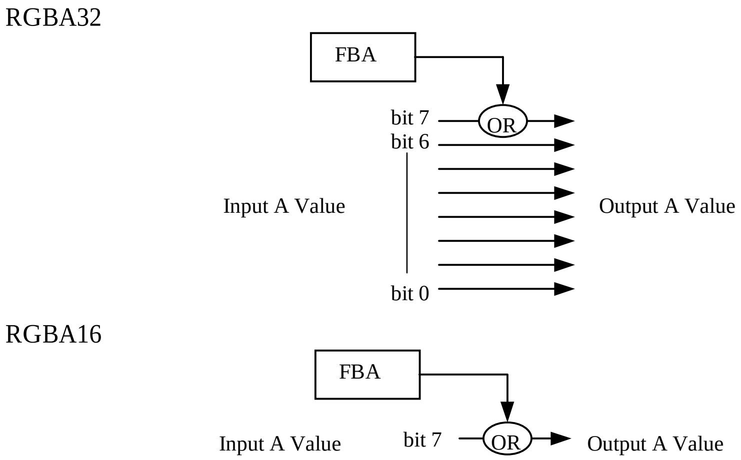
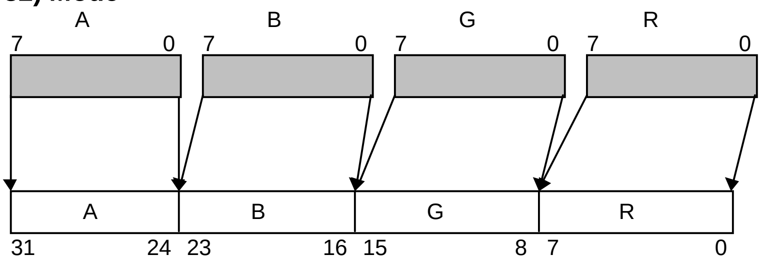


Figure 3-18 Alpha Value Correction

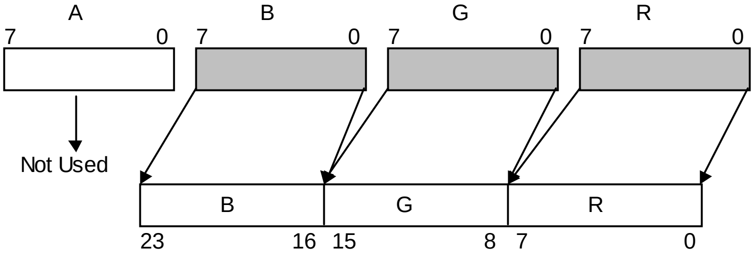
3.9.4. Format Conversion

Pixel color values are packed into a fixed number of bits, according to the pixel storage mode set by the FRAME_1 or FRAME_2 register, and written in the frame buffer.

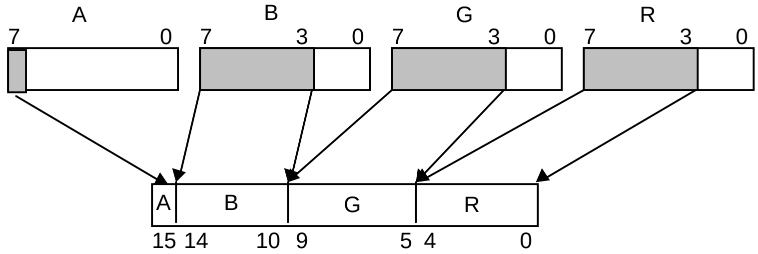
RGBA32 (PSMCT32) Mode



RGB24 (PSMCT24) Mode

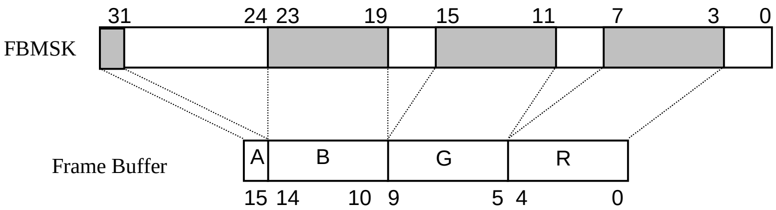


RGBA16 (PSMCT16,PSMCT16S) Mode



3.9.5. Masking

The mask can be set so that only the prescribed bits are written when writing data to the frame buffer.
The value of the mask is specified in the FBMSK field of the FRAME_1 or FRAME_2 register. Since the bit position of the FBMSK corresponds to the pixel value before format conversion, special care is needed when the pixel format of the frame buffer is RGBA16. The relation between FBMSK and the frame buffer in the case of RGBA16 is shown as follows.



Regarding the Z buffer, it is possible to control only whether or not to write all the bits.
This is specified with the ZMSK of ZBUF_1 or ZBUF_2 register.

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4. Image Data Transmission

The GS supports three modes of image data transmission, according to the direction of transmission:

- Transmission from host to local buffer
- Transmission from local buffer to host
- Transmission from local buffer to local buffer

The local buffer is the local memory in the GS, and the host is the external device connected to the GS.
The following limitations are imposed on image data transmission:
The Alpha (A) value operation and masking, which are applied to all pixel operations and frame buffer and Z buffer drawing, are not applied to the data to be transmitted.

When transferring between local buffers, transmission is supported only between buffers which have the same pixel format bit number.

4.1. Transmission Parameters

When transmitting data, it is necessary to set the following parameters.

4.1.1. Destination Buffer / Source Buffer (BITBLTBUF Register)

For each buffer from/to which data is transmitted, the base pointer, buffer width, and pixel storage format are set in the BITBLTBUF register.
When transmitting from host to local buffer, only the destination buffer is set. When transmitting from local buffer to host, only the source buffer is set. When transmitting from local buffer to local buffer, both the destination and source buffers are set.
The buffer base pointer is specified as a 14-bit unsigned integer in units of 64 words. The buffer width is specified by a 6-bit unsigned integer in units of 64 pixels.
All pixel storage formats can be used, except that when transmitting from local buffer to host, pixel storage formats PSMT4, PSMT4HL and PSMT4HH cannot be used. When transmitting from local buffer to local buffer, the bit length of the pixels to be stored respectively in the source and destination buffer should be the same.

4.1.2. Offset in Buffer (TRXPOS Register)

The TRXPOS register specifies the offset coordinates at the upper left point of the transmission area in the transmission buffer and the pixel transmission direction. When transmitting from host to local buffer, only the settings for the destination buffer are made. When transmitting from local buffer to host, only the settings for the source buffer are made. And when transmitting from local buffer to local buffer, settings are made for both the source and destination buffers.
The four figures below show the direction of the pixel transmission of the transfer data within the transmission destination area. This setting is enabled only when transmitting from local buffer to local buffer, and when transmitting from host to local buffer and local buffer to host, data is arranged in the direction from left to right and top to bottom. The transmission starting point in the rectangular area varies according to the pixel transmission direction.

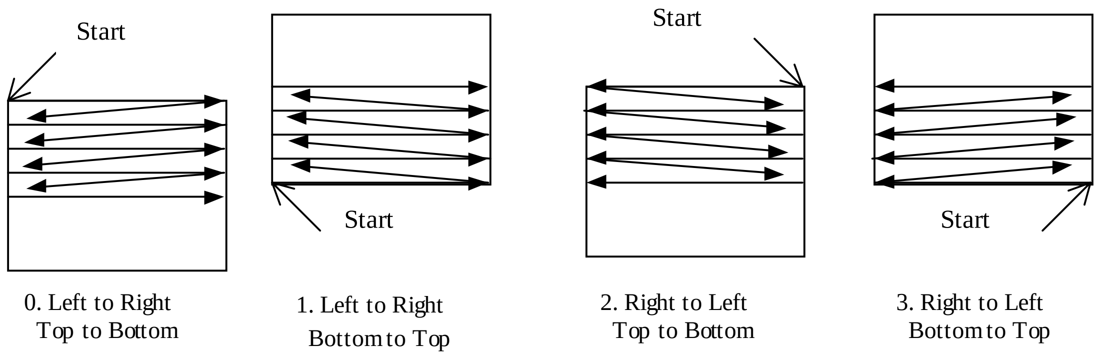


Figure 4-1 Pixel Transmission Direction

4.1.3. Width and Height of Transmission Area (TRXREG Register)

The TRXREG register specifies the width and height of the transmission area.
When transmitting from host to local buffer, settings for the destination buffer are made. When transmitting from local buffer to host, settings for the source buffer are made. And when transmitting from local buffer to

local buffer, settings are made for the destination buffer. (The width and height of the transmission area in the destination and the source should be the same.)
When the coordinate value of the transmission area is 2048 or more, it wraps around at 2048. That is, if the transmission start coordinates are (SAX, SAY), the coordinates of the pixel to be transmitted actually are (X, Y) and the offset coordinates from the transmission start coordinates of the pixel are (RRX, RRY), then:

$$X = (SAX + RRX) \% 2048$$
$$Y = (SAY + RRY) \% 2048$$

The figure below shows the relation between transmission area parameters when the pixel transmission direction is left to right and top to bottom.

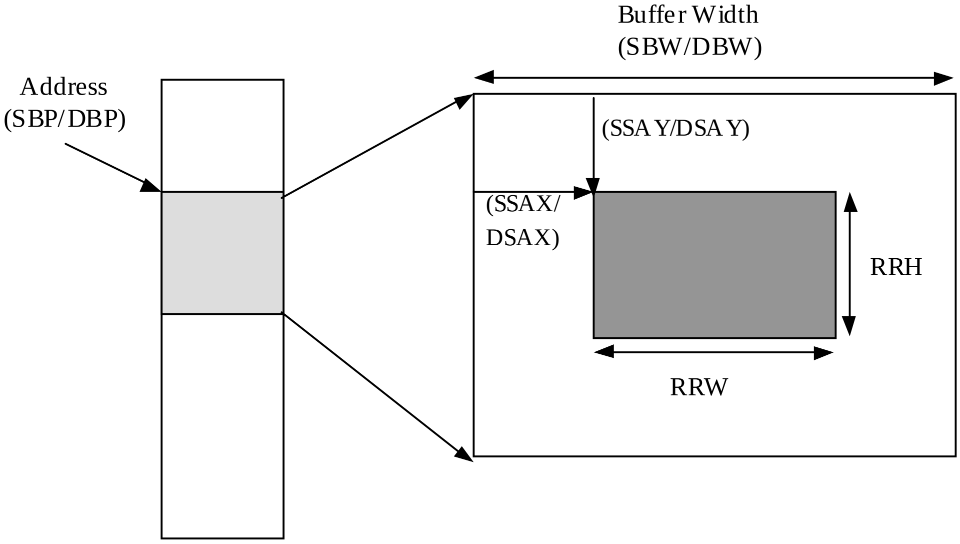


Figure 4-2 Parameters to Show Transmission Area

4.1.4. Transmission Direction and Transmission Start (TRXDIR Register)

This register specifies the directions of transmission. The following three can be specified.

- Host to local buffer
- Local buffer to host
- Local buffer to local buffer

The GS starts transmission immediately after the TRXDIR register is accessed.

4.1.5. Limitations on Transmission Start Coordinates and Width

The table below shows the limitations on the start coordinates and transmission area width according to the pixel storage format.

Pixel Storage Format	Limitation on Start X Coordinate	Limitation on Width
PSMCT32 PSMZ32	No limitation	Multiples of 2
PSMCT24 PSMZ24	No limitation	Multiples of 8
PSMCT16 PSMCT16S PSMZ16 PSMZ16S	No limitation	Multiples of 4
PSMT8 PSMT8H	Multiples of 2	Multiples of 8
PSMT4 PSMT4HL PSMT4HH	Multiples of 4	Multiples of 8

4.2. Transmission Process

4.2.1. Transmission from Host to Local Buffer

Transmission of image data from host to local buffer is performed by writing data to the transmission data register (HWREG) after setting the parameters described above.
Data is written to HWREG in 64-bit units. During data transmission, it is possible to access other registers and to issue drawing primitives. It is guaranteed that in the GS, transmission data will not overtake a drawing primitive which was issued before setting the transmission direction setting register (TRXDIR).
If the TRXDIR has been accessed before transmission is ended (before a fixed amount of data are written to HWREG), transmission is ended, and a new transmission is started using the current values of BITBLTBUF, TRXPOS and TRXREG.
To perform drawing using the transmitted data as a texture immediately after data transmission, it is necessary to access the TEXFLUSH register before primitive drawing because the order of writing to local memory is not guaranteed.

4.2.2. Transmission from Local Buffer to Host

When transmitting image data from local buffer to host, it is necessary to switch the transmission directions of the bus between the GS and host. The process is as follows:

1. Access the FINISH register. (FINISH event occurs.)
2. Wait until the FINISH field of the privileged port CSR register becomes 1.
   (Acceptance of FINISH is confirmed.)
3. Set the FINISH field of the CSR register to 0 and clear the event.
4. Set the transmission parameters. (See "4.1. Transmission Parameters".)
5. Write 1 to the privileged port BUSDIR register.
   (The direction of FIFO of Host I/F is reversed.)
6. Read data from Host I/F.
7. Write 0 to the BUSDIR register after reading all data.
   (The direction of FIFO is changed to the original one.)

The host I/F has a built-in FIFO for access to the general-purpose port register, and is usually put in the direction from the host to the inside of the GS. It is necessary to use this FIFO in the reverse direction only in the image transmission from the local buffer to the host. The general-purpose port register cannot be accessed while the FIFO is in the reverse direction. However, the privileged port register can be accessed.
The Host FIFO requires the total data size of Local-Host transmission to be multiples of 128 bytes during DMA transmission and multiples of 16 bytes during IO transmission.

4.2.3. Transmission from Local Buffer to Local Buffer

Image data transmission from local buffer to local buffer starts when the above-mentioned parameters are set and the TRXDIR register is accessed.
The color formats of the source and destination must have the same number of bits. For example, data can be transmitted between the pixel storage formats PSMT4 and PSMT4HH since both buffers store IDTEX4.

4.3. Transmission Data Format

In transmitting the image data, the data is packed according to the following data format. Even if it is a transmission to the buffer whose storage format leaves blanks such as PSMCT24 and PSMT8H, padding is unnecessary and the data packed as below can be transmitted.
Packed data is read after the transmission from local buffer to host.

