

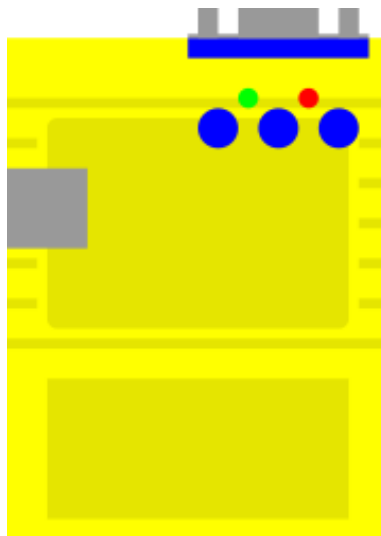
Turbo Chameleon 64

VGA, turbo, freezer and memory expansion for the Commodore-64

The Programmers Manual

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1 Introducing the Chameleon core

The Turbo Chameleon FPGA core can run in a few different configurations and so can be used in various ways. The Chameleon cartridge itself can also run other FPGA images (that can provide other machine emulations). This documentation however only covers the C64 mode of the cartridge.

1.1 Turbo Chameleon Cartridge for the C64

This is the main purpose of the core and also where the name 'Chameleon' is coming from. As it is capable of emulating various cartridges and peripherals in a way that is invisible to the software. Most of the functions of the original C64 hardware is taken over by an enhanced emulation in the cartridge. This gives access to all data and address lines, but also internal registers and various control signals normally not accessible on the cartridge port. The CPU can be made to run faster, memory is expanded and various cartridges can be mapped into the address space without changing anything to the main machine.

1.2 Standalone Mode

The Chameleon can also run standalone. That means without being plug'ed into a C64 machine. The cartridge is powered in this mode by the USB connector on the break-out cable. A PS/2 keyboard and/or CDTV remote is required to be able to use the cartridge. The Chameleon function and behavior is almost identical in standalone mode and cartridge mode as all chips of the C64 are cycle accurately emulated.

1.3 Docking Station

The docking-station is an optional module to provide additional connections if the Chameleon is used standalone. The docking-station connects to the same expansion slot used for cartridge mode. The docking-station has connectors for 4 joysticks. Is also allows to use C64 and Amiga keyboards, ofcourse the PS/2 keyboard is also usable in this mode.

2 Configuration Mode

Configuration mode is where the required functionality is selected and additional registers and extensions are switched on. The configuration registers are located at 53488 (D0F0_h) to 53503 (D0FF_h). It is recommended to deactivate configuration mode after the required settings have been made, as some programs could overwrite these registers by accident.

2.1 Detecting a Chameleon

Because the Chameleon can emulate a variety of cartridges and even combinations of those, the normal cartridge type detection method by probing DExx_h or DFxx_h fails to reliably detect it. However if the Chameleon is active, a few extra registers are visible in one of the VIC-II mirror areas. Reading at address 53502 (D0FE_h) on a stock machine always results in 255 (FF_h). On the Chameleon the value can be unequal to 255 (FF_h) if the configuration mode is active. Use the following sequence to reliably detect the presence of the Chameleon: Read and backup the current value at 53502 (D0FE_h). Write 42 (2A_h) at 53502 (D0FE_h) and read at the same location. The value represents the FPGA core version. If the backupped value was 255 (FF_h) store it into 53502 (D0FE_h) to restore previous mode.

Core version number	Configuration or Mode
1 01 _h	C64 with Chameleon cartridge present
161 A1 _h	Chameleon running in standalone mode (C64 emulation)
193 C1 _h	Chameleon core for the C-One reconfigurable computer
209 D1 _h	Chameleon with docking station (C64 emulation with joysticks)
255 FF _h	C64 without Chameleon

2.2 Activating Configuration Mode

To enter configuration mode and make the setup registers available write the value 42 (2A_h) in memory location 53502 (D0FE_h). To disable the configuration registers write 255 (FF_h) at this location. Any value written to either 53501 (D0FD_h) or 53503 (D0FF_h) also leaves configuration mode. Activation of configuration mode is very unlikely to happen by accident as sequential writes will never or only briefly activate the registers. During configuration mode the extra registers are visible from 53488 (D0F0_h) to 53503 (D0FF_h). With these registers other memory areas can be configured and additional registers mapped into the CPU address space.

2.3 Reconfigure the FPGA core

The onboard flash has room for up to sixteen FPGA cores. On power-up the core in the first slot (slot 0) is loaded into the FPGA. This core is the Chameleon core and provides the functions for use as expansion cartridge and for standalone emulation of a Commodore 64. Other cores can be loaded however by writing a new slot number into the configuration register at 53502 (D0FE_h) or'ed with 16.

To reconfigure the FPGA first enter configuration mode by writing 42 (2A_h) at 53502 (D0FE_h) followed by a write of the slot number (0-15) or'ed with 16. So 16 (10_h) reloads the Chameleon core, while values 17 to 31 (11_h to 1F_h) load other cores from the other slots in the onboard Flash. For more information about cores and the flash filesystem refer to the "Core Developers Manual".

2.4 Force menu mode

While configuration mode is active, writing 32 (20_h) at 53502 (D0FE_h) enables menu mode. Refer to chapter 9 for more information about this mode. As almost all RAM and ROM can change on the switch to menu mode, the program performing the switch should be running in the memory area from C000_h to DFFF_h.

2.5 Force reset from software

To force a reset from software write the value 165 ($A5_h$) into the register at 53502 ($D0FE_h$). Alternatively the value of 166 ($A6_h$) can be used that not only performs a reset, but also disables configuration mode. Both values only work if either configuration or menu mode is active.

3 Core version information

The core version and build date information is available through configuration registers. This information can be used by utility software to determine if the correct core with the required functionality is running. It can also be displayed by the menu-system to help users determining the version when reporting errors.

There are two registers mapped in the MMU configuration space. The MMU registers are located at D0A0_h to D0AF_h and can be activated by setting bit 1 in the configuration register D0FA_h. The VERIDX register at D0A8_h selects which of the configuration characters to read. The VERDAT register at D0A9_h will contain the actual character (encoded in ASCII).

Currently only the first 16 characters have a defined value.

Index	String returned
0 to 7	Core version number padded with spaces (ascii value 32 or 20 _h). For example "Beta-8j "
8 to 15	Build date of the core in the format YYYYMMDD.
16 to 255	Reserved for future use (returned character for these indexes is undefined).

3.1 Version Registers

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D0A8 _h	53416	VERIDX	Version data character index.
D0A9 _h	53417	VERDAT	Read out of character indexed by VERIDX.

4 Memory

The Chameleon Cartridge brings its own memory. The internal memory of the C64 is not used except for the color ram. Because the CPU and VIC-II chip can only access 64 Kbyte at a time, a few tricks are required to address more. There are different methods implemented, so the best one can be chosen for each purpose.

By far the fastest method to move large amount of data around in a compatible way is using the REU emulation. The REU is a DMA engine that can copy or compare blocks of data at a speed of 1 Mbyte per second.

A MMU is provided to allow splitting the C64 memory into sixteen segments (banks) of 4 Kbyte each. Each of these 4 Kbyte pages can be placed at any byte offset in memory. There are additional MMU slots for specifying the location of ROMs. This gives support for ROM replacements, emulation of various freezer cartridges and can even be used to implement multitasking.

The CPU is not the only device using memory. The REU emulation was already mentioned, which can use up to 16 Mbyte of storage space. The drive emulation needs memory for the disk images and a bit of work memory. Also the VGA video port uses quite a bit of memory for the framebuffer.

4.1 32 MByte Memory Layout

This is the memory layout used by the Turbo Chameleon Cartridge both as cartridge and in standalone mode. The area 0100000_h to $019FFFF_h$ is read from onboard Flash-ROM during startup (640 KByte total) by bootloader code inside the FPGA. After loading from Flash-ROM, the Chameleon is switched to either menu-mode or standard C64 mode depending on the status of the arrow-left key.

The MMU blocks 00_h to $0F_h$ are mapped to memory from $000\ 0000_h$ to $000\ FFFF_h$. MMU block $1F_h$ (Kernal ROM) is mapped to $010\ E000_h$ and $1E_h$ (BASIC ROM) is mapped to $010\ A000_h$. MMU block $1D_h$ (character ROM) is mapped to $010\ D000_h$. This emulates the standard C64 memory layout. For the menu mode, four additional blocks are mapped (20_h , 24_h , 25_h and 26_h). See following table where they map. Any additional setup for the menu system must be done by the code located at $010\ 0000_h$ – $010\ 7FFF_h$.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
$000\ 0000_h$ – $000\ FFFF_h$			64 KByte RAM for C64 mode (MMU banks 00_h – $0F_h$)
$001\ 0000_h$ – $00F\ FFFF_h$			960 Kbyte RAM free
$010\ 0000_h$ – $010\ 1FFF_h$			Initial Menu 0000-1FFF (MMU bank 20_h)
$010\ 2000_h$ – $010\ 3FFF_h$			Initial Menu 8000-9FFF (MMU bank 24_h)
$010\ 4000_h$ – $010\ 5FFF_h$			Initial Menu A000-BFFF (MMU bank 25_h)
$010\ 6000_h$ – $010\ 7FFF_h$			Initial Menu E000-FFFF (MMU bank 26_h)
$010\ 8000_h$ – $010\ 9FFF_h$			MMC64 BIOS image
$010\ A000_h$ – $010\ BFFF_h$			BASIC V2 ROM image (MMU $1E_h$)
$010\ C000_h$ – $010\ CFFF_h$			*** reserved 4K ****
$010\ D000_h$ – $010\ DFFF_h$			Character ROM image (MMU $1C_h$)
$010\ E000_h$ – $010\ FFFF_h$			Kernal ROM image (MMU $1F_h$)
$011\ 0000_h$ – $0FF\ FFFF_h$			*** reserved for menu system ****
$100\ 0000_h$ – $1FF\ FFFF_h$			16 MByte REU memory

4.2 16 MByte Memory Layout

This is the memory layout used by the C-One Chameleon core. The C-One extender board has 16 MByte of memory.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
00 0000 _h – 00 FFFF _h			64 KByte RAM for C64 mode
01 0000 _h – 0F FFFF _h			960 Kbyte RAM free for user programs
10 0000 _h – 10 9FFF _h			*** unused ***
10 A000 _h – 10 BFFF _h			BASIC V2 ROM image (MMU 1E _h)
10 C000 _h – 10 CFFF _h			*** reserved 4K ****
10 D000 _h – 10 DFFF _h			Character ROM image (MMU 1C _h)
10 E000 _h – 10 FFFF _h			Kernal ROM image (MMU 1F _h)
11 0000 _h – 3F FFFF _h			*** unused ***
40 0000 _h – 7F FFFF _h			4 Mbyte video RAM
80 0000 _h – FF FFFF _h			8 MByte REU memory

4.2.1 Bootrom on C-One

The bootrom on C-One needs access to the kernal, character and basic roms to copy them into SDRAM. As there is no flash chip like on the Chameleon platform they are included in the fpga image. When the bootrom is active the C64 layout is changed to the following to get access to the ROMs. Once the boot phase is completed these ROMs become invisible to the running system.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
0000 _h – 5FFF _h			Normal layout
6000 _h – 7FFF _h			Kernal ROM (8k)
8000 _h – 9FFF _h			Normal layout
A000 _h – BFFF _h			Basic ROM (8k)
C000 _h – DFFF _h			Normal layout
E000 _h – EFFF _h			Character ROM (4k)
F000 _h – FFFF _h			Boot ROM (4k)

4.3 MMU Registers

The MMU has 256 slots that store 25 bit wide address offsets in memory. These offsets are the start address in SDRAM memory of the corresponding bank. This start address of each bank can be positioned anywhere in memory at any byte offset. This makes the MMU more flexible as a simple banking scheme as they don't have to start at a multiple of the bank size. This allows MMU banks to overlap and point to shared memory (with each MMU bank at a possibly different offset).

Some slots have specific functions or regions, others are free assignable. By updating the offsets everything can be moved and relocated freely in memory. The MMU registers are located at D0A0_h to D0AF_h and can be activated by setting bit 1 in the configuration register D0FA_h. When changing an offset, first select the required slot by writing the slot-number into D0AF_h. Then the offset can be read or changed with the registers from D0A0_h to D0A3_h.

