

Apple II Colour Graphics

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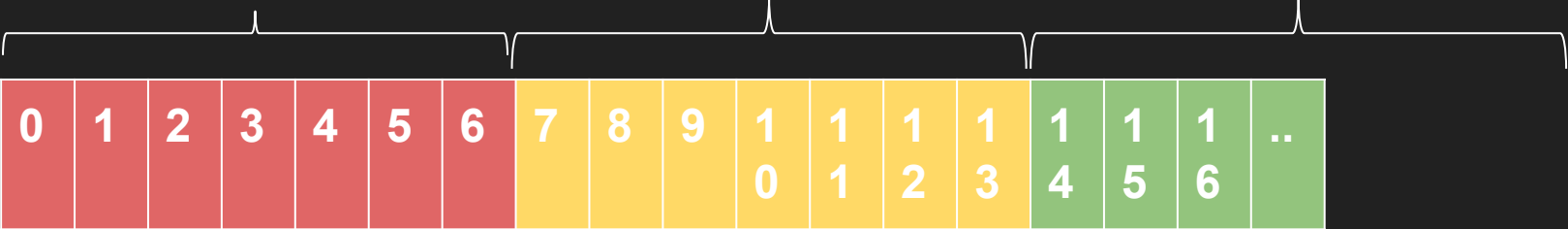
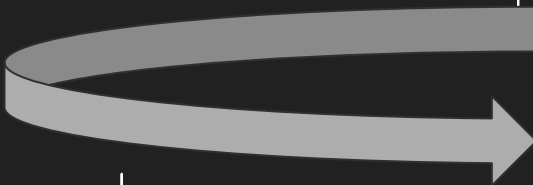
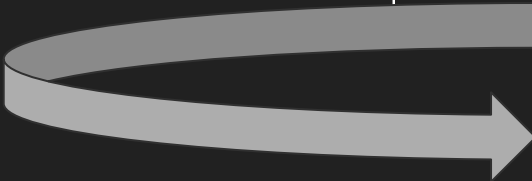
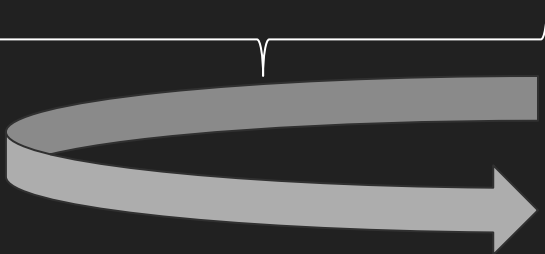
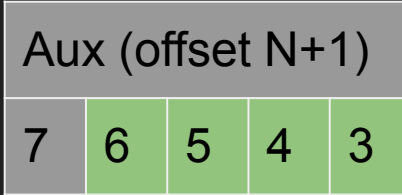
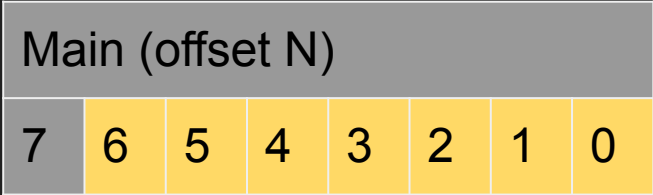
Apple II Colour Graphics

- How colours work in Hi-Res and Double Hi-Res
 - in 5 minutes
- Why all of those crazy rules?
 - e.g. Violet pixel then Green pixel → turns White?!
- ...and even when you follow them, don't get what you expect on the screen
 - fringing, interference

Dots

- Monochrome display
- Start with Double Hi-Res
 - It's simpler!
 - (said no-one else, ever)
- 560 horizontal dots per line
- High bit of screen byte is ignored
- 7 bits in memory map to 7 dots on screen
- Alternating bytes from AUX, MAIN memory
 - 40 + 40 bytes gives 560 dot line

Double Hi-Res dots



Hi-Res dots

- Hi-Res has 280 horizontal resolution, right?
- Nope, also 560
 - but can't control every dot independently
- Bits 0..5 turn on 2 dots
- Bit 6 turns on **3 dots**
- Third dot may be overwritten by next byte
- Bit 7 (palette bit) shifts dots right by 1 position

Artifact colours

- Think like a TV
- Scan each line, left to right
- Colour reference signal, 1 complete cycle in same time as displaying 4 dots
- Relative phase of dots determines colour
- Messy and analogue, but simple digital approximation
- **Colour signal sees a sliding 4-bit window of dots**

4-bit colour dot patterns

Hires Colours				
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	olive
0	0	1	0	green
0	0	1	1	lime
0	1	0	0	blue
0	1	0	1	grey
0	1	1	0	cyan
0	1	1	1	lightgreen

1	0	0	0	purple
1	0	0	1	orange
1	0	1	0	grey
1	0	1	1	yellow
1	1	0	0	magenta
1	1	0	1	pink
1	1	1	0	lightblue
1	1	1	1	white

Double Hires Colours				
0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	0	olive
0	1	0	0	green
0	1	1	0	lime
1	0	0	0	blue
1	0	1	0	grey
1	1	0	0	cyan
1	1	1	0	lightgreen

(left-shifted)				
0	0	0	1	purple
0	0	1	1	orange
0	1	0	1	grey
0	1	1	1	yellow
1	0	0	1	magenta
1	0	1	1	pink
1	1	0	1	lightblue
1	1	1	1	white

Example

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1
Bits	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Clock	0	1	2	3
Bits	0	0	0	0
Shifted	0	0	0	0
Colour				

Example

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1
Bits	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Clock	0	1	2	3	0
Bits		0	0	0	1
Shifted	1	0	0	0	
Colour					

Example

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1
Bits	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1
Bits			0	0	1	1
Shifted	1	1	0	0		

Example

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1
Bits	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2
Bits				0	1	1	0
Shifted	1	1	0	0			

Example

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1
Bits	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
Bits					1	1	0	0
Shifted	1	1	0	0				

Example

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1
Bits	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1
Bits							0	0	0	0
Shifted	0	0	0	0						

Oh look, we've discovered a Hi-Res Violet pixel (with fringing)

Violet

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
Bit	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colour												

+

Green

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
Bit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Colour												

=

White

Clock	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
Bit	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Colour												

Fringing

Interference

Everyone knows there are only 6 Hi-Res Colours

- unless you read Sather, “Understanding the Apple IIe”
- Remember the funny business with the palette bit shifting dots by 1 position, and how this extends/truncates dot patterns at the byte boundary?
- Can get 14 of 16 colours at byte boundaries
 - Plus the usual fringing