RGBA32/TEX32/Z32

63 55 47 39 31 23 15 7 0

Texel 1				Texel 0			
A1	B1	G1	R1	A0	B0	G0	R0
Texel 3				Texel 2			
A3	B3	G3	R3	A2	B2	G2	R2

RGB32/TEX24/Z24

63 55 47 39 31 23 15 7 0

Texel 2		Texel 1			Texel 0		
G2	R2	B1	G1	R1	B0	G0	R0
	Texel 4			Texel 3			
R5	B4	G4	R4	B3	G3	R3	B2

RGBA16/TEX16/Z16

63 47 31 15 0

Texel 3				Texel 2				Texel 1				Texel 0			
A	B3	G3	R3	A	B2	G2	R2	A	B1	G1	R1	A	B0	G0	R0
Texel 7				Texel 6				Texel 5				Texel 4			
A	B7	G7	R7	A	B6	G6	R6	A	B5	G5	R5	A	B4	G4	R4

IDTEX8

63 55 47 39 31 23 15 7 0

Texel 7	Texel 6	Texel 5	Texel 4	Texel 3	Texel 2	Texel 1	Texel 0
Texel 15	Texel 14	Texel 13	Texel 12	Texel 11	Texel 10	Texel 9	Texel 8

IDTEX4

63 59 55 51 ..... 15 11 7 3

T15	T14	T13	T12	.....	T3	T2	T1	T0
T31	T30	T29	T28	.....	T19	T18	T17	T16

5. CRTC

5.1. CRTC Function

5.1.1. PCRTC Features

The GS's video output is performed in the PCRTC block as shown in Figure 5-1. The PCRTC has the following functions:

- Image signals can be output with video clocks conforming to VESA standard (135MHz at maximum), NTSC, and PAL by setting the standard video clock and the CRT mode.
- There are two independent rectangular area read output circuits. Input area, input pixel format, output resolution, output size, output screen position, etc. can be set independently. Also, two output images can be alpha-blended with BGColor and output using the built-in merge circuit (see Figure 5-2).
- There is a rectangular area write input circuit allowing a rectangular area in the output feedback image to be written to an area in the frame or texture buffer. Also, RGB -> YCbCr conversion can be performed at that time.

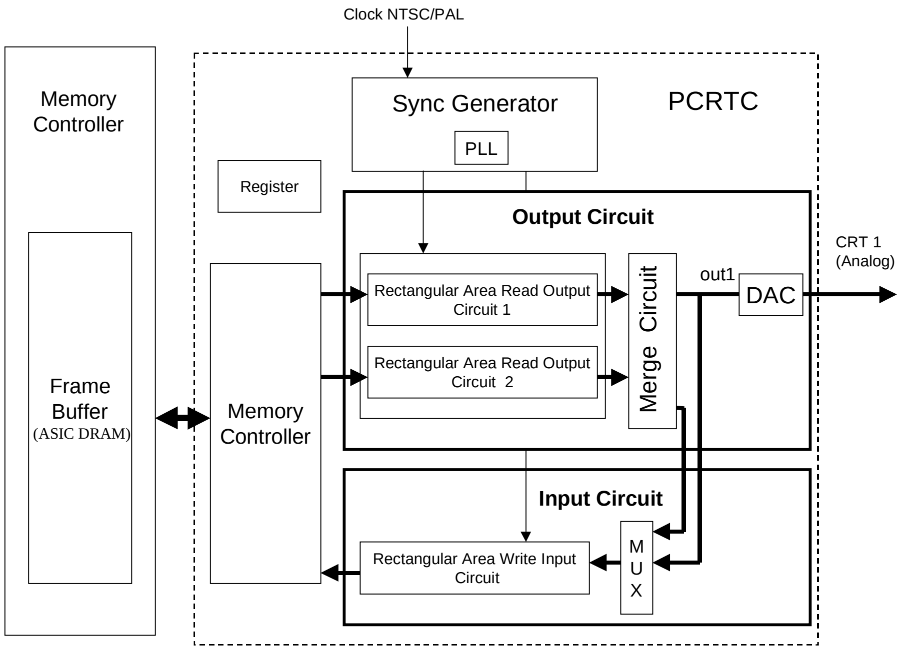


Figure 5-1 PCRTC Block Diagram

The following is an example of PCRTC data flow.

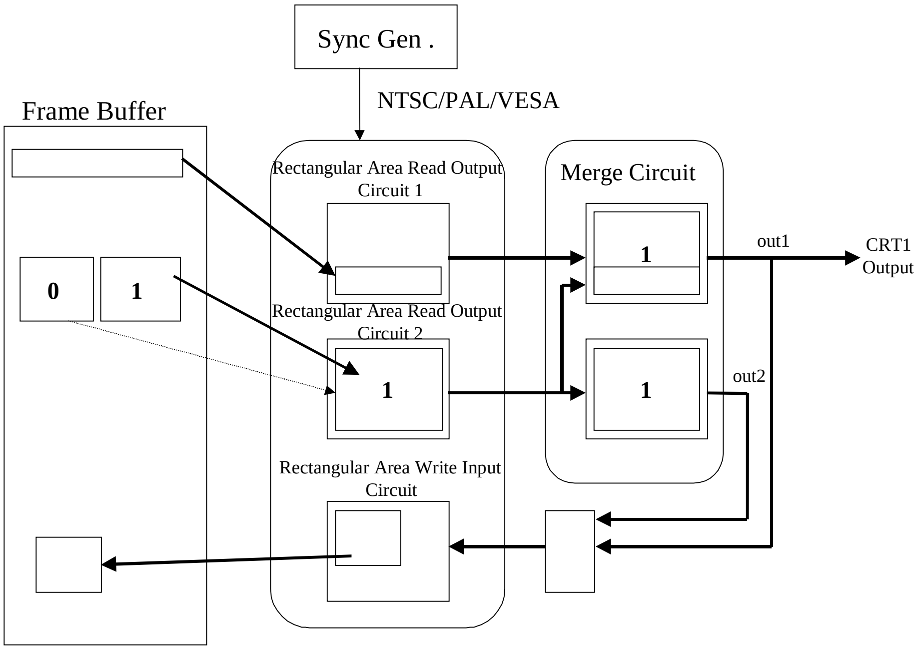


Figure 5-2 PCRTC Merge Circuit

As shown in the above figure, two rectangular area read output circuits read rectangular data in different sizes and different pixel formats located in different areas of the frame buffer, arrange the data to arbitrary positions with different resolutions, and output to the merge circuit. In the merge circuit, two output images are blended at the set alpha value and are output as the CRT1 image.

In the above figure, the rectangular area read output circuit 1 controls the high-resolution text image in a single buffer, and rectangular area read output circuit 2 controls the three-dimensional polygon image with a Z buffer by RGBA 32-bit dual buffering. The two images are blended in the merge circuit, and a blended image of the high-resolution text image and 24-bit full color three-dimensional image can be seen.

The rectangular write circuit can write a specified rectangular area in the CRT output image to a specified area in the frame buffer at an arbitrary sampling rate (feedback write).

5.1.2. Corresponding Video Signal

The following are the display frequencies and typical resolutions that the GS supports.

Mode	Resolution	fv(Hz)	fH(kHz)	Remarks
NTSC*	256 x 448(224) 320 x 224(448) 384 x 224(448) 512 x 224(448) 640 x 224(448)	59.940 (59.82)	15.734	( ): Resolution in interlaced scanning
PAL*	256 x 512(256) 320 x 512(256) 384 x 512(256) 512 x 512(256) 640 x 512(256)	50.000 (49.76)	15.625	( ): Resolution in interlaced scanning
VESA	640 x 480	59.940 72.809 75.000 85.008	31.349 37.861 37.500 43.269	
	800 x 600	56.250 60.317 72.188 75.000 85.061	35.156 37.879 48.077 46.875 53.674	
	1024 x 768	60.004 70.069 75.029 84.997	48.363 56.476 60.023 68.677	
	1280 x 1024	60.020 75.025	63.981 79.976	
DTV	720 x 480	59.94	31.469	480 P
	1920 x 1080	60.00	33.750	1080 I

*Resolutions in NTSC and PAL modes are recommend in order to realize the appropriate screen size.

5.2. Video Output

5.2.1. Video Clock

Besides the system clock, the GS internally generates the standard video clock VCK which defines the PCRTC operation timing. The main settings related to the display area on the screen are done in VCK units. The VCK frequency predetermined for each video mode is set by the kernel service.

5.2.2. Rectangular Area Read Output Circuit

This circuit reads the specified rectangular area in the frame buffer adjusting to CRT scanning, and outputs the converted data to the display coordinates. It can display the contents of the read rectangular area magnified by the specified coefficients (MAGH/MAGV).
The figure below shows the operation of this circuit.

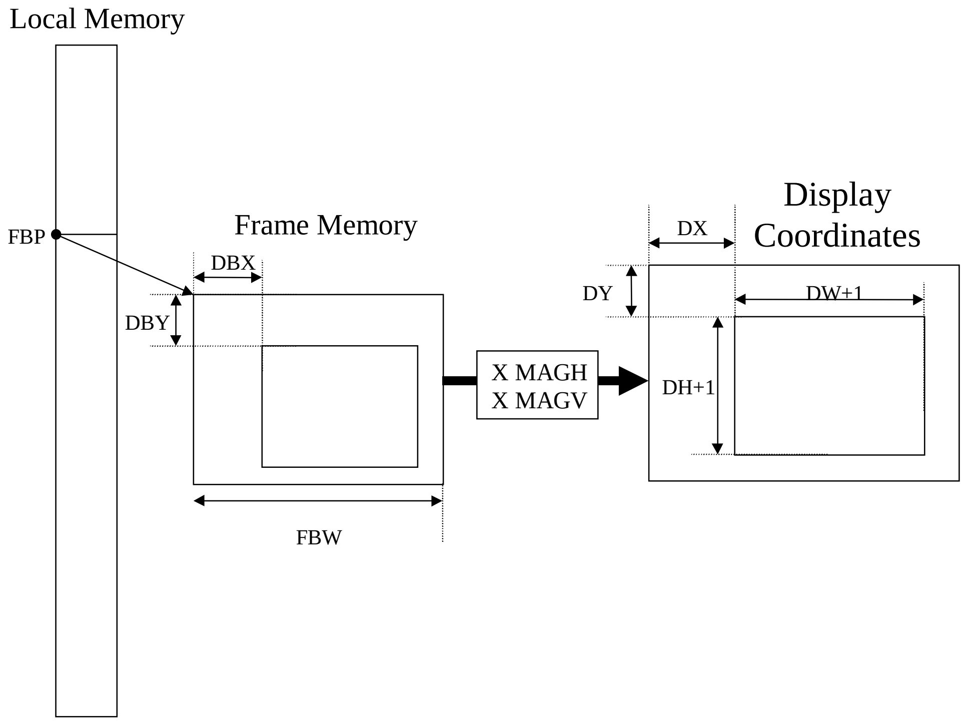


Figure 5-3 Read from Frame Buffer to PCRTC

The PCRTC is equipped with two independent rectangular area read output circuits. Each of them independently has a DISPFB1/2 register (FBP, FBW, DBX, DBY, PSM) and DISPLAY1/2 register (DH, DW, DX, DY, MAGH, MAGV), where the parameters in the above figure and the input pixel format can be set. The two circuits function almost the same, but differ in the merging order and some of the input pixel format settings in the merge circuit (described later in this document).
The unit of horizontal coefficients, DX, DW, and MAGH, which are related to the display coordinates, is VCK (sub-pixel).

MAGH/MAGV

MAGH and MAGV decide the magnification of width and height respectively. MAGV actually decides the magnification to the scanning line, and MAGH decides the magnification in units of sub-pixels (VCK).
The values of MAGH to obtain typical resolutions in NTSC/PAL mode are shown below.

Horizontal Resolution (Pixel)	MAGH Set Value
256	9
320	7
384	6
512	4
640	3

Other free resolutions can be set according to the value of MAGH.
The relation between the display pixels, DX and MAGH is as follows.

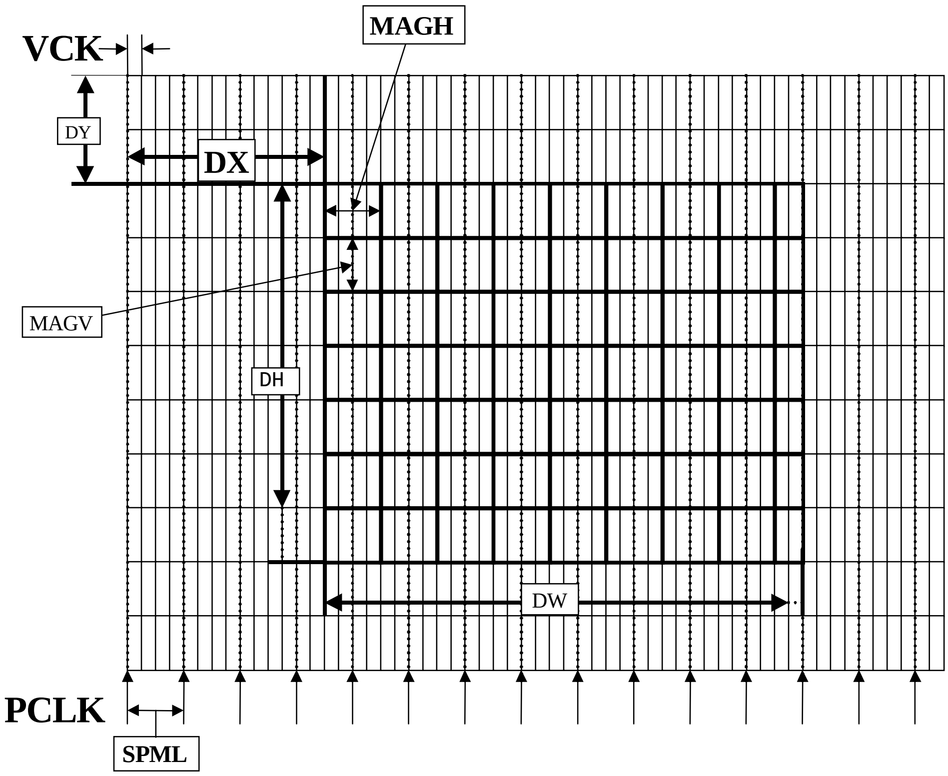


Figure 5-4 Relation between Display Pixels, DX and MAGH

Read Format

The format of data read from the frame buffer by the rectangular area read output circuit can be selected from the following four kinds, depending on the PSM field of the DISPFB register.

PSMCT16/16S

15 / 31	10 / 26	8 / 21	0 / 16
A	B	G	R

PSMCT24

24	16	8	0
	B	G	R

PSMCT32

24	16	8	0
A	B	G	R

PS-GPU24

24	16	8	0
R1	B0	G0	R0
G2	R2	B1	G1
B3	G3	R3	B2

*Rectangular area read output circuit 2 does not support the PS-GPU24 format.

*Rectangular area setting of the PS-GPU24 should be the same as that of the PSMCT16.

Interlace Read

In interlace mode, the reading method in the vertical direction differs depending on the value of the FFMD field in the SMODE 2 register as follows.

0: FIELD Mode Read every other line from the start (+0,+2,+4,… / +1,+3,+5...)
1: FRAME Mode Read every line from the start (+0,+1,+2,+3,+4,+5….)

5.2.3. Merge Circuit

The merge circuit synthesizes two image outputs of rectangular area read output circuits 1/2 and BGColor (background color) and obtains two different output images, as shown in Figure 5-5.