The first 16 slots have offsets for the 64Kbyte memory that the 6510 and VIC-II can see. Each of the 16 slots specifies the location of a 4 KByte segment.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D0A0 _h	53408	MMUA0	Address offset bits A ₇ –A ₀ of current MMU slot
D0A1 _h	53409	MMUA1	Address offset bits A ₁₅ –A ₈ of current MMU slot
D0A2 _h	53410	MMUA2	Address offset bits A ₂₃ –A ₁₆ of current MMU slot
D0A3 _h	53411	MMUA3	Address offset bit A ₂₄ of current MMU slot
bit	settings		description
7	read-only		0 = Block of memory can be read and written 1 = Block of memory is read-only
6–1	Reserved for address extension, must be set to 0		
0	Address offset bit A ₂₄		
D0AF _h	53423	MMUSLT	Select MMU slot
bit	settings	description	
7–0	Current slot	00 _h = C64 r/w memory at 0xxx _h 01 _h = C64 r/w memory at 1xxx _h 02 _h = C64 r/w memory at 2xxx _h 03 _h = C64 r/w memory at 3xxx _h 04 _h = C64 r/w memory at 4xxx _h 05 _h = C64 r/w memory at 5xxx _h 06 _h = C64 r/w memory at 6xxx _h 07 _h = C64 r/w memory at 7xxx _h 08 _h = C64 r/w memory at 8xxx _h 09 _h = C64 r/w memory at 9xxx _h 0A _h = C64 r/w memory (under basic) at Axxx _h 0B _h = C64 r/w memory (under basic) at Bxxx _h 0C _h = C64 r/w memory at Cxxx _h 0D _h = C64 r/w memory (under I/O) at Dxxx _h 0E _h = C64 r/w memory (under kernal) at Exxx _h 0F _h = C64 r/w memory (under kernal) at Fxxx _h 10 _h = REU internal memory (upto 16 MByte) 11 _h = geoRAM internal memory (upto 4 MByte) 12 _h = Freezer/Game cartridge RAM 13 _h = Freezer/Game cartridge ROM 14 _h = MMC64 cartridge ROM (8 KByte) 15 _h = *** reserved *** 16 _h = *** reserved *** 17 _h = *** reserved for tape *** 18 _h = Drive 8 RAM/ROM (64 KByte) 19 _h = Drive 9 RAM/ROM (64 KByte) 1A _h = *** reserved for drive 9 *** 1B _h = *** reserved *** 1C _h = VIC-II Frame-buffer location 1D _h = character ROM (4 KByte) 1E _h = ROM at A000 _h –BFFF _h (BASIC, 8 KByte) 1F _h = ROM at E000 _h –FFFF _h (KERNAL, 8 KByte) 20 _h = C64 r/w memory at 0000 _h –1FFF _h in menu-mode 21 _h = C64 r/w memory at 2000 _h –3FFF _h in menu-mode 22 _h = C64 r/w memory at 4000 _h –5FFF _h in menu-mode 23 _h = C64 r/w memory at 6000 _h –7FFF _h in menu-mode 24 _h = C64 r/w memory at 8000 _h –9FFF _h in menu-mode 25 _h = C64 r/w memory at A000 _h –BFFF _h in menu-mode 26 _h = C64 r/w memory at E000 _h –FFFF _h in menu-mode 27 _h = ROM or RAM at D700 _h –D7FF _h 28 _h = Drive 8 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 1 29 _h = Drive 8 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 2 2A _h = Drive 8 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 3 2B _h = Drive 8 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 4 2C _h = Drive 9 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 1 2D _h = Drive 9 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 2 2E _h = Drive 9 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 3 2F _h = Drive 9 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 4 30 _h –FF _h = *** Free for applications ***	

4.4 Memory Overlays (6510 CPU)

	System RAM	System ROMs	Simple ROM	Retro- Replay	REU, MMC, Clockport	Expert Cartridge	Menu Mode	Boot ROM
FFFF	0F _h							FPGA internal Boot-ROM
F000 EFFF		1F _h	13 _h	13 _h		12 _h	26 _h	
E000 DFFF	0E _h	KERNAL	Ultimax	Freeze		Freeze or Reset		
D000 CFFF	0D _h	1D _h Char ROM			registers	Freeze	27 _h	
C000 BFFF	0C _h							
B000 AFFF	0B _h	1E _h	13 _h	13 _h				25 _h
A000 9FFF	0A _h	BASIC V2	16K mode					
9000 8FFF	09 _h		13 _h	12 _h 13 _h	14 _h	R/W 12 _h	24 _h	
8000 7FFF	08 _h				MMC64 Bios	Prg, Freeze or Reset		
7000 6FFF	07 _h						23 _h	
6000 5FFF	06 _h							
5000 4FFF	05 _h						22 _h	
4000 3FFF	04 _h							
3000 2FFF	03 _h						21 _h	
2000 1FFF	02 _h							
1000 0FFF	01 _h						20 _h	
0000	00 _h							

The large hexadecimal number represent the MMU bank that is assigned to that segment. Some MMU banks are assigned to two segments. In that case the segments are located behind each other in that bank with the segment with the lowest address first.

5 Buttons

There are three buttons on the Chameleon. The functions they perform, can be changed by software. The default functions are:

- Left, Chameleon menu
- Middle, short press is Freeze, long press accesses Chameleon menu
- Right, short press is Reset, long press restarts the boot-ROM and reloads OS

5.1 Buttons Configuration Register

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D0FB _h	53499	CFGBTN	Debug info and Buttons
bit	settings	description	
7-6	Debug info on VGA	00 = No debug information 01 = Show memory and cache load and also main 6510 CPU state on the top of the screen. 10 = Show memory, cache, 6510 and drive CPU state. 11 = Show all debug information (note this uses a considerable amount of screen space).	
5-4	Reserved, must be 0		
3-0	Left button configuration		
	short		long
	0000	Menu	–
	0001	Cartridge On/Off	Cartridge Prg (expert)
	0010	Toggle Turbo On/Off	–
	0100	Disk change drive 8 (next)	Disk change drive 8 (first)
	0101	Disk change drive 9 (next)	Disk change drive 9 (first)
	others		*** reserved ***

5.2 Last Button Pressed

There are different ways to enter the menu. The LSTBTN register reports the last button pressed by the user. It allows the menu to perform different actions depending on the button used to enter the menu system. The register is located at 53422 (D0AE_h) and can be activated by setting bit 1 in the configuration register D0FA_h.

A write to the register (any value) will reset the register back to 0.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D0AE _h	53422	LSTBTN	Informs menu of the last button pressed
bit	settings	description	
7-3	reserved, must be 0	–	
2-0	Last button	000 = Nothing or unknown 010 = Left button pressed short 011 = Left button pressed long 100 = Middle (freezer) button pressed short 101 = Middle (freezer) button pressed long 110 = Right (reset) button pressed short 111 = Right (reset) button pressed long	

6 VGA Output

One of the major features on the Turbo Chameleon Cartridge is the VGA connector. This interface allows rendering of the C64 picture on a VGA monitor in high quality. It doesn't use the original PAL or NTSC output, but generates the picture by monitoring the address and databus of the expansion connector. This results in a crisp and perfect stable picture on the monitor.

6.1 VGA Sync

The VGA controller can be asynchronous with the VIC-II chip where the vertical frequency of the picture can be almost anything from 50 Hertz upto 85 Hertz in the current firmware. This gives a lot of choices for the VGA resolutions, but gives some artifacts (jittery movement) for fast moving objects on the screen. Therefore the VGA controller can also run synchronously with the VIC-II chip. Here one frame of the VIC-II corresponds with one frame on the VGA. Animations will be smooth and certain time depended graphic effects (like interlace) always will look correct. However VGA vertical frequency is now fixed and depends on the type of VIC-II chip. For PAL machines the VGA will need to run at 50 Hertz vertical frequency and for NTSC machines at 60 Hertz. Make sure the correct VGA mode is active when enabling synchronisation. The VGA controller can normally synchronise on any selected mode, but if the choosen VGA vertical frequency is not correct the height of the picture will be reduced (resulting in a wrong aspect ratio).

6.2 Frame buffers

When the VGA controller is in asynchronous mode there is a frame-buffer to prevent screen tearing artifacts. Standard is double-buffering where the screen is updated in a second buffer and swapped when the VGA starts a new redraw. Some C64 demos and applications use interlace effects where two screens are quickly alternated to get more colors or higher resolutions. When the VGA is not synchronised it start flickering horribly as the two different screens are not displayed at the proper intervals. For these cases there is the option to do tripple-buffering. In this mode two buffers are combined by blending them together. This prevents the tearing effect and also displays interlaced pictures correctly. There is a trade-off here as quick moving objects will look a bit fussy (motion blur) due to the averaging over two frames.

6.3 Scaling modes

As the VGA has a higher resolution as the C64 screen the picture is scaled up to fit the screen. The method for scaling can be configured. The default is "nearest neighbor" that simply repeats the pixels and lines. A more advanced scaler is the "Scale-2x" algorithm. This algorithm invents new pixels so the graphics appear to have a higher resolution. The "Scale-2x" algorithm only works correctly for video modes that double the pixels (which is true for 800x600). For any resolution other than 800x600 it is recommended to always use nearest neighbor scaling to prevent scaling artifacts.

The 640x480 resolutions use a scale factor of 1.5, which does not deliver a very good quality. Only use this resolution if the monitor used does not support any higher resolution.

6.4 Scanline emulation

Duplicated lines on the VGA can be rendered at reduced brightness. This emulates the behavior of old CRT screens. The lines are only dimmed and not completely black so the VGA does not become too dim. The bits 5 and 6 of the config register 53313 ($D041_h$) determine the brightness of the duplicated lines. The scanline effect can be enabled together with the Scale-2x scaling algorithm if so desired.

6.5 VGA Registers

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D040 _h	53312	VGAMOD	Set VGA mode
bit	settings	description	
7-0	Current VGA mode	00 _h = 800x600 72 Hz (default) 01 _h = 800x600 50 Hz 02 _h = 800x600 60 Hz 03 _h = 800x600 75 Hz 04 _h = 640x480 50 Hz 05 _h = 640x480 60 Hz 06 _h = 640x480 72 Hz 07 _h = 640x480 75 Hz 08 _h = 640x480 85 Hz 09 _h = 1024x768 50 Hz 0A _h = 1024x768 60 Hz 0B _h = 1024x768 72 Hz 0C _h = 1024x768 75 Hz 0D _h = 1024x768 85 Hz 0E _h = 1152x864 50 Hz 0F _h = 1152x864 60 Hz 10 _h = 1152x864 72 Hz 11 _h = 1152x864 75 Hz 12 _h = 1152x864 85 Hz 13 _h = 1280x1024 50 Hz 14 _h = 1280x1024 60 Hz 15 _h = 1280x1024 72 Hz 16 _h = 1280x1024 75 Hz 17 _h = 1280x1024 85 Hz 18 _h = 1600x1200 50 Hz 19 _h = 1600x1200 60 Hz	
D041 _h	53313	VGACFG	Set VGA configuration
bit	settings	description	
7	VIC-II Sync	0 = VGA asynchronous 1 = VGA synchronized to VIC-II chip.	
6-5	Scanlines emulation	00 = All lines at full brightness. 01 = Doubled lines have 75% brightness to simulate scan-lines. 10 = Doubled lines have 50% brightness to simulate scan-lines. 11 = Doubled lines have 25% brightness to simulate scan-lines.	
4-2	Scaling mode	000 _b = Nearest Neighbor scaling. 001 _b = Scale-2x 010 _b = Alien space ship 011 _b = Reserved for future use 100 _b = Reserved for future use 101 _b = Reserved for future use 110 _b = Reserved for future use 111 _b = Reserved for future use	
1-0	Frame buffering mode	00 _b = Reserved for future use 01 _b = Double buffering 10 _b = Tripple buffering (50%,50% blending for IFLI) 11 _b = Reserved for future use	
D042 _h	53314	VGACOL	Set VGA color mode
bit	settings	description	
7-0	Reserved, must be 0		
D043 _h	53315	VGARQT	Request info about VGA modes (result in D044 _h –D047 _h)
D044 _h	53316	VGAW	VGA mode info vga_width7..0
D045 _h	53317	VGAH	VGA mode info vga_lines7..0
D046 _h	53318	VGAWHWH	VGA mode info width and lines high bits
bit	settings	description	
7-4	total vga_lines11..8		
3-0	total vga_width11..8		
D047 _h	53319	VGAAHZ	VGA mode vertical frequency in Hertz
D048 _h	53320		Reserved
D049 _h	53321		Reserved
D04A _h	53322		Reserved
D04B _h	53323		Reserved
D04C _h	53324		Reserved
D04D _h	53325		Reserved
D04E _h	53326		Reserved
D04F _h	53327		Reserved

7 VGA Status Lines

Chameleon can display up to three status lines on the VGA screen. When one or more status lines are enable also two colored bars appear that show the memory performance in a graphical representation. The color bars are split in sixteen equal segment, so each segment represents $6\frac{1}{4}$ percent. The top bar represents the current load placed by the system on the SDRAM memory. The bottom bar represents the cache miss rate in percent. When the cache controller has many misses it will cause the SDRAM load to increase as well. Idle values (e.g. READY prompt in basic) for the two bars are around three segments for the top bar (18 percent) and no more than one segment for the cache miss rate. When running graphic intensive applications the system load can increase significantly. Also the turbo function can cause many cache misses as the CPU will perform about 10 times as many memory accesses compared to 1 Mhz mode.

The first status line displays the status of the main CPU (6510). From left to right it displays the following values:

- The current Program Counter (PC)
- The opcode currently executed (IR)
- Contents of the accumulator (A)
- Contents of the index X register (X)
- Contents of the index Y register (Y)
- Position of the stack-pointer (S)
- Processor flags zero is flag cleared, N = negative flag set, V=Overflow flag set, D=Decimal flag set, I=Interrupts disabled, Z=Zero flag set, C=Carry set
- Values of memory locations 0 and 1, which control the IO lines on the CPU (IO). Both addresses are combined into a single value that represents the real memory layout (calculation is $IO_1 \text{ OR } (\text{NOT } IO_0)$). Clearing the direction register (set to input) causes the output to become high due to pull-ups in the machine.
- CPU speed in percentage relative to the phi-2 clock. Numbers below 100 percent indicate that the CPU is slowed down by badlines or sprite fetches. If the turbo mode is active, numbers much larger as 100 can be seen.

The next two lines (if enabled) show the status for the two drive CPUs. The first fields are the same as for the main CPU. The two digits with a slash in between represent the current selected disk-image and maximum loaded disk-images. The last number is the current disk track represented as decimal number in the range 1 to 40.

7.1 VGA Status Configuration Register

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D0FB _h	53499	CFGBTN	Debug info and Buttons
bit	settings	description	
7-6	Debug info on VGA	00 = No debug information 01 = Show memory and cache load and also main 6510 CPU state on the top of the screen. 10 = Show memory, cache, 6510 and drive CPU state. 11 = Show all debug information (note this uses a considerable amount of screen space).	
5-4	Reserved, must be 0		
3-0	Left button configuration		
	short		long
	0000	Menu	—
	0001	Cartridge On/Off	Cartridge Prg (expert)
	0010	Toggle Turbo On/Off	—
	0100	Disk change drive 8 (next)	Disk change drive 8 (first)
	0101	Disk change drive 9 (next)	Disk change drive 9 (first)
	others	*** reserved ***	

8 Cartridge Emulation

The Chameleon occupies the expansion connector and can not share it with any other cartridge(s). Fortunately it can emulate many types of cartridges. Even some combinations of different cartridges can be emulated. A few of these combinations are special as such that these are normally not possible to be used in a single machine without tricks.