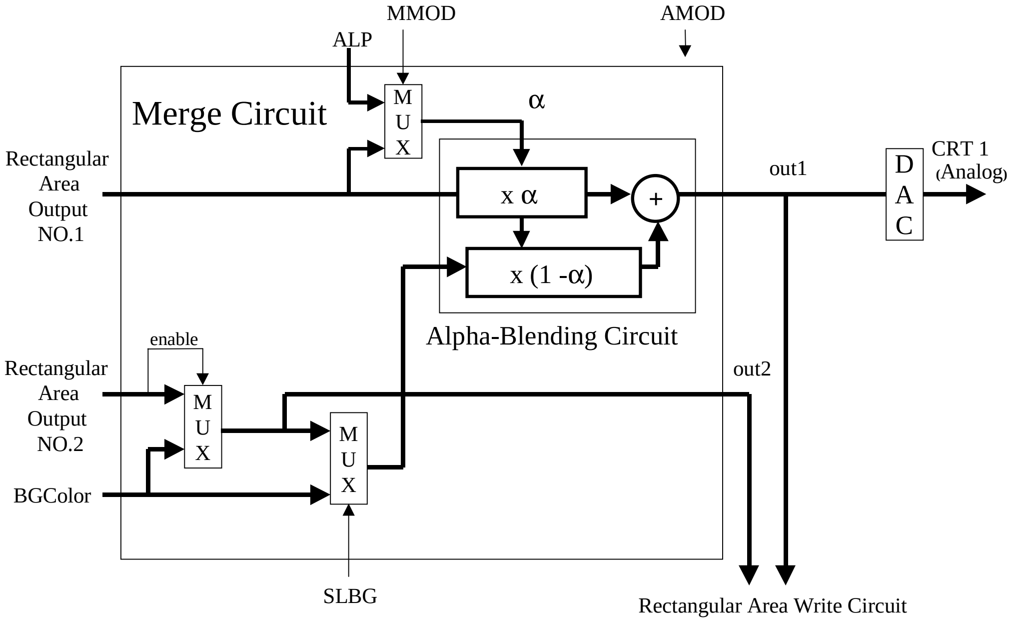


Figure 5-5 PCRTC Merge Circuit

OUT 2 Output

The output image of rectangular area read circuit 2 is output to OUT2. The BGColor register value is output outside the rectangular area or when rectangular area read circuit 2 is in the enable-off state.
The alpha value from rectangular area read circuit 2 is output within the rectangular area and 0x00 is output outside the area.

OUT 1 Output

An alpha-blended image of the output image of rectangular area read circuit 1 and OUT2 or BGColor is output to OUT1. OUT2 and BGColor is selected by the value of the SLBG field of the PMODE register.

SLBG=0: OUT2
SLBG=1: BGColor

The alpha used for blending is selected according to the value of the MMOD field of the PMODE register, as follows.

MMOD=0: Alpha value from rectangular area read circuit 1*
MMOD=1: Value of ALP field in PMODE register

* When the alpha value from rectangular area read circuit 1 is selected, the alpha in the frame buffer is set based on 0x80 =1.0. The value doubled first and then clamped with 0xff is used for blending.

The alpha output to OUT1 is selected according to the value of the AMOD field of the PMODE register, as follows.

AMOD=0: Alpha value from rectangular area read circuit 1
AMOD=1: Alpha value from rectangular area read circuit 2

Assuming that the output of rectangular area read circuit 1 is Rs, Gs, and Bs, the output of rectangular area read circuit 2/BGColor is Rd, Gd, and Bd, and the alpha value is A, the output (Ro,Go,Bo) of OUT1 is calculated as follows:

Ro = Rs x A + Rd x (0xff – A)
Go = Rs x A + Gd x (0xff – A)
Bo = Rs x A + Bd x (0xff – A)
The above results are multiplied by 256(0x100) / 255(0xff).

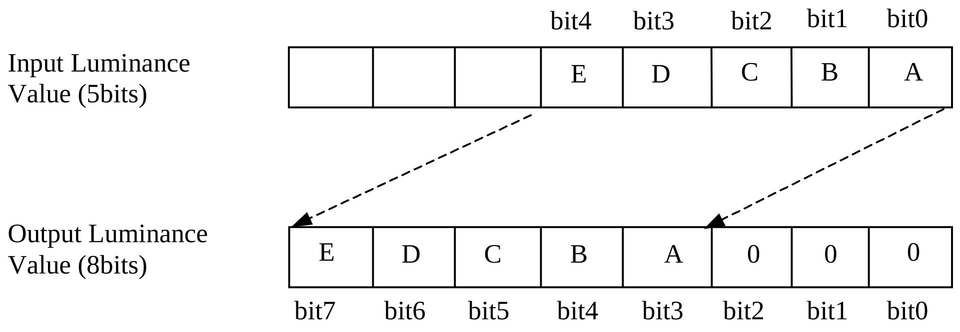
Data Format and Alpha Value

The Alpha value is handled as follows, based on the format of the data read from the frame buffer.

PSMCT32:	8-bit alpha value in 32-bit color is used.
PSMCT24:	0x80 is used.
PSMCT16:	0x80 is used if 1-bit alpha value in 16-bit color is 1. 0x00 is used if 1-bit alpha value in 16-bit color is 0.
PS-GPU24:	0x80 is used.

Color Processing in PSMCT16(S) Mode

Since only 5 bits each are given to color data R, G and B in the PSMCT16(S) mode, the color is expanded to 8 bits.



5.3. Feedback Write

5.3.1. Rectangular Area Write Input Circuit

This circuit can write a specified rectangular area in the output feedback image to an arbitrary position in a local buffer at an arbitrary sampling rate, as shown in the figure below.
The writing format is fixed to RGBA 32-bit (PSMCT32).
When inputting data, RGB→YCbCr conversion can be made.

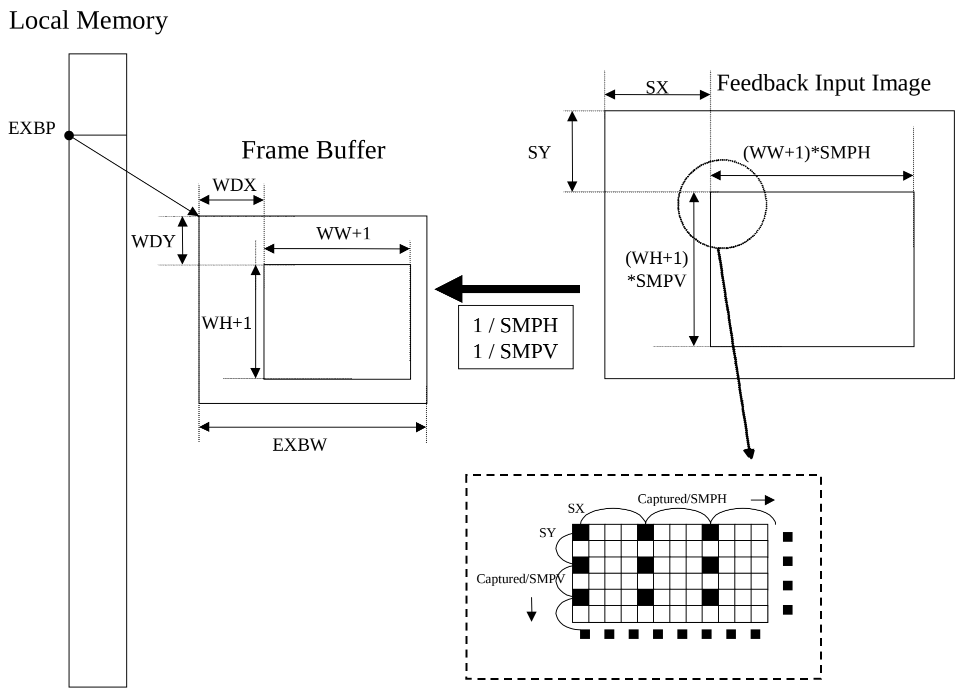


Figure 5-6 Write from PCRTC to Frame Buffer

The rectangular area write input circuit can set the parameters shown in the figure above by means of the EXTBUF register (EXBP, EXBW, WDX, WDY, FBIN, WFFMD, EMODA, EMODC) and the EXTDATA register (SX, SY, WH, WW, SMPH, SMPV).

The unit of horizontal coefficients SX and SMPH, which relate to the input image, is VCK (sub-pixel).

Selection of Input Image

The input image of the rectangular area write input circuit is selected according to the value of the FBIN field in the EXTBUF register, as follows:

FBIN=0: OUT1 (Synthetic Image of Rectangular Area Read Circuits 1 and 2)
FBIN=1: OUT2 (Image of Rectangular Area Read Circuit 2)

Processing at Data Write

The input Alpha data and color data perform the following processing according to the value of the EMODA/EMODC field in the EXTBUF register.

Alpha Value Write Mode Setting (EMODA)

EMODA =0:	A	(Input Alpha Value)
EMODA =1:	Y	(Conversion Value of Input RGB)
EMODA =2:	Y/2	(Conversion Value of Input RGB)
EMODA =3:	0	

Color Value Write Mode Setting (EMODC)

EMODC =0:	(R,G,B)	(Direct Input of Input RGB)
EMODC =1:	(Y,Y,Y)	(Conversion Value of Input RGB: Y for All RGB)
EMODC =2:	(Y,Cb,Cr)	(YCbCr Conversion Value of Input RGB)
EMODC =3:	(A, A, A)	(Input Alpha Value: Alpha for All RGB)

Calculation of RGB->YCbCr conversion is as below:

$$E_y = 0.587 \times E_g + 0.114 \times E_b + 0.299 \times E_r$$
$$E_{cb} = -0.311 \times E_g + 0.500 \times E_b - 0.169 \times E_r$$
$$E_{cr} = -0.419 \times E_g - 0.081 \times E_b + 0.500 \times E_r$$

$$E_r, E_g, E_b = R,G,B(0\sim0xff) / 255(0xff)$$

$$Y = (DBh) \times E_y + (0x10)$$
$$Cr = (E0h) \times E_{cb} + (0x80)$$
$$Cb = (E0h) \times E_{cr} + (0x80)$$

Write Processing in Interlace Mode

For the input image of the rectangular area write input circuit, the writing method is decided depending on the value of the WFFMD field of the EXTBUF register as follows.

WFFMD =0:

FIELD: Write to every other line from the start (+0,+2,+4,.. / +1,+3,+5..)

WFFMD =1:

FRAME: Write to every line from the start (+0,+1,+2,+3,+4,+5….)

Write Command

The register EXTWRITE to execute write commands is provided in addition to the registers to set addresses and coordinates. Write processing of the feedback image is begun by writing 1 to this register and ended by writing 0.

If write processing of the specified rectangular area ends, an interrupt (EXTWINT field in the CSR register) occurs.

When the system is reset and FLUSH is caused during write processing, write processing is suspended.

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6. Signal

6.1. Outline of Signal Processing

The GS can generate a signal (an interrupt) to the host, by writing data to the signal register. By using this function in the drawing command string, it is possible to synchronize with the progress of drawing in the host.

The GS has three kinds of signal registers. Although it asserts interrupt signals to the host when signals are generated, it can control them individually with the Interrupt Mask Register, IMR.

6.2. Signal Register

The three kinds of signal registers of the GS are described below.

6.2.1. SIGNAL Register

If data is written to the SIGNAL register, an exception is generated. The value of the SIGID field of the SIGLBLID register is updated, and the value of the SIGNAL flag of the CSR register becomes 1. At this time, if the SIGMSK flag of the IMR register is 0, an interrupt is generated to the host.

When writing is performed to the next SIGNAL register before the SIGNAL flag of the CSR register is cleared, the GS stops the drawing process.

Notes on the SIGNAL Register:
After that, processing will be resumed when the SIGNAL flag of the CSR register is cleared. In this situation, however, the interrupt to the host corresponding to the write operation to the second SIGNAL register does not occur. The interrupt corresponding to the second SIGNAL occurs by clearing the SIGNAL flag corresponding to the first SIGNAL, and setting the SIGMSK flag of the IMR register to 1 and then to 0.

6.2.2. FINISH Register

If data is written to the FINISH register, an exception is generated after all the drawing and host -> local transmission processes, and the value of the FINISH flag of the CSR register becomes 1. At this time, if the FINISHMSK flag of the IMR register is 0, an interrupt is generated to the host.

The drawing process does not stop by writing to the FINISH register.

6.2.3. LABEL Register

If data is written to the LABEL register, the value of the LABELID field of the SIGLBLID register is updated. An interrupt is not generated.

The drawing process does not stop by writing to the LABEL register.

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7. Registers

This chapter describes the functions of the registers, which are accessible from the host, and the meanings of the fields in the registers.

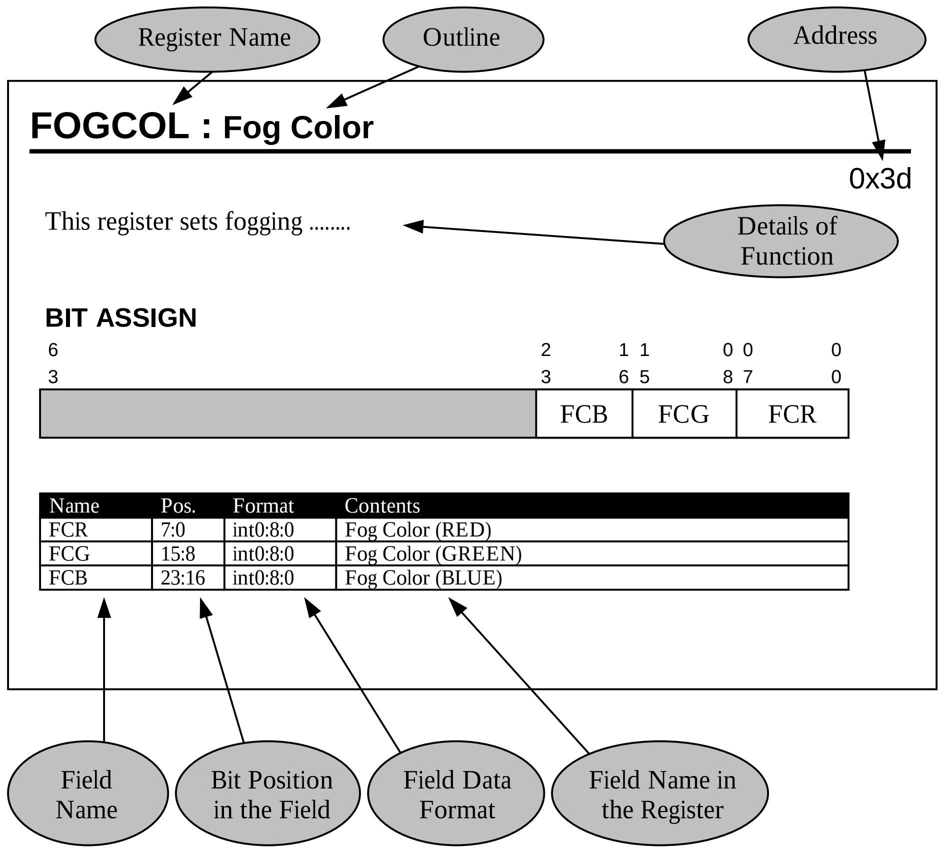
7.1. General Purpose Registers

The general purpose registers are mainly used to set vertex information, drawing environment and transmission between buffers for the drawing primitives. All of them are write-only registers.

Among the registers which set the drawing environment, the registers whose names are in the format "XXX_1, XXX_2" are designed to have two contexts. They consist of two sets of registers with the same functions. Registers with two contexts are as shown below:

FRAME	(FRAME_1, FRAME_2)
ZBUF	(ZBUF_1, ZBUF_2)
TEX0	(TEX0_1, TEX0_2)
TEX1	(TEX1_1, TEX1_2)
TEX2	(TEX2_1, TEX2_2)
MIPTBP1	(MIPTBP1_1, MIPTBP1_2)
MIPTBP2	(MIPTBP2_1, MIPTBP2_2)
CLAMP	(CLAMP_1, CLAMP_2)
TEST	(TEST_1, TEST_2)
ALPHA	(ALPHA_1, ALPHA_2)
XYOFFSET	(XYOFFSET_1, XYOFFSET_2)
SCISSOR	(SCISSOR_1, SCISSOR_2)
FBA	(FBA_1, FBA_2)

Explanatory Notes



Notation of the field bit position

63:48	Bit 63 to bit 48
15	Bit 15 only

Notation of the field data format

float 32	IEEE754-based 32-bit single-precision floating-point value.
int *:*:*	Integer or fixed decimal value. "*" indicates number of sign bits, number of integer bits, and number of decimal bits, left to right.

(Notation example of "int")

int 1:11:4	16-bit fixed decimal value with 1 bit for sign, 11 bits for integer part and 4 bits for decimal part.
int 0:8:0	8-bit integer with no sign, 8 bits for integer part and 0 bit for decimal part.
int 0:2:0	Bit field of 2-bit width with no sign.

ALPHA_1 / ALPHA_2 : Alpha Blending Setting

0x42 / 0x43

These registers define the blend function of Alpha Blending. ALPHA_1 sets Context 1 and ALPHA_2 sets Context 2.

The basic form of the blending function is as follows:

Cv = (A-B)*C>>7 + D
(Cv = Output Color Value)
(A,B,D = Input Color Value)
(C = Input Alpha Value)

Each item of A/B/C/D in the function above is set by this register.

BIT ASSIGN

	39–32		07–06	05–04	03–02	01–00
	FIX		D	C	B	A

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
A	1:0	int 0:2:0	Specification of Input Color Value A 00 Cs RGB value of the source is used. 01 Cd RGB value in the frame buffer is used. 10 0 0 11 Reserved
B	3:2	int 0:2:0	Specification of Input Color Value B 00 Cs RGB value of the source is used. 01 Cd RGB value in the frame buffer is used. 10 0 11 Reserved
C	5:4	int 0:2:0	Specification of Input Alpha Value C 00 As Alpha of the source is used. 01 Ad Alpha in the frame buffer is used. 10 FIX FIX-field value is used as Alpha. 11 Reserved
D	7:6	int 0:2:0	Specification of Input Color Value D 00 Cs RGB value of the source is used. 01 Cd RGB value in the frame buffer is used. 10 0 11 Reserved
FIX	39:32	int 0:8:0	Fixed Alpha Value Referred to when the value of C above is FIX. (The range is 0 - 255, and at the 128 position, 1.0 is indicated.)

BITBLTBUF : Setting for Transmission between Buffers

0x50

This register stores buffer-related settings for transmission source and destination during transmission between buffers.

BIT ASSIGN

	61–56		53–48		45–32		29–24		21–16		13–0
	DPSM		DBW		DBP		SPSM		SBW		SBP

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
SBP	13:0	int 0:14:0	Source Buffer Base Pointer (SBP = Word Address/64)
SBW	21:16	int 0:6:0	Source Buffer Width (SBW = Width in Units of Pixels/64) *1
SPSM	29:24	int 0:6:0	Source Pixel Storage Format *2 000000 PSMCT32 000001 PSMCT24 000010 PSMCT16 001010 PCMCT16S 010011 PSMT8 010100 PSMT4 011011 PSMT8H 100100 PSMT4HL 101100 PSMT4HH 110000 PSMZ32 110001 PSMZ24 110010 PSMZ16 111010 PSMZ16S
DBP	45:32	int 0:14:0	Destination Buffer Base Pointer (DBP = Word Address/64)
DBW	53:48	int 0:6:0	Destination Buffer Width (DBW = Width in Units of Pixels/64) *1
DPSM	61:56	int 0:6:0	Destination Pixel Storage Format (Same as Source Pixel Storage Format)

*1 Values must be in the range of 1 to 32.

*2 Operation is undefined when values other than those in the table are set.

CLAMP_1 / CLAMP_2 : Texture Wrap Mode

0x08 / 0x09

These registers set the texture's wrap mode (repeating or clamping) for both S and T. CLAMP_1 sets Context 1 and CLAMP_2 sets Context 2.

BIT ASSIGN

63–44	43–34	33–24	23–14	13–4	3–2	1–0
	MAXV	MINV	MAXU	MINU	WMT	WMS

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
WMS	1:0	int 0:2:0	Wrap Mode in Horizontal (S) Direction 00 REPEAT 01 CLAMP 10 REGION_CLAMP 11 REGION_REPEAT
WMT	3:2	int 0:2:0	Wrap Mode in Vertical (T) Direction 00 REPEAT 01 CLAMP 10 REGION_CLAMP 11 REGION_REPEAT
MINU	13:4	int 0:10:0	Clamp Parameter in U Direction (*1) (In REGION_CLAMP Mode) Clamp Value of Lower Limit (In REGION_REPEAT Mode) UMSK Value
MAXU	23:14	int 0:10:0	Clamp Parameter in U Direction (*1) (In REGION_CLAMP Mode) Clamp Value of Upper Limit (In REGION_REPEAT Mode) UFIX Value
MINV	33:24	int 0:10:0	Clamp Parameter in V Direction (*2) (In REGION_CLAMP Mode) Clamp Value of Lower Limit (In REGION_REPEAT Mode) VMSK Value
MAXV	43:34	int 0:10:0	Clamp Parameter in V Direction (*2) (In REGION_CLAMP Mode) Clamp Value of Upper Limit (In REGION_REPEAT Mode) VFIX Value

*1 Fields MINU and MAXU are not used when the value of WMS, the wrap mode in horizontal direction, is REPEAT or CLAMP. (Don't Care.)

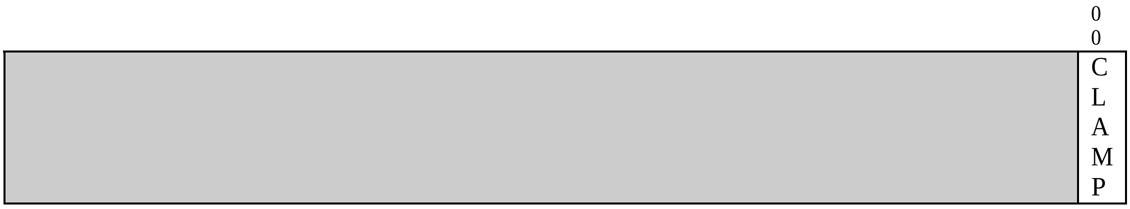
*2 Fields MINV and MAXV are not used when the value of WMT, the wrap mode in vertical direction, is REPEAT or CLAMP. (Don't Care.)

COLCLAMP : Color Clamp Control

0x46

This register stores settings as to whether clamping for the RGB value of the pixel is performed.

BIT ASSIGN



FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
CLAMP	0	int 0:1:0	Color Clamping Method 0 MASK Lower 8 bits are enabled(wraps around.) 1 CLAMP Clamped in [0,255] range.

DIMX : Dither Matrix Setting

0x44

This register sets the value of the dither matrix.

BIT ASSIGN

	62–60		58–56		54–52		50–48		46–44		42–40		38–36		34–32
	DM 33		DM 32		DM 31		DM 30		DM 23		DM 22		DM 21		DM 20

	30–28		26–24		22–20		18–16		14–12		10–08		06–04		02–00
	DM 13		DM 12		DM 11		DM 10		DM 03		DM 02		DM 01		DM 00

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
DM00	2:0	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (0,0)
DM01	6:4	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (0,1)
DM02	10:8	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (0,2)
DM03	14:12	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (0,3)
DM10	18:16	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (1,0)
DM11	22:20	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (1,1)
DM12	26:24	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (1,2)
DM13	30:28	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (1,3)
DM20	34:32	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (2,0)
DM21	38:36	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (2,1)
DM22	42:40	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (2,2)
DM23	46:44	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (2,3)
DM30	50:48	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (3,0)
DM31	54:52	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (3,1)
DM32	58:56	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (3,2)
DM33	62:60	int 1:2:0	Dither Matrix (3,3)

DTHE : Dither Control

0x45

This register stores settings regarding whether dithering is performed.
If the pixel storage mode of the frame buffer is PSMCT32 or PSMCT24, dithering should be turned off.

BIT ASSIGN

	00
(unused)	DTHE

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
DTHE	0	int 0:1:0	Dithering Control 0 Dithering is not performed. 1 Dithering is performed.

FBA_1 / FBA_2 : Alpha Correction Value

0x4a / 0x4b

These registers set the fixed value of Alpha when writing to the frame buffer. FBA_1 sets Context 1 and FBA_2 sets Context 2.

The OR of the fixed value set by this register and the most significant bit of the Alpha value of the pixel is written to the frame buffer.

BIT ASSIGN

	00
	FBA

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
FBA	0	int 0:1:0	MSB of Alpha value for drawing to the frame buffer. RGBA32 Mode: A = As | (FBA<<8) RGBA16 Mode: A = As | FBA&0x01

FINISH : FINISH Event Occurrence Request

0x61

When the drawing process currently being performed is completed, this register makes a request for the occurrence of the FINISH event. Any data can be written.

BIT ASSIGN

FOG : Vertex Fog Value Setting

0x0a

This register sets the fog value of the vertex. When the fog value is 0, the fog effect is at the maximum (the drawing color becomes the same as the distant color), and when the fog value is 255, the fog effect is at the minimum.
To completely eliminate the fog effect, fogging should be set off with the FGE flag of the PRIM register.

BIT ASSIGN

63 56	
F	

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
F	63:56	int0:8:0	Fog Value

FOGCOL : Distant Fog Color Setting

0x3d

This register sets the distant color with RGB value when performing fogging.

BIT ASSIGN

	23 16	15 08	07 00
	FCB	FCG	FCR

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
FCR	7:0	int 0:8:0	Fog Color (R)
FCG	15:8	int 0:8:0	Fog Color (G)
FCB	23:16	int 0:8:0	Fog Color (B)

FRAME_1 / FRAME_2 : Frame Buffer Setting

0x4c / 0x4d

These registers store various settings related to the frame buffer. FRAME_1 sets Context 1 and FRAME_2 sets Context 2.

BIT ASSIGN

63 … 32		29 … 24		21 … 16		08 … 00
FBMSK		PSM		FBW		FBP

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
FBP	8:0	int0:9:0	Frame Buffer Base Pointer FBP = Word Address/2048
FBW	21:16	int0:6:0	Frame Buffer Width FBW = Width in Units of Pixels/64 The effective range of set value is 1 to 32
PSM	29:24	int0:6:0	Frame Buffer Pixel Storage Format 000000 PSMCT32 000001 PSMCT24 000010 PSMCT16 001010 PSMCT16S 010011 reserved 010100 reserved 011011 reserved 100100 reserved 101100 reserved 110000 PSMZ32 110001 PSMZ24 110010 PSMZ16 111010 PSMZ16S
FBMSK	63:32	int0:32:0	Frame Buffer Drawing Mask (*1) 0 Frame buffer is updated. 1 Frame buffer is not updated.

*1 When the pixel storage format of the frame buffer is PSMCT16, PSMCT16S or PSMZ16, note the bit relation between the mask pattern and frame buffer. See "3.9.5. Masking".

HWREG : Data Port for Transmission between Buffers

0x54

This register writes transmission data when host -> local transmission between buffers is performed.
It is enabled only when the BITBLTBUF/TRXPOS/TRXREG/TRXDIR registers are set effectively in terms of transmission, and the transmission between buffers is activated. When this register is written in other conditions, no operation is made.

BIT ASSIGN

63	0
DATA	

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
DATA	63:0	int0:64:0	Host -> Local Transmission Data

LABEL : LABEL Event Occurrence Request

0x62

This register updates the value of LBLID field in the SIGLBLID register. The ID field is composed of 32 bits, and SIGLBLID is updated only in the bit position whose bit value corresponding to IDMSK is 1.

BIT ASSIGN

63–32	31–0
IDMSK	ID

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
ID	31:0	int0:32:0	Value to be written to SIGLBLID register
IDMSK	63:32	int0:32:0	Whether or not corresponding SIGLBLID bit is updated. 0 Masked. (Not updated.) 1 Not masked. (Updated.)

MIPTBP1_1 / MIPTBP1_2 : MIPMAP Information Setting (Level 1 to 3)

0x34 / 0x35

These registers set the buffer pointer and buffer width of Level 1 to Level 3 textures when performing MIPMAP. MIPTBP1_1 sets Context 1 and MIPTBP1_2 sets Context 2.

BIT ASSIGN

	59 54	53 40	39 34	33 20	19 14	13 0
	TBW3	TBP3	TBW2	TBP2	TBW1	TBP1

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
TBP1	13:0	int0:14:0	MIPMAP Level 1 Texture Base Pointer (*1)
TBW1	19:14	int0:6:0	MIPMAP Level 1 Texture Buffer Width (*2)
TBP2	33:20	int0:14:0	MIPMAP Level 2 Texture Base Pointer (*1)
TBW2	39:34	int0:6:0	MIPMAP Level 2 Texture Buffer Width (*2)
TBP3	53:40	int0:14:0	MIPMAP Level 3 Texture Base Pointer (*1)
TBW3	59:54	int0:6:0	MIPMAP Level 3 Texture Buffer Width (*2)

*1 The texture base pointer is set to the value of the word address divided by 64.

*2 The buffer width is set to the value of the width (in units of texels) divided by 64. It is set to 1 if the width is less than 64.

MIPTBP2_1 / MIPTBP2_2 : MIPMAP Information Setting (Level 4 to 6)

0x36 / 0x37

These registers set the buffer pointer and buffer width of Level 4 to Level 6 textures when performing MIPMAP. MIPTBP2_1 sets Context 1 and MIPTBP2_2 sets Context 2.