8.1 Freezer Logic

Chameleon contains a generic freezer implementation, the same logic is used for all the available freezer cartridge emulations. The freezer logic in Chameleon is often more reliable as the kludgy logic used originally in many of the cartridges.

The freezer emulation can successfully freeze programs that have interrupts disabled or force the NMI line low. It also properly waits for the acknowledge of the interrupt before enabling the freezer ROMs. Although some programs might not function correctly after a restart, it is impossible for an application to prevent the freeze action itself.

8.2 Clock port

This is not really a separate cartridge type, but a part of other cartridges. The clockport is an interface that originally comes from the Amiga 1200 computer, but can be found on many Commodore 64 cartridges as well. It allows small add-on cards to be easily connected to the machine. The shape of the Chameleon PCB and casing is designed for an optional RR-Net ethernet adapter. Many other addons don't fit properly as they were designed for different hardware.

As the Chameleon can emulate multiple cartridges that have their own (conflicting) clockport settings, the configuration for this port is moved to a Chameleon specific register. The clockport configuration bits in the register maps of various cartridges are therefore not emulated.

8.3 Simple ROM cartridges

These are simple cartridges with an EPROM, an optional on/off switch and sometimes one logic chip. These type of cartridges are often used for utilities like tape speeders, assemblers and machine-monitors or for small games. There are three different cartridge layouts that can be configured.

- 8 Kbyte ROM at 8000_h to $9FFF_h$. If the ROM doesn't support autostart, the machine will report 30719 basic bytes free.
- 16 Kbyte ROM at 8000_h to $BFFF_h$. This type of cartridge replaces the BASIC interpreter ROM to get 8 Kbyte more ROM space.
- 16 Kbyte ROM at 8000_h to $9FFF_h$ and $E000_h$ to $FFFF_h$. This type of cartridge replaces Kernal ROM to get 8 Kbyte more ROM space. This configuration is known as ultimax and changes the memory layout as well.

The 8 Kbyte configuration is the most common. Some games cartridges are using the 16 Kbyte variants if they need more as 8 Kbyte of ROM space. Some Kernal ROM replacement cartridges also use a 16 Kbyte ROM layout (Ultimax), but have some extra logic on the PCB to keep the normal RAM layout. These type of cartridges can not be emulated, but the Kernal ROM can be replaced much easier on Chameleon by simply reprogramming the MMU. Changing the address for slot $1F_h$ in the MMU has the same effect as replacing the ROM inside the machine and is completely transparent for any software.

CRT files containing Simple 8 or 16 KByte ROMs should have 0 (00_h) as CRT ID.

8.4 MMC64

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DF10 _h	57104	MMCSPI	SPI transfer register. Write in this register sends byte to SPI bus, read is last retrieved byte.
DF11 _h	57105	MMCCTL	MMC64 Control register.
bit	settings	description	
7	MMC64 active	0 = MMC64 is active 1 = MMC64 is disabled Bit can only be modified when unlocked	
6	SPI trigger mode	0 = Trigger SPI transfer on write to register DF10 _h 1 = Trigger SPI transfer on read of register DF10 _h	
5	External ROM	0 = Allow external ROM when BIOS is disabled 1 = Disable external ROM	
4	Flash mode	0 = Normal mode 1 = Flash update mode	
3	Clock port address	Not implemented, must be set to 0	
2	Clock Speed	0 = 250 KHz SPI clock 1 = 8 Mhz SPI clock	
1	MMC cart select	0 = Cart selected 1 = Cart not selected	
0	MMC64 Bios	0 = MMC64 BIOS ROM active 1 = BIOS ROM disabled (external ROM active)	
DF12 _h	57106	MMCST	MMC64 Status register (read-only).
bit	settings	description	
5	Flash jumper	Not implemented reads always as 0	
4	MMC Write Protect	0 = Cart can be written 1 = Cart is write protected	
3	MMC Cart Detect	0 = Cart inserted 1 = No cart present, slot empty	
2	External EXROM line		
1	External GAME line		
0	Busy	0 = SPI bus ready 1 = SPI bus busy (only for 250 KHz mode)	

8.4.1 MMC64 additional SPI devices

Same as MMC64, but with unused bit 4 combined with card select to have access to three SPI devices: MMC cart, FlashRom or RTC (Real Time Clock). When accessing the RTC, the transfer speed must be set to 250 KHz. The RTC device is too slow to accept data at 8 Mhz. The FlashRom is fast enough to be accessed in 8 Mhz mode.

Refer to the datasheets of the flash and RTC chips for programming information and usage.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DF11 _h	57105	MMCCTL	MMC64 Control register.
bit	settings	description	
4,1	Select	00 = MMC cart selected 01 = Nothing selected 10 = Flash ROM selected 11 = RTC (Real Time Clock) selected	

8.5 RAM expansions

The standard internal memory of 64 Kbyte of the Commodore 64 is not always enough. Therefore some memory expansions have been developed.

- RAM Expansion Unit (REU)
- geoRAM

The operating system GEOS was one of the first programs to support the REU. Because the REU was difficult to obtain, the company behind GEOS made their own expansion called geoRAM. The REU has a builtin DMA engine that the geoRAM module lacks. This makes the REU the better expansion option and has also slightly more software support. Chameleon can emulate both the

REU and geoRAM. The registers of the two expansions don't overlap and therefore can even be activated at the same time.

8.5.1 REU (Ram Expansion Unit) 1700, 1750, 1764

The memory of the REU is not directly visible in the address space of the C64. The REU transfers blocks of data to or from its onboard RAM by using DMA. While the transfer is in progress the CPU is stopped. The REU copies and compares at a speed of 1 Mbyte/second (memory swaps run at half that speed), but like the processor it will stop on badlines when the VIC-II video chip needs the extra memory cycles.

8.5.2 REU Emulated Quirks

The REU was only designed to handle upto 512k. However some custom modifications have allowed REUs to handle larger sizes (1 and 2 Mbyte), however the internal address counter still counts only 19 bits. So on these REUs when crossing the 512k mark the 19 bit counter wraps around and the upper address bits stay at their value. This wraparound is emulated in the Chameleon for REUs sizes from 128k to 2 Mbyte. When the REU is set to 4,8 or 16 Mbyte the Chameleon emulation provides a full counter (22, 23 or 24 bits) to easy software development.

TODO: Describe 16 bit reload bug when writing half of address or length registers.

8.5.3 REU Registers

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DF00 _h	57088	DMAST	REU Status register (read-only)
bit	settings	description	
7	1 = IRQ pending		
6	1 = End of block		
5	1 = Fault	Compare operation detected a difference	
4	RAM Chip organization	0 = 64kx1 1 = 256kx1 Contrary to popular belief this bit does not tell the actual REU size, but it simply shows if the jumper J1 on the REU is closed or not. Programmers should ignore this bit and determine the actual amount of available RAM by scanning it.	
3–0	Version	Always 0000	
DF01 _h	57089	DMACMD	REU Command register
bit	settings	description	
7	1 = Execute		
6	Reserved	–	
5	1 = Auto load	When autoloading is enabled. The memory pointers and length registers are reloaded at the end of the transfer	
4	FF00 _h flag	0 = Wait for write to FF00 _h before starting transfer 1 = Start immediately when bit 7 becomes set	
3–2	Reserved	–	
1–0	Transfer type	00 = C64 to REU 01 = REU to C64 10 = Swap 11 = Compare / verify	
DF02 _h	57090	DMA64L	C64 memory pointer low
DF03 _h	57091	DMA64H	C64 memory pointer high
DF04 _h	57092	DMAINL	REU memory pointer low
DF05 _h	57093	DMAINM	REU memory pointer mid
DF06 _h	57094	DMAINH	REU memory pointer high
DF07 _h	57095	DMACNL	Transfer length low
DF08 _h	57096	DMACNH	Transfer length high
DF09 _h	57097	DMAINT	Interrupt mask register
bit	settings	description	
7	Interrupt enable	1 = enabled	
6	End Of Block mask	1 = interrupt after transfer	
5	Verify mask	1 = interrupt on verify error	
4–0	Reserved	Read as 1	
DF0A _h	57098	DMACTL	Address control register
bit	settings	description	
7	C64 Address control	0 = Increment C64 address 1 = Fixed C64 address	
6	REU Address control	0 = Increment REU address 1 = Fixed REU address	
5–0	Reserved	Read as 1	

8.5.4 GeoRAM registers

There is a 256 byte large window at DE00_h–DEFF_h to access the GeoRAM memory. Two registers at DFFE_h and DFFF_h select the position of the memory window. The registers are write only. A read can return any random value. On reset the registers are cleared to zero.

The GeoRAM register layout allows upto 4 Mbyte of internal memory (its location in memory is determined by MMU bank 17 (11_h)). The real GeoRAM cartridge has only 512 KByte, but some clone hardware have appeared with more memory (NeoRAM). The emulation in Chameleon can be configured from 64KByte upto 4 MByte in powers of two.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DE00 _h -DEFF _h	56832 -57087	GEOBUF	geoRAM 256 byte memory window
DFFE _h	57342	GEOLOW	geoRAM address A ₁₃ -A ₈
bit	settings	description	
7-6	Unused	must be set to 0	
5-0	geoRAM A ₁₃ -A ₈		
DFFF _h	57343	GEOHI	geoRAM address A ₂₁ -A ₁₄

8.6 Action Replay / RetroReplay

Chameleon can emulate the RetroReplay hardware. This is a freezer cartridge developed by Individual Computers and is an improvement on and backwards compatible with the Action Replay. The RetroReplay cartridge provides access to 64 KByte of ROM and 32 KByte of RAM. The real cartridge has two ROMs of 64 KByte that can be selected with a hardware jumper, this is not emulated as the MMU in Chameleon can provide similar functionality.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DE00 _h	56832	RRCTRL	RR control register (on write)
bit	settings	description	
7	A15	ROM address line 15	
6			
5	ROM/RAM	0 = ROM 1 = RAM	
4	A14	ROM/RAM address line 14	
3	A13	ROM/RAM address line 13	
2	Disable	Write 1 to disable cartridge	
1	EXROM		
0	GAME (inverted)		
DE01 _h	56833	RREXTD	RR extended control register (on write)
bit	settings	description	
7	A15	ROM address line 15 (mirror of DE00 _h)	
6	REU Compatibility	0 = Standard memory map 1 = REU compatible memory map	
5		Not implemented, must be set to 0	
4	A14	ROM/RAM address line 14 (mirror of DE00 _h)	
3	A13	ROM/RAM address line 13 (mirror of DE00 _h)	
2		Not implemented, must be set to 0	
1	AllowBank	0 = no RAM banking in DE02 _h -DFFF _h area 1 = Enable RAM banking in DE02 _h -DFFF _h area	
0		Not implemented, must be set to 0	
DE00 _h -DE01 _h	56832 -56833	RRSTAT	RR status (on read)
bit	settings	description	
7	A15	ROM address line 15	
6			
5		Not implemented, reads 0	
4	A14	ROM/RAM address line 14	
3	A13	ROM/RAM address line 13	
2			
1			
0		Not implemented, reads 0	

The ROM/RAM switch determines if memory or ROM is visible at 8000_h-9FFF_h and at DE00_h-DFFF_h. The memory locations A000_h-BFFF_h and E000_h-FFFF_h always map ROM and are not affected by this bit. Although the ROM can be located at different memory addresses only 8 Kbyte is available at any time. When more as one location is activated they are mirrors of each other. The ROM has 8 banks of 8 Kbyte for a total of 64 KByte ROM. The RAM only has 4 banks for a total of 32 KByte RAM.

The lowest two bits of the configuration register at DE00_h determine where in memory the ROM or RAM of the cartridge is visible. Take note that the control of the GAME line is inverted. After reset the register is cleared so the first 8 Kbyte of the ROM is visible at 8000_h-9FFF_h. The "CBM80" signature in the ROM makes the kernel jump into the cartridge and this will display the startup menu.

EXROM bit 1	GAME (inverted) bit 0	ROM Mapping
0	0	8 KByte at 8000 _h –9FFF _h
0	1	8 KByte ROM/RAM at 8000 _h –9FFF _h and 8 Kbyte ROM at A000 _h –BFFF _h
1	0	Cartridge ROM/RAM disabled.
1	1	Ultimax mode, ROM/RAM at 8000 _h –9FFF _h and ROM at E000 _h –FFFF _h .

The RetroReplay has a slight incompatibility (by design) compared to the original Action-Replay cartridge. When writing to the RAM on the Action Replay at 8000_h–9FFF_h it will also write to the internal C64 memory at the same address. On the RetroReplay (and its emulation in Chameleon) a write operation will only write to the cartridge RAM, leaving the C64 memory below it intact.

CRT files containing ActionReplay or RetroReplay ROMs should have 1 (01_h) as CRT ID.

8.7 KCS Power Cartridge

The KCS Power cartridge is an utility, disk-speed and freezer cartridge. It has (only) 16 KByte ROM and 128 bytes of RAM. For the actually limited amount of ROM the cartridge feature set was OK-ish. However the limited amount of RAM meant you can not restart the program after entering the machine monitor after freezing.

It doesn't have any configuration registers in the usual sense of the word. Mode switching of the cartridge is controlled by address lines when accessing I/O space at DE00_h–DFFF_h. So jumps to certain locations in I/O space allowed the cartridge to become active and jump into its ROM.

Writing to any address in DE00_h–DEFF_h enables 16K mode. Reading at DE00_h–DEFF_h reads from ROM. If the address line A₁ during read is low the cart switches to 8K mode and if A₁ is high the ROM is switched off.

Reading or writing at DF00_h–DFFF_h access the RAM (DF80_h–DFFF_h is a mirror of DF00_h–DF7F_h). If the address line A₇ is high during any access the cartridge is switched to Ultimax mode and that also resets the freezer logic.