BIT ASSIGN

	59 54	53 40	39 34	33 20	19 14	13 0
	TBW6	TBP6	TBW5	TBP5	TBW4	TBP4

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
TBP4	13:0	int0:14:0	MIPMAP Level 4 Texture Base Pointer (*1)
TBW4	19:14	int0:6:0	MIPMAP Level 4 Texture Buffer Width (*2)
TBP5	33:20	int0:14:0	MIPMAP Level 5 Texture Base Pointer (*1)
TBW5	39:34	int0:6:0	MIPMAP Level 5 Texture Buffer Width (*2)
TBP6	53:40	int0:14:0	MIPMAP Level 6 Texture Base Pointer (*1)
TBW6	59:54	int0:6:0	MIPMAP Level 6 Texture Buffer Width (*2)

*1 The texture base pointer is set to the value of the word address divided by 64.

*2 The buffer width is set to the value of the width (in units of texels) divided by 64. It is set to 1 if the width is less than 64.

PABE : Alpha Blending Control in Units of Pixels

0x49

This register sets whether Alpha Blending control in units of pixels is performed.
For details, see "3.8. Alpha Blending".

BIT ASSIGN

	0 0
	PABE

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
PABE	0	int0:1:0	Alpha Blending Control in Units of Pixels 0 Not performed. 1 Performed. (Alpha blending is OFF for the pixel whose A value is MSB=0 and ON for the pixel whose A value is MSB=1.)

PRIM : Drawing Primitive Setting

0x00

This register specifies the types of drawing primitives and various attributes, and initializes the contents of the vertex queue.
Each of the IIP/TME/FGE/ABE/AA1/FST/CTXT/FIX fields is enabled only when AC=1 is set by the PRMODECONT register.

BIT ASSIGN

	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02–00
	FIX	CTXT	FST	AA1	ABE	FGE	TME	IIP	PRIM

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
PRIM	2:0	int0:3:0	Types of Drawing Primitives 000 Point 001 Line 010 Line Strip 011 Triangle 100 Triangle Strip 101 Triangle Fan 110 Sprite 111 Specification Prohibited
IIP	3	int0:1:0	Shading Method 0 Flat Shading 1 Gouraud Shading
TME	4	int0:1:0	Texture Mapping 0 Texture Mapping OFF 1 Texture Mapping ON
FGE	5	int0:1:0	Fogging 0 Fogging OFF 1 Fogging ON
ABE	6	int0:1:0	Alpha Blending 0 Alpha Blending OFF 1 Alpha Blending ON
AA1	7	int0:1:0	1 Pass Antialiasing (*1) 0 1 Pass Antialiasing OFF 1 1 Pass Antialiasing ON
FST	8	int0:1:0	Method of Specifying Texture Coordinates (*2) 0 STQ value is used (ST/RGBAQ Register is referred to.) 1 UV value is used (UV Register is referred to.)
CTXT	9	int0:1:0	Context 0 Environment of Context 1 is used. 1 Environment of Context 2 is used.
FIX	10	int0:1:0	Fragment Value Control (RGBAFSTQ Change by DDA) 0 Unfixed (Normal) 1 Fixed

*1 When AA1=1 is set, note Alpha Blending process. See "3.6. Antialiasing".
*2 When FST=1 is set, perspective correction is not performed.

PRMODE : Setting for Attributes of Drawing Primitives

0x1b

This register changes the attributes of drawing primitives. It is enabled only when AC=0 is set by the PRMODECONT register.

BIT ASSIGN

	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	
	FIX	CTXT	FST	AA1	ABE	FGE	TME	IIP	

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
IIP	3	int0:1:0	Shading Method 0 Flat Shading 1 Gouraud Shading
TME	4	int0:1:0	Texture Mapping 0 Texture Mapping OFF 1 Texture Mapping ON
FGE	5	int0:1:0	Fogging 0 Fogging OFF 1 Fogging ON
ABE	6	int0:1:0	Alpha Blending 0 Alpha Blending OFF 1 Alpha Blending ON
AA1	7	int0:1:0	1 Pass Antialiasing (*1) 0 1 Pass Antialiasing OFF 1 1 Pass Antialiasing ON
FST	8	int0:1:0	Method of Specifying Texture Coordinates (*2) 0 STQ value (ST/RGBAQ register is referred to.) 1 UV value (UV register is referred to.)
CTXT	9	int0:1:0	Context 0 Environment of Context 1 is used. 1 Environment of Context 2 is used.
FIX	10	int0:1:0	Fragment Value Control (RGBAFSTQ Change by DDA) 0 Unfixed (Normal) 1 Fixed

*1 When AA1=1 is set, note Alpha Blending process. See "3.6. Antialiasing".

*2 When FST=1 is set, perspective correction is not performed.

PRMODECONT : Specification of Primitive Attribute Setting Method

0x1a

This register sets whether to use primitive attributes (IIP, TME, FGE, ABE, AA1, FST, CTXT, FIX) specified by the PRMODE register or the PRIM register.

BIT ASSIGN

	0 0
	AC

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
AC	0	int0:1:0	Register which specifies primitive attributes 0 PRMODE register 1 PRIM register

RGBAQ : Vertex Color Setting

0x01

This register sets the RGBA value of the vertex and the Q value of the normalized texture coordinates.
The Q value is not only used for calculating texture coordinates but also as the parameter to decide the LOD.

BIT ASSIGN

63 ... 32	31 ... 24	23 ... 16	15 ... 08	07 ... 00
Q	A	B	G	R

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
R	7:0	int 0:8:0	Luminance value of R element of vertex color
G	15:8	int 0:8:0	Luminance value of G element of vertex color
B	23:16	int 0:8:0	Luminance value of B element of vertex color
A	31:24	int 0:8:0	Alpha value of vertex (0x80 = 1.0)
Q	63:32	float 32	Normalized texture coordinates (Q) *

* Negative values are acceptable. However, the vertices of one primitive must be the same.

SCANMSK : Raster Address Mask Setting

0x22

This register sets whether drawing is performed only to odd or even row by the row address of the frame buffer.
When drawing is prohibited, drawing efficiency decreases (1/2 in the worst case.)
The mask is only effective for drawing primitives.

BIT ASSIGN

	01–00
	MSK

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
MSK	1:0	int0:2:0	00 Normal drawing (not masked.) 01 Reserved. 10 Drawing of pixel with even Y coordinate is prohibited. 11 Drawing of pixel with odd Y coordinate is prohibited.

SCISSOR_1 / SCISSOR_2 : Setting for Scissoring Area

0x40 / 0x41

These registers specify the scissoring area. The coordinate values for the upper-left/lower-right points of the enabled drawing area are specified by the window coordinate system. SCISSOR_1 sets Context 1 and SCISSOR_2 sets Context 2.

BIT ASSIGN

	58 – 48		42 – 32		26 – 16		10 – 0
	SCAY1		SCAY0		SCAX1		SCAX0

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
SCAX0	10:0	int 0:11:0	X-coordinate value for upper-left point of enabled drawing area (Window coordinate system)
SCAX1	26:16	int 0:11:0	X-coordinate value for lower-right point of enabled drawing area (Window coordinate system)
SCAY0	42:32	int 0:11:0	Y-coordinate value for upper-left point of enabled drawing area (Window coordinate system)
SCAY1	58:48	int 0:11:0	Y-coordinate value for lower-right point of enabled drawing area (Window coordinate system)

SIGNAL : SIGNAL Event Occurrence Request

0x60

This register generates the SIGNAL event and updates the value of the SIGLBLID register. The ID field is composed of 32 bits, and SIGLBLID is updated only in the bit position whose bit value corresponding to IDMSK is 1.

BIT ASSIGN

63 … 32	31 … 0
IDMSK	ID

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
ID	31:0	int0:32:0	Value to be written to SIGLBLID register
IDMSK	63:32	int0:32:0	Whether or not corresponding SIGLBLID bit is updated. 0 Masked. (Not updated.) 1 Not masked. (Updated.)

ST : Specification of Vertex Texture Coordinates

0x02

This register sets the S and T values of the vertex texture coordinates. The value Q is specified by the RGBAQ register.

For the relation between the texture coordinate values S, T and Q and the texel, see "3.4.10. Perspective Correction".

BIT ASSIGN

63 … 32	31 … 0
T	S

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
S	31:0	float 32	Texture Coordinate Value S
T	63:32	float 32	Texture Coordinate Value T

TEST_1 / TEST_2 : Pixel Test Control

0x47 / 0x48

These registers perform settings related to the pixel test. TEST_1 sets Context 1 and TEST_2 sets Context 2. For details, see "3.7. Pixel Test".

BIT ASSIGN

63–19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	…	04	03	02	01	00
	ZTST		ZTE	DATM	DATE	AFAIL		AREF			ATST			ATE

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
ATE	0	int 0:1:0	Alpha Test 0 Alpha test OFF 1 Alpha test ON
ATST	3:1	int 0:3:0	Alpha Test Method 000 NEVER All pixels fail. 001 ALWAYS All pixels pass. 010 LESS Pixels with A less than AREF pass. 011 LEQUAL Pixels with A less than or equal to AREF pass. 100 EQUAL Pixels with A equal to AREF pass. 101 GEQUAL Pixels with A greater than or equal to AREF pass. 110 GREATER Pixels with A greater than AREF pass. 111 NOTEQUAL Pixels with A not equal to AREF pass.
AREF	11:4	int 0:8:0	Alpha Value to be Compared and Referred to
AFAIL	13:12	int 0:2:0	Processing Method when Failed in Alpha Test 00 KEEP Neither frame buffer nor Z buffer is updated. 01 FB_ONLY Only frame buffer is updated. 10 ZB_ONLY Only Z buffer is updated. 11 RGB_ONLY Only frame-buffer RGB is updated.
DATE	14	int 0:1:0	Destination Alpha Test 0 Destination Alpha Test OFF 1 Destination Alpha Test ON
DATM	15	int 0:1:0	Destination Alpha Test Mode 0 Pixels, whose destination alpha is 0, pass. 1 Pixels, whose destination alpha is 1, pass.
ZTE	16	int 0:1:0	Depth Test 0 Depth test OFF 1 Depth test ON
ZTST	18:17	int 0:2:0	Depth Test Method 00 NEVER All pixels fail. 01 ALWAYS All pixels pass. 10 GEQUAL Pixels with Z greater than or equal to Z buffer value pass. 11 GREATER Pixels with Z greater than Z buffer value pass.

TEX0_1 / TEX0_2 : Texture Information Setting

0x06 / 0x07

These registers set various kinds of information regarding the textures to be used. TEX0_1 sets Context 1 and TEX0_2 sets Context 2.

BIT ASSIGN

63–61	60–56	55	54–51	50–37	36–35	34	33–30	29–26	25–20	19–14	13–0
CLD	CSA	CSM	CPSM	CBP	TFX	TCC	TH	TW	PSM	TBW	TBP0

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
TBP0	13:0	int0:14:0	Texture Base Pointer TBP0 = Word Address/64
TBW	19:14	int0:6:0	Texture Buffer Width TBW0 = Width in Units of Texels/64
PSM	25:20	int0:6:0	Texture Pixel Storage Format 000000 PSMCT32 000001 PSMCT24 000010 PSMCT16 001010 PSMCT16S 010011 PSMT8 010100 PSMT4 011011 PSMT8H 100100 PSMT4HL 101100 PSMT4HH 110000 PSMZ32 110001 PSMZ24 110010 PSMZ16 111010 PSMZ16S
TW	29:26	int0:4:0	Texture Width: Width = 2^{TW} (max 2^{10}) (*1)
TH	33:30	int0:4:0	Texture Height: Height = 2^{TH} (max 2^{10}) (*1)
TCC	34	int0:1:0	Texture Color Component 0 RGB 1 RGBA (TEXA register value is At in RGB24/RGBA16)
TFX	36:35	int0:2:0	Texture Function 00 MODULATE 01 DECAL 10 HIGHLIGHT 11 HIGHLIGHT2
CBP	50:37	int0:14:0	CLUT Buffer Base Pointer CBP = Word Address/64
CPSM	54:51	int0:4:0	CLUT Pixel Storage Format 0000 PSMCT32 0010 PSMCT16 1010 PSMCT16S
CSM	55	int0:1:0	CLUT Storage Mode 0 CSM1 1 CSM2

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
CSA	60:56	int0:5:0	CLUT Entry Offset CSA = Offset/16 In CSM2 mode, CSA=0 must be set.
CLD	63:61	int0:3:0	CLUT Buffer Load Control 000 Temporary buffer contents are not changed. 001 Load is performed to CSA position of buffer. 010 Load is performed to CSA position of buffer and CBP is copied to CBP0. (*2) 011 Load is performed to CSA position of buffer and CBP is copied to CBP1. (*2) 100 If CBP0 !=CBP, load is performed and CBP is copied to CBP0. (*2) 101 If CBP1 != CBP, load is performed and CBP is copied to CBP1. (*2)

*1 Texture size must be 8 x 8 texels or more when using bilinear or trilinear sampling.

*2 CBP0 and CBP1 are internal registers of the GS.

TEX1_1 / TEX1_2 : Texture Information Setting

0x14 / 0x15

These registers set information on the sampling method of the textures. TEX1_1 sets Context 1 and TEX1_2 sets Context 2.

BIT ASSIGN

	43 – 32		20 – 19		09	08 – 06	05	04 – 02		00
	K		L		MTBA	MMIN	MMAG	MXL		LCM

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
LCM	0	int0:1:0	LOD Calculation Method 0 Due to the formula (LOD = (log2(1/|Q|)<<L)+K) 1 Fixed value (LOD = K)
MXL	4:2	int0:3:0	Maximum MIP Level (0-6)
MMAG	5	int0:1:0	Filter when Texture is Expanded (LOD < 0) 0 NEAREST 1 LINEAR
MMIN	8:6	int0:3:0	Filter when Texture is Reduced (LOD >= 0) 000 NEAREST 001 LINEAR 010 NEAREST_MIPMAP_NEAREST 011 NEAREST_MIPMAP_LINEAR 100 LINEAR_MIPMAP_NEAREST 101 LINEAR_MIPMAP_LINEAR
MTBA	9	int0:1:0	Base Address Specification of MIPMAP Texture of Level 1 or More 0 Value specified by MIPTBP1 and MIPTBP2 is used. 1 Base address of TBP1 - TBP3 is automatically set. (See "3.4.11. MIPMAP".)
L	20:19	int0:2:0	LOD Parameter Value L (See the section for LCM.)
K	43:32	int1:7:4	LOD Parameter Value K (See the section for LCM.)

TEX2_1 / TEX2_2 : Texture Information Setting

0x16 / 0x17

These registers set texture information. They are subsets of the TEX0 register. TEX2_1 sets Context 1 and TEX2_2 sets Context 2.

BIT ASSIGN

63–61	60–56	55	54–51	50–37	36–26	25–20	19–0
CLD	CSA	CSM	CPSM	CBP		PSM	

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
PSM	25:20	int0:6:0	Texture Pixel Storage Format 000000 PSMCT32 000001 PSMCT24 000010 PSMCT16 001010 PCMCT16S 010011 PSMT8 010100 PSMT4 011011 PSMT8H 100100 PSMT4HL 101100 PSMT4HH 110000 PSMZ32 110001 PSMZ24 110010 PSMZ16 111010 PSMZ16S
CBP	50:37	int0:14:0	CLUT Buffer Base Pointer CBP=Word Address/64
CPSM	54:51	int0:4:0	CLUT Entry Storage Format 0000 PSMCT32 0010 PSMCT16 1010 PSMCT16S
CSM	55	int0:1:0	CLUT Storage Mode 0 CSM1 1 CSM2
CSA	60:56	int0:5:0	CLUT Entry Offset CSA = Offset/16 In CSM2 mode, CSA=0 must be set.
CLD	63:61	int0:3:0	CLUT Buffer Load Control 000 CLUT buffer contents are not changed. 001 Load is performed to CSA position of buffer. 010 Load is performed to CSA position of buffer and CBP is copied to CBP0. (*1) 011 Load is performed to CSA position of buffer and CBP is copied to CBP1. (*1) 100 If CBP0 != CBP, load is performed and CBP is copied to CBP0. (*1) 101 If CBP1 != CBP, load is performed and CBP is copied to CBP1. (*1)

*1 CBP0 and CBP1 are internal registers of the GS. For details, see "3.4.7. CLUT Buffer Control".

TEXA : Texture Alpha Value Setting

0x3b

This register sets Alpha value to be referred to when the Alpha value of the texture is not an 8-bit value. See "3.4.6. Format Conversion".

BIT ASSIGN

	39	32		15		07	00
	TA1			AEM		TA0	

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
TA0	7:0	int0:8:0	The "As" value referred to when A field is 0 in RGBA16 format or when the format is RGB24.
AEM	15	int0:1:0	Method of Expanding Texture Alpha 0 Processed normally even when R=G=B=0. 1 Treated as "Transparent" (A=0) when R=G=B=0.
TA1	39:32	int0:8:0	The "As" value referred to when A field is 1 in RGBA16 format.

TEXCLUT : CLUT Position Specification

0x1c

This register specifies the CLUT position in the buffer when the CLUT storage mode is CSM=1 (CSM2 mode). It is disabled when CSM=0 (CSM1 mode).

BIT ASSIGN

	21 – 12	11 – 06	05 – 00
	COV	COU	CBW

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
CBW	5:0	int 0:6:0	CLUT Buffer Width (CBW = Width in Units of Pixels /64)
COU	11:6	int 0:6:0	CLUT Offset U (COU = Offset in Units of Pixels/16)
COV	21:12	int 0:10:0	CLUT Offset V (COV = Offset in Units of Pixels)

TEXFLUSH : Texture Page Buffer Disabling

0x3f

This register waits for the completion of the current drawing process, and then disables the texture data read to the texture page buffer.

A drawing process succeeding the write to this register is started after the texture page buffer is disabled. Any data can be written.

BIT ASSIGN

TRXDIR : Activation of Transmission between Buffers

0x53

This register specifies the transmission direction in the transmission between buffers, and activates transmission. Appropriate settings must be made by the BITBLTBUF/TRXPOS/TRXREG before activating the transmission.

BIT ASSIGN

63–2	1–0
	XDIR

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
XDIR	1:0	int0:2:0	Transmission direction is specified and transmission is started. 00 Host -> Local Transmission 01 Local -> Host Transmission 10 Local -> Local Transmission 11 Transmission is deactivated.

TRXPOS : Specification of Transmission Areas in Buffers

0x51

This register specifies the position and scanning direction of the rectangular area in each buffer where buffer transmission is performed. For details, see "4.1. Transmission Parameters".

BIT ASSIGN

	60 59	58 48		42 32		26 16		10 0
	DIR	DSAY		DSAX		SSAY		SSAX

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
SSAX	10:0	int0:11:0	X Coordinate of Upper Left Point of Source Rectangular Area
SSAY	26:16	int0:11:0	Y Coordinate of Upper Left Point of Source Rectangular Area
DSAX	42:32	int0:11:0	X Coordinate of Upper Left Point of Destination Rectangular Area
DSAY	58:48	int0:11:0	Y Coordinate of Upper Left Point in Destination Rectangular Area
DIR	60:59	int0:2:0	Pixel Transmission Order (Enabled only in Local -> Local Transmission.) 00 Upper Left -> Lower Right 01 Lower Left -> Upper Right 10 Upper Right -> Lower Left 11 Lower Right -> Upper Left

Note that the set rectangular area wraps around when exceeding the buffer width.

TRXREG : Specification of Transmission Areas in Buffers

0x52

This register specifies the size of the rectangular area, where the transmission between buffers is implemented, in units of pixels. The pixel mode must be the one set by the BITBLTBUF register.

BIT ASSIGN

	43	32		11	0
	RRH			RRW	

FIELD

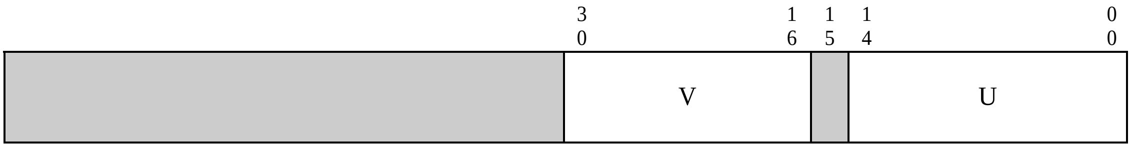
Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
RRW	11:0	int0:12:0	Width of Transmission Area
RRH	43:32	int0:12:0	Height of Transmission Area

UV : Specification of Vertex Texture Coordinates

0x03

This register specifies the texel coordinate (UV) values of the vertex.
It is enabled when FST is set to 1 in the PRIM register. When FST=0, the value of the UV register is ignored.

BIT ASSIGN



FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
U	14:0	int 0:11:4	Texel Coordinate (U)
V	30:16	int 0:11:4	Texel Coordinate (V)

XYOFFSET_1 / XYOFFSET_2 : Offset Value Setting

0x18 / 0x19

These registers set the offset value for converting from the primitive coordinate system to the window coordinate system. XYOFFSET_1 sets Context 1 and XYOFFSET_2 sets Context 2.

BIT ASSIGN

	47	32	15	0
	OFY		OFX	

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
OFX	15:0	int 0:12:4	Offset (X)
OFY	47:32	int 0:12:4	Offset (Y)

XYZ2 : Setting for Vertex Coordinate Values

0x05

This register sets the vertex coordinate values and moves the vertex queue a step forward. The coordinate values X and Y are specified in the primitive coordinate system.
When the vertex information stored in the vertex queue reaches a fixed number, drawing is started. The method of moving the vertex queue forward and the vertex number at which drawing starts differ depending on the type of the drawing primitive.

BIT ASSIGN

63 … 32	31 … 16	15 … 0
Z	Y	X

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
X	15:0	int 0:12:4	Vertex Coordinate Value X (0 - 4095.9375)
Y	31:16	int 0:12:4	Vertex Coordinate Value Y (0 - 4095.9375)
Z	63:32	int 0:32:0	Vertex Coordinate Value Z

XYZ3 : Setting for Vertex Coordinate Values (without Drawing Kick)

0x0d

This register sets the coordinate values of the vertex and moves the vertex queue a step forward. The X and Y coordinate values are specified in the primitive coordinate system.
Drawing is not started.

BIT ASSIGN

63 – 32	31 – 16	15 – 0
Z	Y	X

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
X	15:0	int 0:12:4	Vertex Coordinate Value X (0 - 4095.9375)
Y	31:16	int 0:12:4	Vertex Coordinate Value Y (0 - 4095.9375)
Z	63:32	int 0:32:0	Vertex Coordinate Value Z

XYZF2 : Setting for Vertex Coordinate Values

0x04

This register sets the vertex coordinate values and the Fog coefficient, and then moves the vertex queue a step forward. The X and Y coordinate values are specified in the primitive coordinate system.

When the vertex information stored in the vertex queue reaches a fixed number, drawing is started. The method of moving the vertex queue forward and the vertex number at which drawing starts differ depending on the type of the drawing primitive.

BIT ASSIGN

63 ... 56	55 ... 32	31 ... 16	15 ... 0
F	Z	Y	X

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
X	15:0	int0:12:4	Vertex Coordinate Value X (0 – 4095.9375)
Y	31:16	int0:12:4	Vertex Coordinate Value Y (0 – 4095.9375)
Z	55:32	int0:24:0	Vertex Coordinate Value Z
F	63:56	int0:8:0	Fog Coefficient

XYZF3 : Setting for Vertex Coordinate Values (without Drawing Kick)

0x0c

This register sets the vertex coordinate values and the Fog coefficient, and then moves the vertex queue a step forward.
Drawing is not started.

BIT ASSIGN

63 – 56	55 – 32	31 – 16	15 – 0
F	Z	Y	X

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
X	15:0	int0:12:4	Vertex Coordinate Value X (0 - 4095.9375)
Y	31:16	int0:12:4	Vertex Coordinate Value Y (0 - 4095.9375)
Z	55:32	int0:24:0	Vertex Coordinate Value Z
F	63:56	int0:8:0	Fog Coefficient

ZBUF_1 / ZBUF_2 : Z Buffer Setting

0x4e / 0x4f

These registers make various settings regarding Z buffer. ZBUF_1 sets Context 1 and ZBUF_2 sets Context 2.

BIT ASSIGN

	32		27 24		08 00
	ZMSK		PSM		ZBP

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
ZBP	8:0	int0:9:0	Z Buffer Base Pointer (ZBP = Word Address/2048)
PSM	27:24	int0:4:0	Z Value Storage Format 0000 PSMZ32 0001 PSMZ24 0010 PSMZ16 1010 PSMZ16S
ZMSK	32	int0:1:0	Z Value Drawing Mask 0 Z buffer is updated. 1 Z buffer is not updated regardless of the result of the depth test.

The buffer width of the Z buffer is not set since it is the same size as that of the frame buffer.

7.2. Privileged Registers

The privileged registers are as shown below:

- System Control/Status Register
- PCRTC Setting Register
- Event ID Register

Since the privileged registers and general-purpose registers are mapped to different spaces, their register addresses may be duplicated. Also, unlike the general-purpose registers, which have write access only, some of the privileged registers can have read/write access. For clarification, the following information is added to the register names in this section:

(r/w) Read/Write
(w) Write Only

BGCOLOR (w) : Background Color Setting

0x0e

This register sets the background color of the PCRTC with RGB value.

BIT ASSIGN

	23–16	15–08	07–00
	B	G	R

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
R	7:0	int 0:8:0	Luminance of R element of background color
G	15:8	int 0:8:0	Luminance of G element of background color
B	23:16	int 0:8:0	Luminance of B element of background color

BUSDIR (w) : Host I/F Bus Switching

0x44

This register switches the direction of the FIFO used for data transmission with the host.

BIT ASSIGN

	00
	DIR

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
DIR	0	int 0:1:0	Transmission Direction of Interface 0 Host -> Local (Normal) 1 Local -> Host

CSR (r/w) : System Status

0x40

This register sets the mode and obtains the status of the GS system.

BIT ASSIGN

	31–24	23–16	15–14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
	ID	REV	FIFO	FIELD	NFIELD			RESET	FLUSH		0	0	EDWINT	VSINT	HSINT	FINISH	SIGNAL

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
SIGNAL	0	int 0:1:0	SIGNAL Event Control (Write) 0 Nothing is done. 1 Old event is cleared and event is enabled. (Read) 0 SIGNAL event has not been generated. 1 SIGNAL event has been generated.
FINISH	1	int 0:1:0	FINISH Event Control (Write) 0 Nothing is done. 1 Event is enabled. (Read) 0 FINISH event has not been generated. 1 FINISH event has been generated.
HSINT	2	int 0:1:0	HSync Interrupt Control (Write) 0 Nothing is done. 1 Hsync interrupt is enabled. (Read) 0 Hsync interrupt has not been generated. 1 Hsync interrupt has been generated.
VSINT	3	int 0:1:0	VSync Interrupt Control (Write) 0 Nothing is done. 1 Vsync interrupt is enabled. (Read) 0 Vsync interrupt has not been generated. 1 Vsync interrupt has been generated.
EDWINT	4	int 0:1:0	Rectangular Area Write Termination Interrupt Control (Write) 0 Nothing is done. 1 Rectangular area write interrupt is enabled. (Read) 0 Rectangular area write interrupt has not been generated. 1 Rectangular area write interrupt has been generated.
FLUSH	8	int 0:1:0	Drawing Suspend and FIFO Clear (enabled during data write) 0 Not flushed. 1 Flushed.

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
RESET	9	int 0:1:0	GS System Reset (enabled during data write) 0 Not reset. 1 Reset.
NFIELD	12	int 0:1:0	Output Value of NFIELD Output (Output value is updated by sampling at VSync.)
FIELD	13	int 0:1:0	Field Displayed Currently (In Interlace Mode) 0 EVEN 1 ODD (In Non-Interlace Mode) 0 Equivalent to EVEN 1 Equivalent to ODD
FIFO	15:14	int 0:2:0	Host Interface FIFO Status 00 Neither Empty nor Almost Full 01 Empty 10 Almost Full 11 Reserved
REV	23:16	int 0:8:0	Revision No. of the GS
ID	31:24	int 0:8:0	ID of the GS

Bit 4 to bit 6 should be set to 0 when data is written.

DISPFB1 (w) : Setting for Rectangular Area Read Output Circuit 1

0x07

This register makes settings for the frame buffer regarding information on Rectangular Area Read Output Circuit 1 for the PCRTC.

BIT ASSIGN

	53 – 43	42 – 32		19 – 15	14 – 09	08 – 00
	DBY	DBX		PSM	FBW	FBP

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
FBP	8:0	int0:9:0	Base Pointer (Address/2048)
FBW	14:9	int0:6:0	Buffer Width (Width/64)
PSM	19:15	int0:5:0	Pixel Storage Format 00000 PSMCT32 00001 PSMCT24 00010 PSMCT16 01010 PSMCT16S 10010 PS-GPU24
DBX	42:32	int0:11:0	X Position in Buffer of Upper Left Point of Rectangular Area (in units of pixels)
DBY	53:43	int0:11:0	Y Position in Buffer of Upper Left Point of Rectangular Area (in units of pixels)

DISPFB2 (w) : Setting for Rectangular Area Read Output Circuit 2

0x09

This register makes settings for the frame buffer regarding information on Rectangular Area Read Output Circuit 2 for the PCRTC.

BIT ASSIGN

	53–43	42–32		19–15	14–09	08–00
	DBY	DBX		PSM	FBW	FBP

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
FBP	8:0	int0:9:0	Base Pointer (Address/2048)
FBW	14:9	int0:6:0	Buffer Width (Width/64)
PSM	19:15	int0:5:0	Pixel Storage Format 00000 PSMCT32 00001 PSMCT24 00010 PSMCT16 01010 PSMCT16S
DBX	42:32	int0:11:0	X Position in Buffer of Upper Left Point of Rectangular Area (in units of pixels)
DBY	53:43	int0:11:0	Y Position in Buffer of Upper Left Point of Rectangular Area (in units of pixels)

DISPLAY1 (w) : Setting for Rectangular Area Read Output Circuit 1

0x08

This register makes settings for the display position on the screen regarding information on Rectangular Area Read Output Circuit 1 for the PCRTC.