The original hardware has some other unexplained logic functions, but those don't seem to be required for the software in its ROM. Pressing the freeze button switches the cartridge to Ultimax mode.

CRT files containing KCS Power Cartridge ROMs should have 2 (02_h) as CRT ID.

8.8 Final Cartridge 3

Chameleon can emulate the Final Cartridge 3 hardware. The cartridge provides 64 KByte of ROM containing disk and tape speeders, basic extensions, machine monitor and a freezer. A unique feature of the cartridge is its graphical menu system that can be controlled with a mouse. The ROM is divided into four banks of 16 KByte each, a homebrew variant expanded to 16 banks (256Kb total) exists. A control register at DFFF_h allows selection of the required bank. The register can only be written as any reads in the DE00_h–DFFF_h address range always access the ROMs. As the cartridge occupies all addresses in the IO space at DE00_h–DFFF_h no other emulations can be active at the same time.

By setting bit 7 of the control register at DFFF_h disables the cartridge and makes any hidden registers available again. This makes it possible for example to use the clock-port or REU. Use the freeze button to re-activate the Final Cartridge 3 emulation.

On a system reset the control register at DFFF_h is cleared to zero. This maps the first 16 KByte of the ROM into 8000_h–BFFF_h and makes the control register writable. The "CBM80" signature at the beginning of the ROM will make the Kernal jump into the cartridge on reset to let it initialize

and active the graphic desktop environment. The control register also has two individual bits for GAME and EXROM so it can enable either 8 KByte or 16 KByte of the current ROM bank.

GAME bit 5	EXROM bit 4	ROM Mapping
0	0	16 KByte at 8000 _h –BFFF _h
0	1	Ultimax mode, ROM at 8000 _h –9FFF _h and E000 _h –FFFF _h .
1	0	8 KByte at 8000 _h –9FFF _h
1	1	Cartridge ROM disabled.

Pressing the freeze button on a Final Cartridge 3, pulls GAME low (activating Ultimax mode) and pulls NMI low as well to force an interrupt. In Chameleon freezing is handled by the generic freezing logic that can for example also freeze while NMI is already low. The behavior of the control register during a freeze is therefore slightly different from the original hardware.

CRT files containing Final Cartridge 3 ROMs should have 3 (03_h) as CRT ID.

8.8.1 Final Cartridge 3 registers

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DE00 _h –DFFF _h	56832 –57343		Reads will read cartridge ROM at 1E00 _h –1FFF _h , 5E00 _h –5FFF _h , 9E00 _h –9FFF _h or DE00 _h –DFFF _h depending on the current selected bank.
DFFF _h	57343	FC3BNK	On write
bit	settings	description	
7	register enable	0 = Banking register writable at DFFF. 1 = Banking register invisible. On Chameleon setting this bit to 1 also disables the ROM mirror at DE00 _h –DFFF _h .	
6	NMI	0 = Force NMI line low 1 = Normal operation	
5	GAME	State of the GAME line	
4	EXROM	State of the EXROM line	
3	A17	expanded ROM address line 17	
2	A16	expanded ROM address line 16	
1	A15	ROM address line 15	
0	A14	ROM address line 14	

8.9 Simons Basic

The Simons Basic cartridge is a Basic extension. It adds 16 KByte of ROM to the machine. As the cartridge is an extension it needs access to the original Basic V2 ROM. The cartridge has logic to disable the upper 8K of its ROM that overlays the Basic ROM at A000_h–BFFF_h, while keeping the lower 8K active at 8000_h–9FFF_h.

A write action to DE00_h switches to 16K mode, while a read at DE00_h switches to 8K mode. After reset the cartridge emulation is in 16 KByte mode.

Chameleon Offset	C64 location
0000 _h –1FFF _h	8000 _h –9FFF _h
2000 _h –3FFF _h	A000 _h –BFFF _h

CRT files containing the Simons Basic ROMs should have 4 (04_h) as CRT ID.

8.10 Ocean type 1

The Ocean type 1 cartridge can have upto 64 banks of either 8 KByte or 16 KByte. The 64 banks version only uses 8 KByte so the maximum size offered by real cartridges is 512 KByte.

There is one register at DE00_h. The lowest 6 bits selects one of the 64 banks (0-63). These 6 bits generate the address lines 19 to 14 of the ROM image in memory. Address bit 13 (that switches

between the two 8 KBytes low and high) comes from ROML and ROMH. The first 8 Kbyte is mapped at 8000_h - $9FFF_h$ and the second 8 Kbyte is mapped at $A000_h$ - $BFFF_h$.

The 8 Kbyte cartridges have a mirror of 8000_h at $A000_h$ - $BFFF_h$. The Chameleon always assumes 16 Kbyte and any mirrors of the banks are the responsibility of the software loading the ROM images into memory. So when loading 8 KByte images the loader should copy the 8 KByte of each bank twice to get the mirroring correct.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DE00 _h	56832	BANK	Banking register
bit	settings	description	
7-6	—	—	
5	bank bit 5	ROM address A ₁₉	
4	bank bit 4	ROM address A ₁₈	
3	bank bit 3	ROM address A ₁₇	
2	bank bit 2	ROM address A ₁₆	
1	bank bit 1	ROM address A ₁₅	
0	bank bit 0	ROM address A ₁₄	

CRT files containing Ocean type 1 ROMs should have 5 (05_h) as CRT ID.

8.11 The Expert Cartridge

The Expert Cartridge is a RAM based freezer cartridge. Being RAM based, the software needs to be loaded from disk before the cartridge can be used. The advantage is that the software on disk can be upgraded to add new functions or fix bugs.

The cartridge has a 3 position switch that is emulated by the left button on the Chameleon. The button configuration must be set to "cartridge mode" when using the expert emulation. A short press toggles the expert emulation between ON and OFF (green LED is lit when the cartridge is on). A long press puts the expert in programming mode PRG (green LED is flashing when the cartridge is in programming mode). In programming mode the 8 KByte RAM is visible in 8000_h - $9FFF_h$ and can be read and written.

The cartridge doesn't have any registers or banking logic. When the expert switch is in the ON position, it will activate after reset and also on an NMI (e.g pressing the RESTORE key). If active it forces ultimax mode putting the 8 KByte RAM at both 8000_h - $9FFF_h$ and $E000_h$ - $FFFF_h$. It can turn itself off again by reading or writing at any location in the range $DE00_h$ - $DEFF_h$. Because it doesn't have any registers or trampoline area it generates NMIs during operation to bank its own RAM in and out of C64 memory. The freezing function doesn't really work well when the frozen program uses NMIs as well.

Some versions of the Expert Cartridge have an extra button to force an NMI even when the line is held low by the CIA chip. The Chameleon freeze button offers the same kind of function (but without the need to force high on the physical NMI line).

CRT files containing The Expert Cartridge RAM snapshots should have 6 (06_h) as CRT ID.

8.12 Fun Play

Cartridge can have upto 256 KByte (16 banks of 16 KByte). The ROM is mapped at 8000_h - $BFFF_h$. Writing special value of 86_h to the banking register turns the ROM off.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DE00 _h	56832	BANK	Banking register
bit	settings	description	
7-6	—	—	
5	bank bit 2	ROM address A ₁₆	
4	bank bit 1	ROM address A ₁₅	
3	bank bit 0	ROM address A ₁₄	
2-1	—	—	
0	bank bit 3	ROM address A ₁₇	

CRT files containing Fun Play ROMs should have 7 (07_h) as CRT ID.

8.13 Super Games

The Super Games cartridge has 4 banks of 16 KByte. Banking is done by writing to a register at DF00. Bit 0 and 1 select a 16K bank. Bit 2 controls GAME and EXROM. Cartridge is enabled when bit 2 is cleared to 0 and disabled when set to 1.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DF00 _h	57088	BANK	Banking register
bit	settings	description	
7-4	-	-	
3	Disable register	0 _b = banking register is enabled 1 _b = banking register is disabled	
2	Exrom, Game	0 _b = 16K mode 8000-BFFF 1 _b = Cartridge off	
1-0	Select bank	00 _b = Bank 0 01 _b = Bank 1 10 _b = Bank 2 11 _b = Bank 3	

CRT files containing Super Games ROMs should have 8 (08_h) as CRT ID.

8.14 Epyx Fastload

Cartridge with disk turbo. The cartridge has 8 KByte ROM that is mapped to 8000_h-9FFF_h. The ROM contents at 9F00_h-9FFF_h is mirrored at DF00_h-DFFF_h. Read accesses to address range DE00_h-DEFF_h activate the ROM. Also read accesses to 8000_h-9FFF_h keep the ROM active. After a certain time period the the ROM is turned off again (based on an analog circuit on the cartridge). The emulation in Chameleon counts 512 cpu cycles without any access until the ROM is switched off.

CRT files containing Epyx Fastload ROMs should have 10 (0A_h) as CRT ID.

8.15 Westermann

Utility cartridge with 16 KByte ROM. After reset cartridge is in 16 KByte mode mapping the complete ROM to 8000_h-BFFF_h. Any read access in the range DF00_h-DFFF_h switches the cartridge into 8 KByte mode. In 8 Kbyte mode the first 8 KByte is mapped to 8000_h-9FFF_h.

CRT files containing Westermann ROMs should have 11 (0B_h) as CRT ID.

8.16 Game System (GS), System 3

The cartridge offers multiple banks of 8 KByte each. The ROM can be accessed at 8000_h-9FFF_h. A bank is selected by writing to address DE00_h+bank number. For example to activate bank 3, a write to address DE03_h is required. Reading from anywhere in IO space at DExx_h resets to bank 0. The bank that is selected after reset is bank 0.

CRT files containing Game System ROMs should have 15 (0F_h) as CRT ID.

8.17 WarpSpeed

The cartridge maps 16 KByte of ROM at 8000_h-BFFF_h. The ROM contents at 9E00_h-9FFF_h is mirrored at DE00_h-DFFF_h. Writing to any address in the range DE00_h-DEFF_h enables the ROM at 8000_h. Writing to any address in the range DF00_h-DFFF_h turns the ROM at 8000_h off.

CRT files containing WarpSpeed ROMs should have 16 (10_h) as CRT ID.

8.18 Dinamic

Game cartridge with 128 KByte of ROM. The ROM contains 16 banks (numbered 0–15) of 8 KByte each mapped at 8000_h-9FFF_h . Bank selection is done by reading from $DE00_h$ +bank number. For example to activate bank 3, a read from address $DE03_h$ is required. The bank that is selected after reset is bank 0.

CRT files containing Dinamic ROMs should have 17 (11_h) as CRT ID.

8.19 Zaxxon and Super Zaxxon

The Zaxxon and Super Zaxxon cartridges consists of one 4K ROM at 8000_h-9FFF_h (two mirrors) and two 8K ROM banks at $A000_h-BFFF_h$. Reading at 8000_h-8FFF_h activates bank 0 and reading at 9000_h-9FFF_h activates bank 1.

The Chameleon hardware can only emulate 8 Kbyte ROMs. So when the Zaxxon ROM is loaded the first 4K needs to be duplicated in memory for the mirror at 9000_h-9FFF_h .

Chameleon Offset	Bank	C64 location
0000_h-0FFF_h		8000_h-8FFF_h
1000_h-1FFF_h		9000_h-9FFF_h (should be copy of 8000_h-8FFF_h)
2000_h-3FFF_h	0	$A000_h-BFFF_h$
4000_h-5FFF_h	1	$A000_h-BFFF_h$

CRT files containing (Super) Zaxxon ROMs should have 18 (12_h) as CRT ID.

8.20 Magic Desk

Cartridge that can offer upto 128 banks of 8 KByte mapped at 8000_h-9FFF_h .

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
$DF00_h$	57088	BANK	Banking register
bit	settings	description	
7	Game line	0 = cartridge enabled 1 = cartridge off	
6–0	Select bank	Select one of a possible 128 banks.	

CRT files containing Magic Desk ROMs should have 19 (13_h) as CRT ID.

8.21 Super Snapshot 5

The Super Snapshot 5 is an utility cartridge with freezer. It has 64 KByte of ROM and 32 KByte of RAM. The RAM is mapped at 8000_h-9FFF_h when the Ultimax mode is active. There are 4 banks of RAM each 8 KByte in size. Two banking bit select which of the 4 banks of the RAM are visible. The ROM can map to 8000_h-9FFF_h , $A000_h-BFFF_h$ and $E000_h-FFFF_h$ depending on the mode. There ROM consists of 4 banks of 16 KByte each.

When the freeze button is pressed the cartridge switches to Ultimax mode. Any access to $DF00_h-DFFF_h$ resets freezer logic. Reads in this I/O area always read from ROM.

Writes to $DE00_h$ or $DE01_h$ select bank and mode of the cartridge.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DE00 _h	56832	BANK	Banking and mode register
bit	settings	description	
7–5	–	–	
4	bank bit 1	Selects ROM/RAM bank	
3	disabled	When set the cartridge I/O is disabled.	
2	bank bit 0	Selects ROM/RAM bank	
1–0	mode	00 = Ultimix (RAM at 8000 _h –9FFF _h , ROM at E000 _h –FFFF _h)	
		01 = Cartridge ROM is off (still accesible at DFxx _h)	
		10 = 16K ROM mode (ROM visible from 8000 _h –BFFF _h)	
		11 = 8K ROM mode (Lower 8K of ROM visible from 8000 _h –9FFF _h)	

CRT files containing Super Snapshot 5 ROMs should have 20 (14_h) as CRT ID.

8.22 Comal-80

The Comal-80 cartridge has 4 banks of 16 Kb each that map at 8000_h–BFFF_h. An additional eprom containing 4 more banks of 16Kb can be supplied by the user. The required bank can be selected by writing to any location in the range DE00_h–DEFF_h. The highest 3 bits select the mapping of the 16 Kb. Only three values are used by existing software 010_b, 100_b and 111_b. The other combinations are mapped to 16 Kb mode.

Bits 2–0	Bank Selected	Chameleon Offset
0 _h	0	0000 _h –3FFF _h
1 _h	1	4000 _h –7FFF _h
2 _h	2	8000 _h –BFFF _h
3 _h	3	C000 _h –FFFF _h
4 _h	4	10000 _h –13FFF _h
5 _h	5	14000 _h –17FFF _h
6 _h	6	18000 _h –1BFFF _h
7 _h	7	1C000 _h –1FFFF _h

Bits 7–5	Mapping
010 _b	8 Kbyte mode (8000 _h –9FFF _h)
100 _b	16 Kbyte mode (8000 _h –BFFF _h)
111 _b	Cart is off
others	16 Kbyte mode (8000 _h –BFFF _h)

CRT files containing Comal-80 ROMs should have 21 (15_h) as CRT ID.

8.23 Ross

Ross cartridge has 16 KByte or 32 KByte ROM mapped at 8000_h–BFFF_h. Reading at DE00_h–DEFF_h enables the second 16 Kbyte bank. Reading at DF00_h–DFFF_h disables the cartridge.

CRT files containing Ross ROMs should have 23 (17_h) as CRT ID.

8.24 Mikro Assembler

This is 8 Kbyte ROM cartridge containing an assembler and machine monitor. The ROM is mapped at 8000_h–9FFF_h. The last 512 bytes (9E00_h–9FFF_h) of the ROM are also mirrored in the I/O space at DE00_h–DFFF_h.

CRT files containing Mikro Assembler ROMs should have 28 (1C_h) as CRT ID.

8.25 StarDos

This is a 16 KByte kernal replacement. It replaces the kernal at $E000_h$ – $FFFF_h$ to provide extended disk functions. The lower 8 KByte of the ROM contains utilities and can be mapped at 8000_h – $9FFF_h$ when required.

The cartridge uses an unusual way to switch the lower ROM on and off. Repeated read accesses to the first I/O space ($DE00_h$ – $DEFF_h$) enables the utility ROM. Repeated read accesses to the second I/O space ($DF00_h$ – $DFFF_h$) disables the utility ROM. An analog RC circuit on the PCB performs lowpass filtering on the control signal, requiring multiple reads before the ROM is switched. The code performs 256 accesses to the I/O space in a row (as a single access will not switch the ROM on or off).

The Chameleon emulation is implemented with counters that increase with 16 on each I/O read and decrease with 1 on all other CPU cycles. A counter must reach 512 for the switch to be made, closely emulating the real hardware behaviour.

Chameleon Offset	C64 location
0000_h – $1FFF_h$	8000_h – $9FFF_h$
2000_h – $3FFF_h$	$E000_h$ – $FFFF_h$

CRT files containing StarDos ROMs should have 31 ($1F_h$) as CRT ID.

8.26 EasyFlash

FlashROM based cartridge with two 512 KByte chips. The bankswitching on the cartridge is similar to ocean (64 banks of 16K), but it has an additional register to configure the actual type of cartridge to emulate. The two registers are write only. EasyFlash can emulate standard 8 KByte, 16 KByte and Ultimex cartridges and some of the ocean type 1 cartridges. The EasyFlash cartridge starts in ultimex mode. It maps 256 bytes of RAM at $DF00_h$ – $DFFF_h$, this is always active even if the ROM is switched off.

The LED and jumper on the cartridge are not emulated in the Chameleon.

The following table shows how the ROM contents is layout in Chameleon memory.

Chameleon Offset	EasyFlash bank	C64 location
0000_h – $1FFF_h$	0	8000_h – $9FFF_h$
2000_h – $3FFF_h$	0	$A000_h$ – $BFFF_h$ or $E000_h$ – $FFFF_h$
4000_h – $5FFF_h$	1	8000_h – $9FFF_h$
6000_h – $7FFF_h$	1	$A000_h$ – $BFFF_h$ or $E000_h$ – $FFFF_h$
...		
$FC000_h$ – $FDFFF_h$	63	8000_h – $9FFF_h$
$FE000_h$ – $FFFF_h$	63	$A000_h$ – $BFFF_h$ or $E000_h$ – $FFFF_h$

CRT files containing EasyFlash ROMs should have 32 (20_h) as CRT ID.

8.26.1 EasyFlash registers

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DE00 _h	56832	BANK	Banking register
bit	settings	description	
7-6	—	—	
5-0	Select bank	Select one of the 64 banks.	
DE02 _h	56834	CTRL	Control register
bit	settings	description	
7-3	—	—	
2	Jumper	Not emulated. Set this bit to 1	
1-0	Mode	00 = ROM off 01 = Ultimax (startup) 10 = 8 KByte ROM 11 = 16 KByte ROM	

8.27 Capture

A freezer cartridge with 8 Kbyte ROM and 8 KByte RAM. Uses a diskdrive to store the frozen program. It writes the program in separate files to disk each representing 2 Kbyte of memory. Together with some special files containing I/O and CPU register contents. As a freezer the cartridge is special as it doesn't have any software visible registers, so is (almost) impossible to detect by software for protection against freezing. The cartridge is famous for the ability to make ROMable versions of frozen programs.

The cartridge is disabled and invisible from software after reset. When the freeze button is pressed the cartridge switches (like all freezers) to ultimax mode to freeze the program. The 8 Kbyte ROM is mapped at E000_h–FFFF_h and the RAM can be read and written at 6000_h–7FFF_h. The cartridge uses two memory locations to enable and disable itself. These become active after freeze and are only disabled again with a reset. Any read or write access to FFF7_h disables the cartridge. Any read or write to FFF8_h enables the cartridge (in ultimax mode).

CRT files containing Capture ROMs should have 34 (22_h) as CRT ID.

8.28 Prophet 64

Cartridge with various music, sound and sequencing tools. It has 256 Kbyte of ROM in 32 blocks of 8 Kbyte. The ROM is mapped at 8000_h–9FFF_h. Bank selection is done with a write to any address in the range DF00_h–DFFF_h.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DF00 _h	57088	BANK	Banking register
bit	settings	description	
7-6	—	—	
5	Game line	0 = cartridge enabled 1 = cartridge off	
4-0	Select bank	Select one of the 32 banks.	

CRT files containing Prophet 64 ROMs should have 43 (2B_h) as CRT ID.

8.29 Mach 5

The Mach 5 cartridge offers a disk turbo (5 times speedup). It consists of an 8Kbyte ROM mapped at 8000_h–9FFF_h. The last 512 bytes (9E00_h–9FFF_h) of the ROM are also mirrored in the I/O space at DE00_h–DFFF_h.

Writing to any address in the range $DE00_h$ – $DEFF_h$ enables the ROM at 8000_h . Writing to any address in the range $DF00_h$ – $DFFF_h$ turns the ROM at 8000_h off. The mirrors in I/O space stay accessible even if the ROM at 8000_h is turned off.

CRT files containing Mach 5 ROMs should have 51 (33_h) as CRT ID.

8.30 PageFox

A cartridge offering a full desktop publishing system for the C64. It has 64K ROM (in two 32K banks) and 32K RAM. Using the RAM however is a bit tricky. The ROMs and RAM are mapped to 8000_h – $BFFF_h$. Having RAM in this location means writing to the cartridge RAM also writes to the C64 memory. Also disabling the cartridge by setting bit 4 in the control register doesn't block writing to the RAM.

The banking register is write only and mapped from $DE80_h$ – $DEFF_h$. The other I/O spaces are free for other cartridges to use (like a REU). The banking register is set to 00_h on a reset (enabling the first ROM that contains the CBM80 signature). To completely disable the cartridge, write FF_h to the banking register.

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
$DE80_h$ – $DEFF_h$	56960 –57087	BANK	Banking register
bit	settings	description	
7–5	–	–	
4	Disable	0 = Cartridge enabled 1 = Cartridge disabled	
3–2	CS	00 = Eprom "79" 01 = Eprom "ZS3" 10 = 32K RAM 11 = None selected (open databus)	
1	A14	Select upper or lower 16K from the 32K ROMs or RAM.	
0	–	–	

CRT files containing Business Basic ROMs should have 53 (35_h) as CRT ID.

8.31 Business Basic

CRT files containing Business Basic ROMs should have 54 (36_h) as CRT ID.

8.32 Cartridge Configuration Registers

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D0F0 _h	53488	CFGCRT	Cartridge emulation
bit	settings	description	
7-0	Cartridge Type	00000000 _b , 00 _h = Off 00000001 _b , 01 _h = RetroReplay 00000010 _b , 02 _h = KCS Power Cartridge 00000011 _b , 03 _h = Final Cartridge 3 00000100 _b , 04 _h = Simons Basic 00000101 _b , 05 _h = Ocean type 1 00000110 _b , 06 _h = Expert Cartridge 00000111 _b , 07 _h = Fun Play 00001000 _b , 08 _h = Super Games 00001010 _b , 0A _h = Epyx Fastload 00001011 _b , 0B _h = Westermann 00001111 _b , 0F _h = Game System (GS), System 3 00010000 _b , 10 _h = WarpSpeed 00010001 _b , 11 _h = Dinamic 00010010 _b , 12 _h = (Super) Zaxxon 00010011 _b , 13 _h = Magic Desk 00010100 _b , 14 _h = Super Snapshot 5 00010101 _b , 15 _h = Comal-80 00010111 _b , 17 _h = Ross 00011100 _b , 1C _h = Mikro Assembler 00011111 _b , 1F _h = StarDos 00100000 _b , 20 _h = EasyFlash 00100010 _b , 22 _h = Capture 00101011 _b , 2B _h = Prophet 64 00110011 _b , 33 _h = Mach 5 00110101 _b , 35 _h = PageFox 00110110 _b , 36 _h = Business Basic 11111100 _b , FC _h = 16K ROM cartridge at 8000 _h -BFFF _h 11111101 _b , FD _h = 16K ROM cartridge in Ultimix mode 11111110 _b , FE _h = 8K ROM cartridge at 8000 _h -9FFF _h others = reserved for future use	
D0F1 _h	53489	CFGSPI	Clock-port and MMC64 Emulation
bit	settings	description	
7	Reserved, must be 0		
6	Ext NMI	0 = Clock-port NMI is disabled in cartridge and docking-station mode. 1 = Clock-port NMI is always enabled (might require an extra pull-up on the NMI line in some cases)	
5-4	Clock port	00 _b = Off 01 _b = Clock port at DE00 _h -DE0F _h 10 _b = Clock port at DF20 _h -DF2F _h 11 _b = reserved	
3	ROM source	0 = ROMs are banked with MMU at D0A0 _h -D0AF _h 1 = C64 original Basic and Kernal ROMs are used This bit is only functional in cartridge mode. In standalone mode and on the C-One this bit should always be clear. Note that the character ROM is always emulated and never the C64 original.	
2	MMC64 active	0 = MMC64 active (Copy of bit 7 in DF11 _h) 1 = MMC64 disabled (DF1x _h registers are invisible) This bit can only be toggled in DF11 _h after unlocking, while it can be accessed here at any time. On reset this bit is set to 1 if MMC64 emulation is disabled (bits 1-0 are zero) and 0 when emulation is enabled.	
1-0	MMC64 Emulation, SPI	00 _b = Off 01 _b = MMC64 Emulation 10 _b = reserved 11 _b = MMC64 Emulation with extra bits combinations defined for access to RTC (Real Time Clock) and FlashRom.	

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D0F5 _h	53493	CFGREU	REU (Ram Expansion Unit) and geoRAM Emulation Config
bit	settings	description	
7	Enable REU	0 = REU is disabled (off) 1 = Enable REU emulation and activate registers at DF00 _h –DF0A _h	
6	Enable geoRAM	0 = geoRAM is disabled (off) 1 = Enable geoRAM emulation and activate registers at DE00 _h –DEFF _h , DFFE _h and DFFF _h	
5–3	geoRAM size	000 _b = 64 KByte 001 _b = 128 KByte 010 _b = 256 KByte 011 _b = 512 KByte 100 _b = 1 MByte 101 _b = 2 MByte 110 _b = 4 MByte 111 _b = reserved for future use	
2–0	REU memory size	000 _b = 128 KByte 001 _b = 256 KByte 010 _b = 512 KByte 011 _b = 1 MByte 100 _b = 2 MByte 101 _b = 4 MByte 110 _b = 8 MByte 111 _b = 16 MByte (Note there is not enough RAM on C-One for this setting)	

8.33 Cartridge stacks and combinations

Unless a port expander is used only a single cartridge can be used in the Commodore 64 at any time. In Chameleon there are a variety of functions integrated into a single device. This makes it a lot more likely that multiple functions are selected and active at the same time. However the original cartridges on which the Chameleon functions are based on, were never designed to be used at the same time. So not all possible combinations make sense. There are some overlaps in memory areas and registers that each cartridge uses. So some functions will hide the registers and ROM images used by other functions when enabled.

The cartridge emulator engine in Chameleon assigns highest priority to the MMC64 registers and boot ROM. The freezer (or game) emulation has next priority followed by the clockport, any ram expander registers and simple ROMs. The internal ROMs (BASIC and Kernal) and system RAM have the lowest priority.

9 Menu mode

Menu mode is similar in function to a freezer cartridge, but is separate from the normal cartridge emulation logic. The mode is designed for configuration and control of the various aspects of the cartridge. Because it functions as a freezer it is possible to enter menu mode at any time and in most cases return to the original application again when done.

9.1 Entering menu mode

Menu mode can be entered in the following ways:

- Pressing the freeze button longer as 0.7 seconds
- On reset if bit 2 of 53500 ($D0FC_h$ is set)
- Writing 32 (20_h) or 33 (21_h) into 53502 ($D0FE_h$) while in configuration mode
- Menu mode is also active after power-up

9.2 Programming for menu mode

In menu mode the I/O space is always active (the CPU banking registers at address 0 and 1 have no effect in menu mode). Some Chameleon specific settings in the configuration registers at $D0F0_h$ – $D0FF_h$ are also over-ridden. Any changes made to those configuration registers therefore will only take effect when leaving the menu mode. In menu mode the REU and MMC64 emulations are always active and any freezers or game emulations are (temporarily) disabled.