BIT ASSIGN

	54 – 44	43 – 32		28 – 27	26 – 23	22 – 12	11 – 0
	DH	DW		MAGV	MAGH	DY	DX

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
DX	11:0	int 0:12:0	X Position in the Display Area (in VCK units)
DY	22:12	int 0:11:0	Y Position in the Display Area (in Raster units)
MAGH	26:23	int 0:4:0	Magnification in H Direction 0000 x 1 0001 x 2 0010 x 3 0011 x 4 : : 1111 x 16
MAGV	28:27	int 0:2:0	Magnification in V Direction 00 x 1 01 x 2 10 x 3 11 x 4
DW	43:32	int 0:12:0	Display Area Width - 1 (in VCK units)
DH	54:44	int 0:11:0	Display Area Height - 1 (in Pixel units)

DISPLAY2 (w) : Setting for Rectangular Area Read Output Circuit 2

0x0a

This register makes settings for the display position on the screen regarding information on Rectangular Area Read Output Circuit 2 for the PCRTC.

BIT ASSIGN

	54 … 44	43 … 32		28	27 … 23	22 … 12	11 … 0
	DH	DW		MAGV	MAGH	DY	DX

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
DX	11:0	int 0:12:0	X Position in the Display Area (in VCK units)
DY	22:12	int 0:11:0	Y Position in the Display Area (in Raster units)
MAGH	26:23	int 0:4:0	Magnification in H Direction 0000 x 1 0001 x 2 0010 x 3 0011 x 4 : : 1111 x 16
MAGV	28:27	int 0:2:0	Magnification in V Direction 00 x 1 01 x 2 10 x 3 11 x 4
DW	43:32	int 0:12:0	Display Area Width - 1 (in VCK units)
DH	54:44	int 0:11:0	Display Area Height - 1 (in Pixel units)

EXTBUF (w) : Setting for Feedback Write Buffer

0x0b

This register makes settings for the frame buffer used when feedback write is performed.

BIT ASSIGN

	53 – 43	42 – 32		26 – 25	24 – 23	22	21 – 20	19 – 14	13 – 00
	WDY	WDX		EMODC	EMODA	WFFMD	FBIN	EXBW	EXBP

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
EXBP	13:0	int 0:14:0	Base pointer of the buffer where data is written. EXBP=Word Address/64
EXBW	19:14	int 0:6:0	Width of the buffer where data is written. EXBW=Width in Pixel units/64
FBIN	21:20	int 0:2:0	Selection of Input Source 00 OUT1 01 OUT2
WFFMD	22	int 0:1:0	Interlace Mode 0 FIELD (Written to every other raster.) 1 FRAME (Written to every raster.)
EMODA	24:23	int 0:2:0	Method of Processing Input Alpha Value 00 Input Alpha value is written as it is. 01 Value converted from Input RGB to Luminance value Y is written. 10 Value converted from Input RGB to Luminance value Y and reduced by half is written. 11 Always 0
EMODC	26:25	int 0:2:0	Method of Processing Input Color Value 00 Input RGB is written as it is. 01 Value converted from Input RGB to Luminance value Y is written to RGB respectively. 10 Value converted from Input RGB to YCbCr is written. 11 Input Alpha value is written to RGB respectively.
WDX	42:32	int 0:11:0	X Coordinate in the buffer of upper left point of the rectangular area where input image data is written.
WDY	53:43	int 0:11:0	Y Coordinate in the buffer of upper left point of the rectangular area where input image data is written.

EXTDATA (w) : Feedback Write Setting

0x0c

This register sets the area to be read when feedback write is performed.

BIT ASSIGN

63:55	54:44	43:32	31:29	28:27	26:23	22:12	11:0
	WH	WW		SMPV	SMPH	SY	SX

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
SX	11:0	int0:12:0	X Coordinate of upper left point of the rectangular area where input image is written (in VCK units).
SY	22:12	int0:11:0	Y Coordinate of upper left point of the rectangular area where input image is written (in Pixel units).
SMPH	26:23	int0:4:0	Sampling Rate in H Direction (in VCK units) 0000 Every VCK 0001 At intervals of 1 VCK 0010 At intervals of 2 VCKs 0011 At intervals of 3 VCKs : : 1111 At intervals of 15 VCKs
SMPV	28:27	int0:2:0	Sampling Rate in V Direction 00 Every H-Sync 01 At intervals of 1 H-Sync 10 At intervals of 2 H-Syncs 11 At intervals of 3 H-Syncs
WW	43:32	int0:12:0	Rectangular Area Width - 1
WH	54:44	int0:11:0	Rectangular Area Height - 1

EXTWRITE (w) : Feedback Write Function Control

0x0d

This register controls the feedback write operation (start-stop).

BIT ASSIGN

	00
	WRITE

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
WRITE	0	int 0:1:0	Activation / Deactivation of Write 0 Write to memory is completed in the current frame. 1 Write to memory is started from the next frame.

IMR (w) : Interrupt Mask Control

0x41

This register specifies whether various kinds of interrupts are masked.
All initial values after reset are 1 (masked).

BIT ASSIGN

	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	
	*	*	EDWMSK	VSMSK	HSMSK	FINISHMSK	SIGMSK	

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
SIGMSK	8	int 0:1:0	SIGNAL Event Interrupt Mask 0 Not masked. 1 Masked.
FINISHMSK	9	int 0:1:0	FINISH Event Interrupt Mask 0 Not masked. 1 Masked.
HSMSK	10	int 0:1:0	HSync Interrupt Mask 0 Not masked. 1 Masked.
VSMSK	11	int 0:1:0	VSync Interrupt Mask 0 Not masked. 1 Masked.
EDWMSK	12	int 0:1:0	Rectangular Area Write Termination Interrupt Mask 0 Not masked. 1 Masked.

* Undefined bits should be set to 1.

PMODE (w) : PCRTC Mode Setting

0x00

This register makes various settings for the PCRTC.

BIT ASSIGN

	16	15 08	07	06	05	04 02	01	00
	*	ALP	SLBG	AMOD	MMOD	CRTMD	EN2	EN1

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
EN1	0	int 0:1:0	Read Circuit 1 ON/OFF 0 OFF 1 ON
EN2	1	int 0:1:0	Read Circuit 2 ON/OFF 0 OFF 1 ON
CRTMD	4:2	int 0:3:0	CRT Output Switching Always 001
MMOD	5	int 0:1:0	Alpha Value Selection for Alpha Blending 0 Alpha Value of Read Circuit 1 1 ALP Register Value
AMOD	6	int 0:1:0	OUT1 Alpha Output Selection 0 Alpha Value of Read Circuit 1 1 Alpha Value of Read Circuit 2
SLBG	7	int 0:1:0	Alpha Blending Method Selection 0 Blended with the output of Read Circuit 2. 1 Blended with the background color.
ALP	15:8	int 0:8:0	Fixed Alpha Value (0xff =1.0)

* Undefined bits should be set to 0.

SIGLBLID (r/w) : Signal ID Value Read

0x48

This register obtains ID values of the SIGNAL event and LABEL event.

BIT ASSIGN

63 … 32	31 … 0
LBLID	SIGID

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
SIGID	31:0	int 0:32:0	ID Value Set by SIGNAL Register
LBLID	63:32	int 0:32:0	ID Value Set by LABEL Register

SMODE2 (w) : Setting for Modes related to Video Synchronization

0x02

This register makes settings related to PCRTC video synchronization.

BIT ASSIGN

(unused, bits 63:04)	03–02	01	00
	DPMS	FFMD	INT

FIELD

Name	Pos.	Format	Contents
INT	0	int 0:1:0	Interlace Mode Setting 0 Non-Interlace Mode 1 Interlace Mode
FFMD	1	int 0:1:0	Setting in Interlace Mode 0 FIELD Mode (Read every other line.) 1 FRAME Mode (Read every line.)
DPMS	3:2	int 0:2:0	VESA DPMS Mode Setting 00 On 01 Stand-by 10 Suspend 11 Off

7.3. Register List in Address Order

General Purpose Registers

Address	Register Name	Description
0x00	PRIM	Drawing primitive setting
0x01	RGBAQ	Vertex color setting
0x02	ST	Vertex texture coordinate setting (texture coordinates)
0x03	UV	Vertex texture coordinate setting (texel coordinates)
0x04	XYZF2	Vertex coordinate value setting
0x05	XYZ2	Vertex coordinate value setting
0x06	TEX0_1	Texture information setting
0x07	TEX0_2	Texture information setting
0x08	CLAMP_1	Texture wrap mode
0x09	CLAMP_2	Texture wrap mode
0x0a	FOG	Vertex fog value setting
0x0c	XYZF3	Vertex coordinate value setting (without drawing kick)
0x0d	XYZ3	Vertex coordinate value setting (without drawing kick)
0x14	TEX1_1	Texture information setting
0x15	TEX1_2	Texture information setting
0x16	TEX2_1	Texture information setting
0x17	TEX2_2	Texture information setting
0x18	XYOFFSET_1	Offset value setting
0x19	XYOFFSET_2	Offset value setting
0x1a	PRMODECONT	Specification of primitive attribute setting method
0x1b	PRMODE	Drawing primitive attribute setting
0x1c	TEXCLUT	CLUT position setting
0x22	SCANMSK	Raster address mask setting
0x34	MIPTBP1_1	MIPMAP information setting (Level 1 – 3)
0x35	MIPTBP1_2	MIPMAP information setting (Level 1 – 3)
0x36	MIPTBP2_1	MIPMAP information setting (Level 4 – 6)
0x37	MIPTBP2_2	MIPMAP information setting (Level 4 – 6)
0x3b	TEXA	Texture alpha value setting
0x3d	FOGCOL	Distant fog color setting
0x3f	TEXFLUSH	Texture page buffer disabling
0x40	SCISSOR_1	Scissoring area setting
0x41	SCISSOR_2	Scissoring area setting
0x42	ALPHA_1	Alpha blending setting
0x43	ALPHA_2	Alpha blending setting
0x44	DIMX	Dither matrix setting
0x45	DTHE	Dither control
0x46	COLCLAMP	Color clamp control
0x47	TEST_1	Pixel test control
0x48	TEST_2	Pixel test control
0x49	PABE	Alpha blending control in pixel units
0x4a	FBA_1	Alpha correction value
0x4b	FBA_2	Alpha correction value
0x4c	FRAME_1	Frame buffer setting
0x4d	FRAME_2	Frame buffer setting
0x4e	ZBUF_1	Z buffer setting
0x4f	ZBUF_2	Z buffer setting
0x50	BITBLTBUF	Setting for transmission between buffers
0x51	TRXPOS	Specification for transmission area in buffers

Address	Register Name	Description
0x52	TRXREG	Specification for transmission area in buffers
0x53	TRXDIR	Activation of transmission between buffers
0x54	HWREG	Data port for transmission between buffers
0x60	SIGNAL	SIGNAL event occurrence request
0x61	FINISH	FINISH event occurrence request
0x62	LABEL	LABEL event occurrence request

Privileged Registers

Address	Register Name	Description
0x00	PMODE	PCRTC mode setting
0x02	SMODE2	Mode setting related to video synchronization
0x07	DISPFB1	Setting for rectangular area read output circuit 1
0x08	DISPLAY1	Setting for rectangular area read output circuit 1
0x09	DISPFB2	Setting for rectangular area read output circuit 2
0x0a	DISPLAY2	Setting for rectangular area read output circuit 2
0x0b	EXTBUF	Feedback write buffer setting
0x0c	EXTDATA	Feedback write setting
0x0d	EXTWRITE	Feedback write control
0x0e	BGCOLOR	Background color setting
0x40	CSR	System status
0x41	IMR	Interrupt mask control
0x44	BUSDIR	Host I/F bus switching
0x48	SIGLBLID	Signal ID value read

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8. Details of GS Local Memory

The GS uses non-linear address conversion rules when converting from a two-dimensional address to a one-dimensional physical memory address in order to improve the efficiency of memory access. This chapter describes the address conversion rules.

8.1. Memory Access Units

The GS local memory can be considered to be a linear address space of 32-bit word units, but it cannot be accessed uniformly due to its complex configuration affected by the DRAM's physical structure.
Since accessible units vary according to the type of processing, 3 processing units are defined as follows:

Page

Size: 8 Kbytes
FBP of FRAME (frame buffer) and ZBP of ZBUF (Z buffer) can point to page boundaries.
This is the same as a DRAM page. An access to a page does not result in a page break.

Block

Size: 256 bytes
TBP0 of TEX0 and TBPn of MIPTBP1/2 (texture buffer) and DBP and SBP of BITBLTBUF (destination and source buffers during transmission between buffers) point to block boundaries.

Column

Size: 64 bytes (512 bits)
A column in a buffer is accessible in a single cycle.
Data can be read from and written to a column in the frame buffer and Z buffer in a single cycle (2048 bits in total).

The relationships between the processing units are as follows from the point of view of memory capacity:
Entire local memory (4 Mbytes) = 512 pages = 16,384 blocks = 65,536 columns
1 page (8 Kbytes) = 32 blocks
1 block (256 bytes) = 4 columns
1 column (64 bytes) = 16 pixels (PSMCT32/PSMCT24/PSMZ32/PSMZ24/PSMT8H/PSMT4HH/PSMT4HL)
1 column (64 bytes) = 32 pixels (PSMCT16/PSMCT16S/PSMZ16/PSMZ16S)
1 column (64 bytes) = 64 pixels (PSMT8)
1 column (64 bytes) = 128 pixels (PSMT4)

8.2. Page Arrangement in Buffer

The following is the page arrangement order in a buffer in a two-dimensional space:

(e.g.) Frame Buffer (FBP=0 and FBW=10)

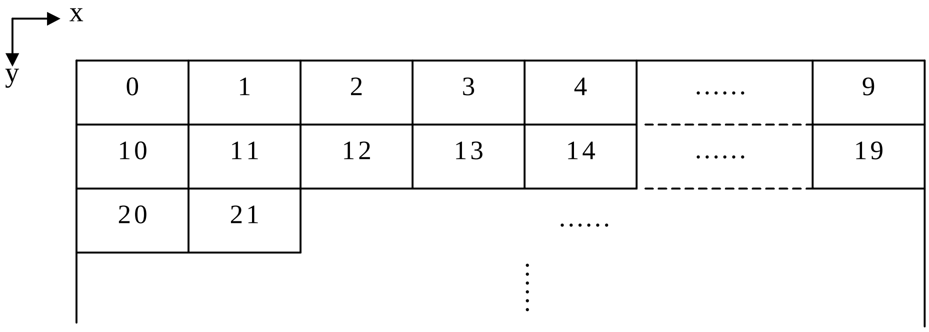


Figure 8-1 Page Arrangement Order in Buffer

8.3. Data Structure in a Page

The relationship between page, block, and column, such as block allocation in a page or pixel arrangement order in a column, varies from one pixel storage format to another.
It is illustrated by pixel storage format below. Data with the same block number and column number in the same page shows the same memory regardless of the pixel storage format.