In menu mode a total of 56 KByte of ROM and RAM memory is replaced. This allows utility functions to operate without disturbing the frozen program. The MMU can be used for banking additional memory in and out of the address space. The 56 KByte is build up from seven banks of 8 KByte each. The area $C000_h$ – $CFFF_h$ keeps it original mapping to MMU bank $0C_h$.

When entering the menu by writing to 53502 ($D0FE_h$) there are two values that can be used. Writing 32 (20_h) only switches the memory layout, while a value of 33 (21_h) also disables NMI interrupts.

9.3 VIC-II memory access in menu mode

In menu mode the VIC-II accesses also go to the seven new 8K banks. However the character ROM accesses at 1000_h – $1FFF_h$ and 9000_h – $9FFF_h$ stay intact and access MMU bank $1D_h$. As there is no new memory at $C000_h$ – $DFFF_h$ in menu mode, the VIC-II will gets it data from normal C64 MMU banks $0C_h$ and $0D_h$ on these adresses. Note that the CPU is not able to access any data (character ROM or RAM) at the memory range $D000_h$ – $DFFF_h$ directly as the I/O space is always on top.

9.4 Differences between Menu and Configuration modes

In menu mode only the registers $D0FD_h$ and $D0FF_h$ are readable. All other configuration registers read as 255 (FF_h), unless the configuration mode is active at the same time as well. Also writes to $D0FE_h$ are possible without first enabling configuration mode. This allow the menu system to perform soft-resets and reconfiguration commands. It is therefore possible to detect menu mode by disabling the configuration mode and check if $D0FD_h$ is unequal to 255 (FF_h).

9.5 Extra 256 bytes of ROM or RAM

To facilitate the use of menu mode for other functions normally implemented in (freezer) cartridges an extra I/O area can be enabled. An extra space of 256 bytes can be enabled at $D700_h$ – $D7FF_h$, which normally is an unused mirror of the SID registers. This keeps the $DE00_h$ – $DFFF_h$ memory area (which often performs similar functions) empty for use by the cartridge emulations. Once the $D7xx_h$ area is enabled with bit 5 of 53498 ($D0FA_h$), it stays active even in C64 mode. This allows basic or kernal vector hooks to point into this area, where extra trampoline-code can be placed to jump into menu mode (by writing 20_h into $D0FE_h$) perform the function and then leave menu mode again.

Take note that it is possible to have a stereo SID emulation mapped at $D700_h$ as well. The RAM or ROM has priority over any SID registers, making the stereo SID unavailable at this address. The recommended location for the stereo SID is $D420_h$, which doesn't overlap with any other Chameleon function.

9.5.1 Blocking NMI interrupts

After entering the menu with the freezer or by writing 33 (21_h) into 53502 ($D0FE_h$), the NMI interrupt line is disabled. Write the value of 34 (22_h) into 53502 ($D0FE_h$) to enable NMI interrupts. Writing a value of 35 (23_h) disables NMI interrupts again. The disabling of the NMI interrupt line is done with the menu freezer logic (without triggering an actual freeze). When the NMIs are disabled the menu should perform an unfreeze sequence to reenable the NMIs or write 34 (22_h) into 53502 ($D0FE_h$) before leaving.

Although the NMI blocking can also be enabled from normal applications (in configuration mode), it is not recommended to do so, as it could block the user from using the menu system. To block NMIs in user code use the standard trick by keeping the second CIA unacknowledged keeping the NMI line low. This trick will not block the use of the menu system or menu button (the menu freezer will still work even if the NMI line is permanently low).

9.6 Leaving menu mode

9.6.1 Leaving menu mode with RTI

To leave menu mode perform a read at address 53503 ($D0FF_h$). The configuration disable register at 53503 ($D0FF_h$) always contains the RTI opcode (64 or 40_h) when the menu (or configuration) mode is active. A read on that location turns off menu mode. One way to leave menu mode is to jump to $D0FF_h$ and while the RTI opcode is fetched the memory configuration is restored. So the machine is in a same state before the menu mode was activated. The RTI instruction will fetch the program-counter and CPU state from the original stack and continues execution. However when menu mode is entered with a reset or under software control, the menu software is responsible to initialize the stack in such a way that the RTI can be used to leave the menu. Alternatively the menu application can run in a memory area that is unaffected by the switch, which is the range $C000_h$ – $DFFF_h$ by default and perform a load operation at $D0FF_h$.

Take note that the NMI interrupt processing is re-enabled again if it was previously disabled (by entering through the freezer or by writing either 33 (21_h) or 35 (23_h) to 53502 ($D0FE_h$)).

9.6.2 Leaving menu mode with reset

The other way to leave the menu mode is by performing a software reset by writing the value 165 or 166 ($A5_h$ or $A6_h$) to 53502 ($D0FE_h$). This also resets the menu freezer and re-enables the NMI interrupt if it was disabled.

9.7 Limitations

It is not recommended to change any cartridge emulation settings while in menu mode unless a (soft) reset is performed on exit. As changing cartridge type while it is in use might result in undefined behavior. This is especially true for freezer cartridges as these might have hooks installed into the basic and system vectors for basic enhancements and turbo loaders. Removing the cartridge without a reset will leave the vectors pointing into the void and crashing the machine.

To force a reset from software write the value 165 or 166 ($A5_h$ or $A6_h$) into the register at 53502 ($D0FE_h$).

10 Timers

To support the menu system there are 4 timers available. The first timer is a high speed timer running at 1 KHz for implementing short delays. The timer will overflow after 256 milliseconds. The second and third timers run at 100 Hz (10 millisecond ticks) and overflow after 2.56 seconds. The last timer runs at only 10 Hz and can be used to time longer periods (overflows after 25.6 seconds).

The timer registers are located at D0AA_h to D0AD_h and can be activated by setting bit 1 in the configuration register D0FA_h. The registers can both be read and written. So the timer can be set to a certain start value. The timers can also be used by application programs, although they were added primarily for supporting the menu system (which can't use the CIA timers). As applications can also fully use the four normal CIA timers, the practical use of these additional timers might be limited.

There are no configuration registers. The timers are always running at the specified speed.

10.1 Timers Registers

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D0AA _h	53418	TIMER1	Timer 1, counts up each 1 millisecond (1 KHz)
D0AB _h	53419	TIMER2	Timer 2, counts up each 10 milliseconds (100 Hz)
D0AC _h	53420	TIMER3	Timer 3, counts up each 10 milliseconds (100 Hz)
D0AD _h	53421	TIMER4	Timer 4, counts up each 100 milliseconds (10 Hz)

11 CPU Turbo/Accelerator

The 6510 CPU emulation inside the Chameleon can run faster as the normal 1 Mhz. Only CPU cycles where memory is accessed can be speed-up. When any registers are accessed the CPU needs to slow down and resynchronize to the C64 clock. This is true for all register accesses in the D000_h-DFFF_h area. This includes color ram, CIA, VIC-II, SID and also the Chameleon specific registers.

The turbo can run at either limited speed (configurable between 2x and 6x) or maximum speed. At 2x speed there are two accesses in a single system cycle, when VIC-II accesses are turned off the timing is almost identical to the C128 in 2 Mhz mode. When the turbo is set to maximum the CPU uses all remaining free SDRAM cycles. The exact speed of the CPU will depend on the type of code executed and which RAM locations are accessed (which influences the cache hit rate) and how many other devices and controllers are activated inside Chameleon. Turning off unused blocks inside Chameleon will allow the CPU to run at faster speed. Especially the amount, depth and size of graphic layers active on the VGA display can have a great effect on the available memory bandwidth.

11.1 Turbo I/O

Most I/O operations need to happen at original speed (1 Mhz). I/O accesses are all the reads and writes the CPU performs in address range D000_h to DFFF_h. The CPU needs to wait until the beginning of a machine cycle before it can start the I/O operation. This waiting slows the turbo down. The "Turbo I/O" feature performs certain I/O accesses at maximum speed. The following table shows which accesses benefit from "Turbo I/O"

Addresses	Access	I/O device
D0A0 _h -D0AF _h	R/W	MMU / Timers
D800 _h -DCFF _h	Read	Color RAM

11.2 Auto Speed

The turbo has the option (default on) to automatically slow down after any CIA chip accesses that control the IEC bus. If any register is accessed that could read or control the IEC lines, the turbo will automatically switch to normal speed for about 10 milliseconds (10000 CPU cycles). This gives the software enough time to run timing loops that depend on the correct CPU speed. After 10 milliseconds without any IEC accesses the turbo switches on again.

The auto speed option can be disabled by setting bit 4 of the configuration register at 53491 (D0F3_h).

11.3 VIC-II register

If bit 5 of the turbo config register (D0F3_h) is set then bit 0 of the VIC-II register at 53296 (D030_h) controls the turbo. This makes the turbo switchable by software that was written to use the 2 Mhz mode of the C128 to speedup the program. When bit 0 of 53296 (D030_h) is set the turbo is on. And when the bit is cleared the turbo is off. It might be necessary to set a speed limit as well as the program might require CPU speed of 2 Mhz and not something much faster.

Take note that on a C128 machine the VIC-II screen shows garbage in 2 Mhz, so the program would most likely only enable the turbo in the borders. Another possibility is that the program uses the VDC chip (80 columns mode). On a C128 this chip is accessible even in C64 mode. This chip is however not supported nor emulated by the Chameleon cartridge.

11.4 Turbo Configuration Register

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D0F3 _h	53491	CFGTUR	Turbo configuration
bit	settings	description	
7	Turbo Enable	0 = 1 Mhz mode 1 = Turbo mode active	
6	Reserved, must be 0		
5	VIC-II turbo bit	0 = Off 1 = "Turbo Enable" is mirrored at bit 0 of D030 _h	
4	Auto Speed	0 = Turbo is slowed down on IEC bus accesses. 1 = Auto speed is disabled. It is recommended to keep the Auto Speed setting at 0. Otherwise accessing drives and other peripherals on the serial IEC bus might be impossible with the turbo active.	
3-0	Turbo speed limit	0000 _b = CPU not limited, runs at maximum speed possible. 0001 _b = CPU limited to 2x normal speed 0010 _b = CPU limited to 3x normal speed 0011 _b = CPU limited to 4x normal speed 0100 _b = CPU limited to 5x normal speed 0101 _b = CPU limited to 6x normal speed 1100 _b = CPU limited to 100% speed (slow-down mode) 1101 _b = CPU limited to 75% speed (slow-down mode) 1110 _b = CPU limited to 50% speed (slow-down mode) 1111 _b = CPU limited to 25% speed (slow-down mode) others = reserved for future use Setting a speed limit determines the maximum speed the CPU is allowed to run, it can actually run slower if other factors slow it down (like I/O accesses or many cache misses). The limit is calculated using the average speed over the last 250 CPU cycles. The last 4 modes are not turbo modes, but slowdown modes. They can slowdown the CPU in 25% steps.	

12 Disk Drive Emulation

The Chameleon can emulate upto two 1541 disk-drives. These are known as drive 8 and drive 9, although the ID can be changed when there is also an external drive connected. Drive 8 and 9 emulate a standard 1541 drive. The ROM size can be upto 32 Kbyte.

12.1 Drive Memory Map

12.2 Disk track layout

Each disk image in memory uses 336 KByte of memory. Each track is allocated 8 Kbyte and there can be upto 42 disk tracks. Although not all of the 8 Kbyte is used, it is easier to manage if each track starts on a power of 2 boundary.

The actual track lengths are as follows:

Track	Number of bytes
1–17	7696
18–24	7144
25–30	6672
31–42	6256

12.3 Drive Configuration Registers

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D0F6 _h	53494	CFGDWR	Floppy-disk image write bits
bit	settings	description	
7		1 = Writes have been done by drive 9 to floppy image 4.	
6		1 = Writes have been done by drive 9 to floppy image 3.	
5		1 = Writes have been done by drive 9 to floppy image 2.	
4		1 = Writes have been done by drive 9 to floppy image 1.	
3		1 = Writes have been done by drive 8 to floppy image 4.	
2		1 = Writes have been done by drive 8 to floppy image 3.	
1		1 = Writes have been done by drive 8 to floppy image 2.	
0		1 = Writes have been done by drive 8 to floppy image 1.	
Bits are set when the emulated drive writes to the floppy image.			
Menu software can use these bits to write updated image back to sd card. Bits can be reset by writing 0 to the register.			
D0F7 _h	53495	CFGDSK	Disk images
bit	settings	description	
7-6	Disk 9 floppy range	Number of floppy images for drive 9	
		00 _b = 1 image	
		01 _b = 2 images	
		10 _b = 3 images	
		11 _b = 4 images	
5-4	Disk 9 floppy select	Select floppy image for drive 9	
		00 _b = floppy image 1 selected	
		01 _b = floppy image 2 selected	
		10 _b = floppy image 3 selected	
		11 _b = floppy image 4 selected	
3-2	Disk 8 floppy range	Number of floppy images for drive 8	
		00 _b = 1 image	
		01 _b = 2 images	
		10 _b = 3 images	
		11 _b = 4 images	
1-0	Disk 8 floppy select	Select floppy image for drive 8	
		00 _b = floppy image 1 selected	
		01 _b = floppy image 2 selected	
		10 _b = floppy image 3 selected	
		11 _b = floppy image 4 selected	
D0F8 _h	53496	CFGFD0	Drive emulation
bit	settings	description	
7-6	Enable virtual-drive CPU	00 _b = drive cpu stopped	
		01 _b = drive cpu running	
5	Drive door	0 _b = Drive door closed	
		1 _b = Drive door open	
4	Write protect	0 _b = Not protected, disk writable	
		1 _b = Write protected, disk not writable	
3	Reserved, must be 0	-	
2	Drive memory size	0 = 2 Kbyte (default)	
		1 = reserved (8 Kbyte expansion)	
1-0	Drive ID jumpers	00 _b = drive device id is 8	
		01 _b = drive device id is 9	
		10 _b = drive device id is 10	
		11 _b = drive device id is 11	
D0F9 _h	53497	CFGFD1	Reserved for second drive
bit	settings	description	
7-6	Enable virtual-drive CPU	00 _b = drive cpu stopped	
		01 _b = drive cpu running	
5	Drive door	0 _b = Drive door closed	
		1 _b = Drive door open	
4	Write protect	0 _b = Not protected, disk writable	
		1 _b = Write protected, disk not writable	
3	Reserved, must be 0	-	
2	Drive memory size	0 = 2 Kbyte (default)	
		1 = reserved (8 Kbyte expansion)	
1-0	Drive ID jumpers	00 _b = drive device id is 8	
		01 _b = drive device id is 9	
		10 _b = drive device id is 10	
		11 _b = drive device id is 11	

13 SID Emulation

The Chameleon can emulate one or two SID chips. The two SID emulation is there to support stereo sid-tunes. Stereo SID can be enabled in cartridge mode even if the Commodore 64 only has one chip installed. In that case the internal SID chip plays the left channel only (writes to the right channel will not reach the chip). The second SID can be placed at a number of possible addresses in the memory map. The current supported choices are D420_h, D500_h, D700_h, DE00_h or DF00_h. The recommended value is D420_h as that will not cause any conflicts with the various cartridge emulations.

13.1 Using a Second SID Chip

When the Commodore 64 has a second chip installed it can be activated as well. Now writes for the left channel go to the first SID chip and writes for the right channel will go to the second SID chip inside the machine. Because the machine was designed with only one SID, there is no standard for the address range for a second chip. Each stereo SID modification will be different. Chameleon supports many possible address locations that can be configured to accomodate most existing stereo SID configurations. Note that this address is only used when addressing the chip and that address can be completely different from where the stereo SID is visible in Chameleon address space.

This dual addressing allows an easy modification to the machine by using one of the IOe or IOF lines as chip-select for the second SID, without causing any address conflicts for freezer emulation in the Chameleon. Note that some freezer cartridge emulations or memory expansions might make the second SID unaddressable if it is mapped at DE00_h or DF00_h. The cartridge emulation always has higher priority. Here the remapping comes at the rescue as Chameleon can map the second chip at a different (not conflicting) address. The recommended value is D420_h as that will not cause any conflicts with the various cartridge emulations.

13.2 Filter curves

The SID emulation can emulate two different filter cutoff curves. In 6581 mode the filter cutoff curve is exponential. In 8580 mode the filter cutoff curve is linear. Choosing the correct filter-curve to the actual type the SID music was originally composed for, can greatly improve the quality of the playback.

The two emulated SIDs have each a separate configuration bit to select the required filter curve. So the two SIDs can be configured with a different curve if desired.

13.3 SID Configuration Register

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D0F4 _h	53492	CFGSID	SID emulation
bit	settings	description	
7	Second SID type	0 = Emulate 6581 SID-Chip 1 = Emulate 8580 SID-Chip Selects the type of SID emulated for the second SID in stereo mode.	
6	First SID type	0 = Emulate 6581 SID-Chip 1 = Emulate 8580 SID-Chip Selects the type of SID emulated for the first SID at D400 _h .	
5–3	Stereo SID in C64	Specify where the second SID chip is located inside the C64 memory space. 000 _b = Single SID in C64 001 _b = Second SID in C64 at D420 _h 010 _b = reserved 011 _b = reserved 100 _b = Second SID in C64 at D500 _h 101 _b = Second SID in C64 at D700 _h 110 _b = Second SID in C64 at DE00 _h 111 _b = Second SID in C64 at DF00 _h For C-One use "000" when zero or one SID-Chip is placed and "001" when both SID-Chips are present. For stereo SID chip to properly work you also need to turn Chameleon SID emulation in stereo mode.	
2–0	Stereo SID (emulation)	Specify if and where the second SID must be placed in chameleon memory space. This doesn't have to be the same address as a second SID chip inside the C64 as Chameleon can translate the address automatically. 000 _b = Emulate single SID 001 _b = Emulate stereo SID use A ₅ for selection (D420 _h , D460 _h , D4A0 _h ...) 010 _b = reserved 011 _b = reserved 100 _b = Emulate stereo SID use A ₈ for selection (D5xx _h , D7xx _h) 101 _b = Same as setting 100 _b (D5xx _h , D7xx _h) 110 _b = Emulate stereo SID use IO1 for second SID (DE00 _h) 111 _b = Emulate stereo SID use IO2 for second SID (DF00 _h) others = reserved for future use When only a single SID chip is emulated (setting "000") it is played through both audio output channels in mono. For any of the stereo settings, the first SID-Chip emulation is played through the left audio output channel and is always located in memory at D400 _h . The second SID-Chip emulation is played through the right audio output channel.	

14 VIC-II Emulation

Inside the Chameleon is a replica of the VIC-II chip. This is the chip that generates the video picture. The replica allows the picture to be captured in a framebuffer and then shown on the VGA screen.

In cartridge mode the Chameleon also send the data fetched from its memory to the VIC-II inside the Commodore 64 machine. The machine is put into Ultimax mode and then one of the highest address lines is driven low during VIC-II fetches. This disables all internal Commodore 64 memory and ROMs accesses. Now data from the Chameleon memory can be send to the VIC-II. This trick uses a previously undocumented mode of the Commodore 64. It allows the memory map to be changed with the MMU and still keep an identical picture on both the original video output and the VGA connector. Everything can be moved and relocated in memory except for the color-RAM, as that is a separate SRAM inside the machine and only accessible through reads and writes at $D800_h - DBFF_h$.

14.1 Commodore 128 Incompatibility

The undocumented mode used by the Chameleon to feed the VIC-II chip is unfortunately not available on any of the Commodore 128 machines. It makes Chameleon strictly a Commodore 64 only cartridge even though the cartridge port and the signals on it are defined the same for all the different machine types.

The equivalent PLA logic equations required are simply not there in the Commodore 128 logic chips. Even if the machine is put into "GO64" mode by holding EXROM low on the cartridge port it will fail to accept the external data. The resulting bus-conflicts are dangerous for both the Chameleon cartridge and the logic chips inside the Commodore 128. It is unwise to experiment as unrepairable damage can occur to your equipment.

14.2 Framebuffer

The VIC-II emulation writes the graphics into a framebuffer. The location of the framebuffer in memory is controlled by MMU bank 28 ($1C_h$). The framebuffer has a fixed size of 256 KByte and must be placed in memory on an 8 byte boundary (lowest 3 bits must be 0). It is 512 pixels wide and 1024 lines high, each pixel uses 4 bits to store one out of 16 colors. Not all memory locations are used and which ones depends on the VIC-II type (PAL or NTSC) and if double buffering is enabled in the core.

14.3 VIC-II Emulation Registers

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
$D0F2_h$	53490	CFGVIC	VIC-II Emulation Config
bit	settings	description	
7	VIC-II Read Enable	0 = Off 1 = Perform memory accesses for VIC-II	
6	Frame buffer Enable	0 = Off 1 = VIC-II emulation writes graphics to framebuffer (MMU slot $1C_h$)	
5	reserved, must be 0	–	
4	reserved, must be 0	–	
3	reserved, must be 0	–	
2–0	VIC-II type	000 = PAL (63 columns, 312 lines) 001 _b = Reserved 010 _b = NTSC (65 columns, 263 lines) 011 _b = Reserved for Old-NTSC (64 columns, 262 lines) 1xx _b = Reserved These bits are read-only in cartridge mode. They can be changed in standalone mode and on the C-One.	

15 Using the Onboard Flash Memory

16 Using the RTC (Real Time Clock) Chip

The realtime clock is accessed by using the MMC64 registers as it sits on the same SPI bus as the MMC/SD-card interface. The MMC64 emulation must be set to mode 11_b in configuration register D0F1_h to get access to the required additional chip-select signals. The RTC chip has a rather slow SPI bus. Using the fast clock speed mode of the MMC64 interface (8 Mhz) will result in communication errors. So the MMC64 must be run set to 250 Khz clock speed mode when communicating with the RTC chip by clearing bit 2 of register DF10_h to zero.

Refer to the datasheets of the RTC chip (PCF2123 from NXP) for programming information and usage. Please note that re-programming the RTC chip can cause conflicts with way the menu-system uses the chip. The menu expects the RTC to be in 24 hour mode and have a valid date and time programmed. If the menu-system detects an inconsistency, the RTC chip will be reinitialized possibly loosing configured RTC data. Keep this in mind when experimenting with the RTC chip settings.

17 RTC access registers (using MMC64 emulation)

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
DF10 _h	57104	MMCSPI	SPI transfer register. Write in this register sends byte to SPI bus, read is last retrieved byte.
DF11 _h	57105	MMCCTL	MMC64 Control register.
	bit settings	description	
	7	MMC64 active	0 = MMC64 is active 1 = MMC64 is disabled Bit can only be modified when unlocked
	6	SPI trigger mode	0 = Trigger SPI transfer on write to register DF10 _h 1 = Trigger SPI transfer on read of register DF10 _h
	5	External ROM	0 = Allow external ROM when BIOS is disabled 1 = Disable external ROM
	4	Flash mode	0 = Normal mode 1 = Flash update mode Not implemented, must be set to 0
	3	Clock port address	Not implemented, must be set to 0
	2	Clock Speed	0 = 250 KHz SPI clock 1 = 8 Mhz SPI clock
	1	MMC cart select	0 = Cart selected 1 = Cart not selected
	0	MMC64 Bios	0 = MMC64 BIOS ROM active 1 = BIOS ROM disabled (external ROM active)
DF12 _h	57106	MMCST	MMC64 Status register (read-only).
	bit settings	description	
	5	Flash jumper	Not implemented reads always as 0
	4	MMC Write Protect	0 = Cart can be written 1 = Cart is write protected
	3	MMC Cart Detect	0 = Cart inserted 1 = No cart present, slot empty
	2	External EXROM line	
	1	External GAME line	
	0	Busy	0 = SPI bus ready 1 = SPI bus busy (only for 250 Khz mode)
DF11 _h	57105	MMCCTL	MMC64 Control register.
	bit settings	description	
	4,1	Select	00 = MMC cart selected 01 = Nothing selected 10 = Flash ROM selected 11 = RTC (Real Time Clock) selected

18 PS/2 Keyboard connector

A PS/2 compatible keyboard can be connected to the Chameleon by using the purple connector on the break-out cable. The keyboard should be connected before applying power to the Chameleon, PS/2 devices are not hot-pluggable.

In cartridge mode the PS/2 keyboard can be used in parallel with the C64 keyboard, both operate at the same time. Besides the keyboard function it also emulates a joystick on the numeric-keypad. The NUM-LOCK key toggles between emulating a joystick on port 1 or port 2.

18.1 PS/2 Keyboard layout

PS/2 keyboard	C64 function	PS/2 keyboard	C64 function
ALT	C= key	NUM-LOCK	Select port 1 or port 2
ESCAPE	RUN/STOP	Numeric 0	Joystick Fire Button
F1	F1	Numeric 1	Joystick Left + Down
F2	RShift + F1	Numeric 2	Joystick Down
F3	F3	Numeric 3	Joystick Right + Down
F4	RShift + F3	Numeric 4	Joystick Left
F5	F5	Numeric 6	Joystick Right
F6	RShift + F5	Numeric 7	Joystick Left + Up
F7	F7	Numeric 8	Joystick Up
F8	RShift + F8	Numeric 9	Joystick Right + Up
F9	£	F11	Left cartridge button
F10	+	F12	Middle (Freeze) cartridge button
PAUSE	RESTORE	Print Screen	Right (Reset) cartridge button
~	⇐	Page Up	F1
-	-	Page Down	F7
= / +	=		
Home	HOME/CLR		
Backspace	DEL/INST		
[/ {	@		
] / }	*		
\ /	↑		

Take note that it is possible with the keyboard to press both "Joystick Left" and "Joystick Right" at the same time (same is true for up and down). There are a few games that crash when you do so. Don't blame Chameleon for the crash, but the programmer that wrote the fragile game code.

19 PS/2 Mouse connector

A PS/2 compatible mouse can be connected to the Chameleon by using the green connector on the break-out cable. The mouse should be connected before applying power to the Chameleon, PS/2 devices are not hot-pluggable. Both two buttons mice and three buttons mice with scroll-wheel (known as intelli-mouse) can be used. The type of mouse connected is automatically detected by the Chameleon hardware.

The Chameleon emulates a commodore 1351 mouse. The optional scroll-wheel is mapped compatible with the Micromys PS/2 mouse adapter. Therefore the mouse emulation is compatible with most existing software packages that have mouse support.

Mouse emulation can be used both in cartridge and standalone mode. The mouse normally plugs into joystick port 1 and uses the paddle inputs (and corresponding converters in the SID) for X and Y movement information. Therefore if used in cartridge mode, any paddles or other analog controllers connected to the joystick ports will not function. To prevent conflicts the mouse emulation can be completely switched off by setting bit 5 of configuration register 53500 (D0FC_h). Set bit 4 of the configuration register if the software requires the mouse on joystick port 2.

19.1 Emulation Behavior

The range of possible values for the emulated mouse is 82 to 209 when reading the SID registers for the potX and potY. The following table shows how the mouse maps to the joystick port.

Mouse action	Bit in CIA register	Joystick Movement	Comment
Left button	4	Fire	
Right button	0	Up	
Middle button	1	Down	
Scroll up	2	Left	50 ms long pulse (pulses are at least 50 ms apart)
Scroll down	3	Right	50 ms long pulse (pulses are at least 50 ms apart)

20 Infrared remote (CDTV)

Chameleon can be controlled with an Amiga CDTV compatible IR remote. The keys on the remote are mapped to C64 joystick and key presses. See following table for the mapping of the keys.