8.3.1. PSMCT32/PSMCT24/PSMZ32/PSMZ24

Block Configuration in a Page (Numbers in the figures show block addresses.)

PSMCT32,PSMCT24

← 64 pixels →

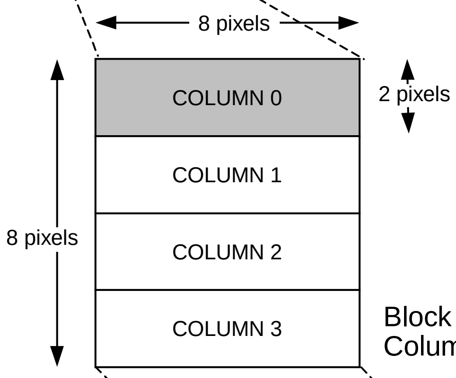
0	1	4	5	16	17	20	21
2	3	6	7	18	19	22	23
8	9	12	13	24	25	28	29
10	11	14	15	26	27	30	31

PSMZ32,PSMZ24

← 64 pixels →

24	25	28	29	8	9	12	13
26	27	30	31	10	11	14	15
16	17	20	21	0	1	4	5
18	19	22	23	2	3	6	7

Column Configuration in a Block



Block size = 8x8 (pixels)
Column size = 8x2 (pixels)

Pixel Arrangement Order in a Column
(Numbers in the figure show 32-bit word addresses.)

0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13
2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15

8.3.2. PSMCT16/PSMCT16S

Block Configuration in a Page (Numbers in the figures show block addresses.)

PSMCT16

← 64 pixels →

0	2	8	10
1	3	9	11
4	6	12	14
5	7	13	15
16	18	24	26
17	19	25	27
20	22	28	30
21	23	29	31

PSMZ16

← 64 pixels →

24	26	16	18
25	27	17	19
28	30	20	22
29	31	21	23
8	10	0	2
9	11	1	3
12	14	4	6
13	15	5	7

PSMCT16S

← 64 pixels →

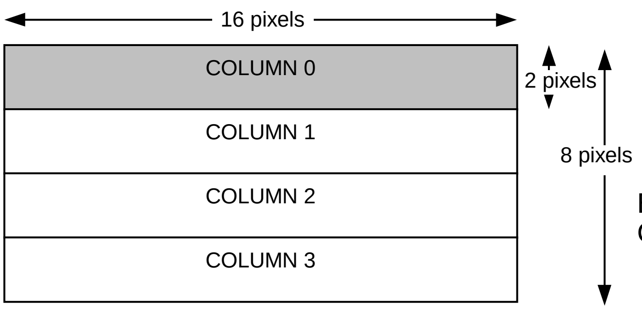
0	2	16	18
1	3	17	19
8	10	24	26
9	11	25	27
4	6	20	22
5	7	21	23
12	14	28	30
13	15	29	31

PSMZ16S

← 64 pixels →

24	26	8	10
25	27	9	11
16	18	0	2
17	19	1	3
28	30	12	14
29	31	13	15
20	22	4	6
21	23	5	7

Column Configuration in a Block



Block size = 16x8 (pixels)
Column size = 16x2 (pixels)

Pixel Arrangement Order in a Column (Numbers in the figure show 32-bit word addresses.)

0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13
2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15

Bits 0-15 Bits 16-31

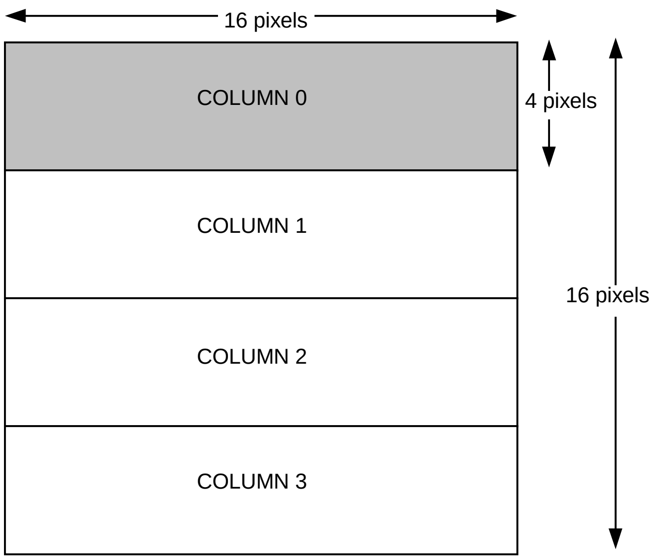
8.3.3. PSMT8

Block Configuration in a Page (Numbers in the figure show block addresses.)

128 pixels

0	1	4	5	16	17	20	21
2	3	6	7	18	19	22	23
8	9	12	13	24	25	28	29
10	11	14	15	26	27	30	31

Column Configuration in a Block



Pixel Arrangement Order in a Column (Numbers in the figures show 32-bit word addresses.)

Pixel arrangement order varies according to the column number in PSMT8.

COLUMNS 0 and 2

Bits 0-7 Bits 16-23

0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13
2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15
8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5
10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7

Bits 8-15 Bits 24-31

COLUMNS 1 and 3

Bits 0-7 Bits 16-23

8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5
10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7
0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13
2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15

Bits 8-15 Bits 24-31

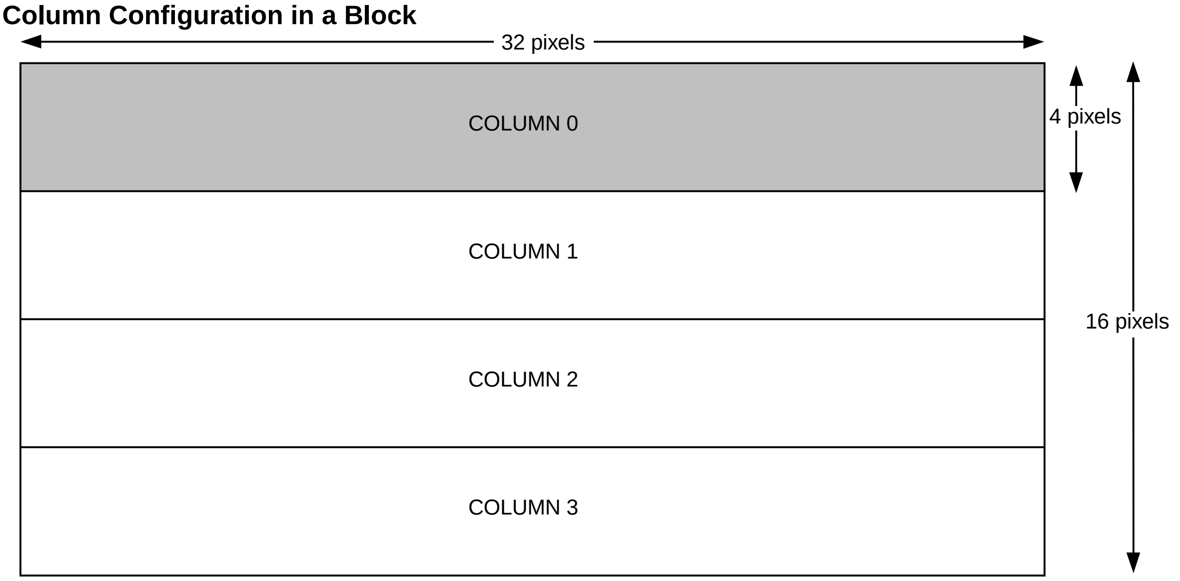
8.3.4. PSMT4

Block Configuration in a Page (Numbers in the figure show block addresses.)

128 pixels

0	2	8	10
1	3	9	11
4	6	12	14
5	7	13	15
16	18	24	26
17	19	25	27
20	22	28	30
21	23	29	31

Column Configuration in a Block



Pixel Arrangement Order in a Column (Numbers in the figures show 32-bit word addresses.)

Pixel arrangement order varies according to the column number in PSMT4.

COLUMNS 0 and 2

Bits 0-3								Bits 8-11								Bits 16-19								Bits 24-27							
0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13
2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15
8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5
10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7
Bits 4-7								Bits 12-15								Bits 20-23								Bits 28-31							

COLUMNS 1 and 3

Bits 0-3								Bits 8-11								Bits 16-19								Bits 24-27							
8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5
10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7
0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13	0	1	4	5	8	9	12	13
2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15	2	3	6	7	10	11	14	15
Bits 4-7								Bits 12-15								Bits 20-23								Bits 28-31							

8.4. Occupied Memory Area

8 (W) x 8 (H) in PSMCT32
Occupied block: 0 only

0	1	4	5	16	17	20	21
2	3	6	7	18	19	22	23
8	9	12	13	24	25	28	29
10	11	14	15	26	27	30	31

32 (W) x 32 (H) in PSMCT32
Occupied blocks: 0 to 15

0	1	4	5	16	17	20	21
2	3	6	7	18	19	22	23
8	9	12	13	24	25	28	29
10	11	14	15	26	27	30	31

8 (W) x 16 (H) in PSMCT32
Occupied blocks: 0 and 2

0	1	4	5	16	17	20	21
2	3	6	7	18	19	22	23
8	9	12	13	24	25	28	29
10	11	14	15	26	27	30	31

8 (W) x 32 (H) in PSMCT32
Occupied blocks: 0, 2, 8, and 10

0	1	4	5	16	17	20	21
2	3	6	7	18	19	22	23
8	9	12	13	24	25	28	29
10	11	14	15	26	27	30	31

8.5. Pointing within a Page

A buffer starting address points to a block boundary (not a page boundary), when using a texture (TBP0 of TEX0) or transferring data between buffers (SBP or DBP of BITBLTBUF). When it points to a block within a page, blocks are arranged as follows from the point of view of the texture buffer:

- The block pointed to is located at the upper left point in a two-dimensional space.
- The block arrangement order conforms to the one obtained when the start of a page is pointed to.
- The block pointed to and the ones following configure a one-page rectangle (64 x 32 in PSMCT32).

Examples of block arrangement order are shown below. Light gray blocks show the next page, followed by the dark gray page.

Pointing to Block 1 in PSMCT32

← 64 pixels →

1	2	5	6	17	18	21	22	1	2	5	6	17	18	21	22
3	4	7	8	19	20	23	24	3	4	7	8	19	20	23	24
9	10	13	14	25	26	29	30	9	10	13	14	25	26	29	30
11	12	15	16	27	28	31	0	11	12	15	16	27	28	31	0

Pointing to Block 9 in PSMCT32

← 64 pixels →

9	10	13	14	25	26	29	30	9	10	13	14	25	26	29	30
11	12	15	16	27	28	31	0	11	12	15	16	27	28	31	0
17	18	21	22	1	2	5	6	17	18	21	22	1	2	5	6
19	20	23	24	3	4	7	8	19	20	23	24	3	4	7	8

8.6. Pixel Storage Format Conversion

When transferring PSMT4/PSMT8/PSMT16 texture data as PSMCT data, use the following rules to convert pixel storage format in the preprocessing stage. This allows textures of different modes to be packed together and transferred at one time as PSMCT32 data.

8.6.1. PSMT4

The following is an example of converting 1-column PSMT4 data (32 x 4) to PSMCT32 (8 x 2).

1-column PSMT4 Data (Pixel numbers in the figure are arranged in scan line order.)

32 pixels

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127

1-column PSMCT32 Data

8 pixels

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

PSMCT32 pixels (A to P) correspond to PSMT4 pixels (0 to 127) as follows:

COLUMNS 0 and 2

	Bit 31							Bit 0
A	92	24	84	16	76	8	68	0
B	93	25	85	17	77	9	69	1
C	94	26	86	18	78	10	70	2
D	95	27	87	19	79	11	71	3
E	88	28	80	20	72	12	64	4
F	89	29	81	21	73	13	65	5
G	90	30	82	22	74	14	66	6
H	91	31	83	23	75	15	67	7
I	124	56	116	48	108	40	100	32
J	125	57	117	49	109	41	101	33
K	126	58	118	50	110	42	102	34
L	127	59	119	51	111	43	103	35
M	120	60	112	52	104	44	96	36
N	121	61	113	53	105	45	97	37
O	122	62	114	54	106	46	98	38
P	123	63	115	55	107	47	99	39

COLUMNS 1 and 3

	Bit 31							Bit 0
A	88	28	80	20	72	12	64	4
B	89	29	81	21	73	13	65	5
C	90	30	82	22	74	14	66	6
D	91	31	83	23	75	15	67	7
E	92	24	84	16	76	8	68	0
F	93	25	85	17	77	9	69	1
G	94	26	86	18	78	10	70	2
H	95	27	87	19	79	11	71	3
I	120	60	112	52	104	44	96	36
J	121	61	113	53	105	45	97	37
K	122	62	114	54	106	46	98	38
L	123	63	115	55	107	47	99	39
M	124	56	116	48	108	40	100	32
N	125	57	117	49	109	41	101	33
O	126	58	118	50	110	42	102	34
P	127	59	119	51	111	43	103	35

8.6.2. PSMT8

The following is an example of converting 1-column PSMT8 data (16 x 4) to PSMCT32 (8 x 2).

1-column PSMT8 Data (Pixel numbers in the figure are arranged in scan line order.)

← 16 pixels →

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63

1-column PSMCT32 Data

← 8 pixels →

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

PSMCT32 pixels (A to P) correspond to PSMT8 pixels (0 to 63) as follows:

COLUMNS 0 and 2

	Bit 31			Bit 0
A	44	8	36	0
B	45	9	37	1
C	46	10	38	2
D	47	11	39	3
E	40	12	32	4
F	41	13	33	5
G	42	14	34	6
H	43	15	35	7
I	60	24	52	16
J	61	25	53	17
K	62	26	54	18
L	63	27	55	19
M	56	28	48	20
N	57	29	49	21
O	58	30	50	22
P	59	31	51	23

COLUMNS 1 and 3

	Bit 31			Bit 0
A	40	12	32	4
B	41	13	33	5
C	42	14	34	6
D	43	15	35	7
E	44	8	36	0
F	45	9	37	1
G	46	10	38	2
H	47	11	39	3
I	56	28	48	20
J	57	29	49	21
K	58	30	50	22
L	59	31	51	23
M	60	24	52	16
N	61	25	53	17
O	62	26	54	18
P	63	27	55	19

8.6.3. PSMT16

The following is an example of converting 1-column PSMT16 data (16 x 2) to PSMCT32 (8 x 2).

1-column PSMT16 Data (Pixel numbers in the figure are arranged in scan line order.)

← 16 pixels →

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1-column PSMCT32 Data

← 8 pixels →

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

PSMCT32 pixels (A to P) correspond to PSMT16 pixels (0 to 63) as follows:

	Bit 31	Bit 0
A	8	0
B	9	1
C	10	2
D	11	3
E	12	4
F	13	5
G	14	6
H	15	7
I	24	16
J	25	17
K	26	18
L	27	19
M	28	20
N	29	21
O	30	22
P	31	23