Infrared CDTV remote key	C64 function
1	F1
2	RShift + F1
3	F3
4	RShift + F3
5	F5
6	RShift + F5
7	F7
8	RShift + F7
9	RUN/STOP
0	Spacebar
ESCAPE	arrow left
ENTER	RETURN
REW	cursor left (RShift + right)
PLAY/PAUSE	cursor up (RShift + down)
FF	cursor right
STOP	cursor down
GENLOCK	Left push button
CD/TV	Middle push button (Freeze/Menu)
POWER	Right push button (Reset/Reboot)
Vol Up	+
Vol Down	-
Switch in MOUSE position	Joystick 1
Switch in JOY position	Joystick 2
A	Fire
B	Auto fire (8 Hz)

21 Complete register map

Address (Hex)	Address (Dec)	Name	Description
D040 _h	53312	VGAMOD	Set VGA mode
bit	settings	description	
7-0	Current VGA mode	00 _h = 800x600 72 Hz (default) 01 _h = 800x600 50 Hz 02 _h = 800x600 60 Hz 03 _h = 800x600 75 Hz 04 _h = 640x480 50 Hz 05 _h = 640x480 60 Hz 06 _h = 640x480 72 Hz 07 _h = 640x480 75 Hz 08 _h = 640x480 85 Hz 09 _h = 1024x768 50 Hz 0A _h = 1024x768 60 Hz 0B _h = 1024x768 72 Hz 0C _h = 1024x768 75 Hz 0D _h = 1024x768 85 Hz 0E _h = 1152x864 50 Hz 0F _h = 1152x864 60 Hz 10 _h = 1152x864 72 Hz 11 _h = 1152x864 75 Hz 12 _h = 1152x864 85 Hz 13 _h = 1280x1024 50 Hz 14 _h = 1280x1024 60 Hz 15 _h = 1280x1024 72 Hz 16 _h = 1280x1024 75 Hz 17 _h = 1280x1024 85 Hz 18 _h = 1600x1200 50 Hz 19 _h = 1600x1200 60 Hz	
D041 _h	53313	VGACFG	Set VGA configuration
bit	settings	description	
7	VIC-II Sync	0 = VGA asynchronous 1 = VGA synchronized to VIC-II chip.	
6-5	Scanlines emulation	00 = All lines at full brightness. 01 = Doubled lines have 75% brightness to simulate scan-lines. 10 = Doubled lines have 50% brightness to simulate scan-lines. 11 = Doubled lines have 25% brightness to simulate scan-lines.	
4-2	Scaling mode	000 _b = Nearest Neighbor scaling. 001 _b = Scale-2x 010 _b = Alien space ship 011 _b = Reserved for future use 100 _b = Reserved for future use 101 _b = Reserved for future use 110 _b = Reserved for future use 111 _b = Reserved for future use	
1-0	Frame buffering mode	00 _b = Reserved for future use 01 _b = Double buffering 10 _b = Tripple buffering (50%,50% blending for IFLI) 11 _b = Reserved for future use	
D042 _h	53314	VGACOL	Set VGA color mode
bit	settings	description	
7-0	Reserved, must be 0		
D043 _h	53315	VGARQT	Request info about VGA modes (result in D044 _h -D047 _h)
D044 _h	53316	VGAW	VGA mode info vga_width _{7..0}
D045 _h	53317	VGAH	VGA mode info vga_lines _{7..0}
D046 _h	53318	VGAHWH	VGA mode info width and lines high bits
bit	settings	description	
7-4	total vga_lines _{11..8}		
3-0	total vga_width _{11..8}		
D047 _h	53319	VGAHZ	VGA mode vertical frequency in Hertz

D048 _h	53320		Reserved
D049 _h	53321		Reserved
D04A _h	53322		Reserved
D04B _h	53323		Reserved
D04C _h	53324		Reserved
D04D _h	53325		Reserved
D04E _h	53326		Reserved
D04F _h	53327		Reserved
D0A0 _h	53408	MMUA0	Address offset bits A ₇ –A ₀ of current MMU slot
D0A1 _h	53409	MMUA1	Address offset bits A ₁₅ –A ₈ of current MMU slot
D0A2 _h	53410	MMUA2	Address offset bits A ₂₃ –A ₁₆ of current MMU slot
D0A3 _h	53411	MMUA3	Address offset bit A ₂₄ of current MMU slot
<hr/>			
bit	settings		description
7	read-only		0 = Block of memory can be read and written 1 = Block of memory is read-only
6–1	Reserved for address extension, must be set to 0		
0	Address offset bit A ₂₄		
<hr/>			
D0A8 _h	53416	VERIDX	Version data character index.
D0A9 _h	53417	VERDAT	Read out of character indexed by VERIDX.
D0AA _h	53418	TIMER1	Timer 1, counts up each 1 millisecond (1 Khz)
D0AB _h	53419	TIMER2	Timer 2, counts up each 10 milliseconds (100 Hz)
D0AC _h	53420	TIMER3	Timer 3, counts up each 10 milliseconds (100 Hz)
D0AD _h	53421	TIMER4	Timer 4, counts up each 100 milliseconds (10 Hz)
D0AE _h	53422	LSTBTN	Informs menu of the last button pressed
<hr/>			
7–3	reserved, must be 0	–	
2–0	Last button		000 = Nothing or unknown 010 = Left button pressed short 011 = Left button pressed long 100 = Middle (freezer) button pressed short 101 = Middle (freezer) button pressed long 110 = Right (reset) button pressed short 111 = Right (reset) button pressed long

D0AF _h	53423	MMUSLT	Select MMU slot
bit	settings	description	
7-0	Current slot	00 _h = C64 r/w memory at 0xxx _h 01 _h = C64 r/w memory at 1xxx _h 02 _h = C64 r/w memory at 2xxx _h 03 _h = C64 r/w memory at 3xxx _h 04 _h = C64 r/w memory at 4xxx _h 05 _h = C64 r/w memory at 5xxx _h 06 _h = C64 r/w memory at 6xxx _h 07 _h = C64 r/w memory at 7xxx _h 08 _h = C64 r/w memory at 8xxx _h 09 _h = C64 r/w memory at 9xxx _h 0A _h = C64 r/w memory (under basic) at Axxx _h 0B _h = C64 r/w memory (under basic) at Bxxx _h 0C _h = C64 r/w memory at Cxxx _h 0D _h = C64 r/w memory (under I/O) at Dxxx _h 0E _h = C64 r/w memory (under kernal) at Exxx _h 0F _h = C64 r/w memory (under kernal) at Fxxx _h 10 _h = REU internal memory (upto 16 MByte) 11 _h = geoRAM internal memory (upto 4 MByte) 12 _h = Freezer/Game cartridge RAM 13 _h = Freezer/Game cartridge ROM 14 _h = MMC64 cartridge ROM (8 KByte) 15 _h = *** reserved *** 16 _h = *** reserved *** 17 _h = *** reserved for tape *** 18 _h = Drive 8 RAM/ROM (64 KByte) 19 _h = Drive 9 RAM/ROM (64 KByte) 1A _h = *** reserved for drive 9 *** 1B _h = *** reserved *** 1C _h = VIC-II Frame-buffer location 1D _h = character ROM (4 KByte) 1E _h = ROM at A000 _h -BFFF _h (BASIC, 8 KByte) 1F _h = ROM at E000 _h -FFFF _h (KERNAL, 8 KByte) 20 _h = C64 r/w memory at 0000 _h -1FFF _h in menu-mode 21 _h = C64 r/w memory at 2000 _h -3FFF _h in menu-mode 22 _h = C64 r/w memory at 4000 _h -5FFF _h in menu-mode 23 _h = C64 r/w memory at 6000 _h -7FFF _h in menu-mode 24 _h = C64 r/w memory at 8000 _h -9FFF _h in menu-mode 25 _h = C64 r/w memory at A000 _h -BFFF _h in menu-mode 26 _h = C64 r/w memory at E000 _h -FFFF _h in menu-mode 27 _h = ROM or RAM at D700 _h -D7FF _h 28 _h = Drive 8 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 1 29 _h = Drive 8 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 2 2A _h = Drive 8 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 3 2B _h = Drive 8 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 4 2C _h = Drive 9 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 1 2D _h = Drive 9 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 2 2E _h = Drive 9 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 3 2F _h = Drive 9 Disk tracks for virtual floppy 4 30 _h -FF _h = *** Free for applications ***	
D0F0 _h	53488	CFGCRT	Cartridge emulation
bit	settings	description	
7-0	Cartridge Type	00000000 _b , 00 _h = Off 00000001 _b , 01 _h = RetroReplay 00000010 _b , 02 _h = KCS Power Cartridge 00000011 _b , 03 _h = Final Cartridge 3 00000100 _b , 04 _h = Simons Basic 00000101 _b , 05 _h = Ocean type 1 00000110 _b , 06 _h = Expert Cartridge 00000111 _b , 07 _h = Fun Play 00001000 _b , 08 _h = Super Games 00001010 _b , 0A _h = Epyx Fastload 00001011 _b , 0B _h = Westermann 00001111 _b , 0F _h = Game System (GS), System 3 00010000 _b , 10 _h = WarpSpeed 00010001 _b , 11 _h = Dinamic 00010010 _b , 12 _h = (Super) Zaxxon 00010011 _b , 13 _h = Magic Desk 00010100 _b , 14 _h = Super Snapshot 5 00010101 _b , 15 _h = Comal-80 00010111 _b , 17 _h = Ross 00011100 _b , 1C _h = Mikro Assembler 00011111 _b , 1F _h = StarDos 00100000 _b , 20 _h = EasyFlash 00100010 _b , 22 _h = Capture 00101011 _b , 2B _h = Prophet 64 00110011 _b , 33 _h = Mach 5 00110101 _b , 35 _h = PageFox 00110110 _b , 36 _h = Business Basic 11111100 _b , FC _h = 16K ROM cartridge at 8000 _h -BFFF _h 11111101 _b , FD _h = 16K ROM cartridge in Ultimax mode 11111110 _b , FE _h = 8K ROM cartridge at 8000 _h -9FFF _h others = reserved for future use	

D0F1 _h	53489	CFGSPI	Clock-port and MMC64 Emulation
bit	settings	description	
7	Reserved, must be 0	0 = Clock-port NMI is disabled in cartridge and docking-station mode. 1 = Clock-port NMI is always enabled (might require an extra pull-up on the NMI line in some cases)	
6	Ext NMI		
5-4	Clock port	00 _b = Off 01 _b = Clock port at DE00 _h -DE0F _h 10 _b = Clock port at DF20 _h -DF2F _h 11 _b = reserved	
3	ROM source	0 = ROMs are banked with MMU at D0A0 _h -D0AF _h 1 = C64 original Basic and Kernal ROMs are used This bit is only functional in cartridge mode. In standalone mode and on the C-One this bit should always be clear. Note that the character ROM is always emulated and never the C64 original.	
2	MMC64 active	0 = MMC64 active (Copy of bit 7 in DF11 _h) 1 = MMC64 disabled (DF1x _h registers are invisible) This bit can only be toggled in DF11 _h after unlocking, while it can be accessed here at any time. On reset this bit is set to 1 if MMC64 emulation is disabled (bits 1-0 are zero) and 0 when emulation is enabled.	
1-0	MMC64 Emulation, SPI	00 _b = Off 01 _b = MMC64 Emulation 10 _b = reserved 11 _b = MMC64 Emulation with extra bits combinations defined for access to RTC (Real Time Clock) and FlashRom.	
D0F2 _h	53490	CFGVIC	VIC-II Emulation Config
bit	settings	description	
7	VIC-II Read Enable	0 = Off 1 = Perform memory accesses for VIC-II	
6	Frame buffer Enable	0 = Off 1 = VIC-II emulation writes graphics to framebuffer (MMU slot 1C _h)	
5	reserved, must be 0	-	
4	reserved, must be 0	-	
3	reserved, must be 0	-	
2-0	VIC-II type	000 = PAL (63 columns, 312 lines) 001 _b = Reserved 010 _b = NTSC (65 columns, 263 lines) 011 _b = Reserved for Old-NTSC (64 columns, 262 lines) 1xx _b = Reserved These bits are read-only in cartridge mode. They can be changed in standalone mode and on the C-One.	
D0F3 _h	53491	CFGTUR	Turbo configuration
bit	settings	description	
7	Turbo Enable	0 = 1 Mhz mode 1 = Turbo mode active	
6	Reserved, must be 0	0 = Off 1 = "Turbo Enable" is mirrored at bit 0 of D030 _h 0 = Turbo is slowed down on IEC bus accesses. 1 = Auto speed is disabled. It is recommended to keep the Auto Speed setting at 0. Otherwise accessing drives and other peripherals on the serial IEC bus might be impossible with the turbo active.	
5	VIC-II turbo bit		
4	Auto Speed	0 = Turbo 1 = Auto speed is disabled. It is recommended to keep the Auto Speed setting at 0. Otherwise accessing drives and other peripherals on the serial IEC bus might be impossible with the turbo active.	
3-0	Turbo speed limit	0000 _b = CPU not limited, runs at maximum speed possible. 0001 _b = CPU limited to 2x normal speed 0010 _b = CPU limited to 3x normal speed 0011 _b = CPU limited to 4x normal speed 0100 _b = CPU limited to 5x normal speed 0101 _b = CPU limited to 6x normal speed 1100 _b = CPU limited to 100% speed (slow-down mode) 1101 _b = CPU limited to 75% speed (slow-down mode) 1110 _b = CPU limited to 50% speed (slow-down mode) 1111 _b = CPU limited to 25% speed (slow-down mode) others = reserved for future use Setting a speed limit determines the maximum speed the CPU is allowed to run, it can actually run slower if other factors slow it down (like I/O accesses or many cache misses). The limit is caculated using the average speed over the last 250 CPU cycles. The last 4 modes are not turbo modes, but slowdown modes. They can slowdown the CPU in 25% steps.	

D0F4 _h	53492	CFGSID	SID emulation
bit	settings	description	
7	Second SID type	0 = Emulate 6581 SID-Chip 1 = Emulate 8580 SID-Chip Selects the type of SID emulated for the second SID in stereo mode.	
6	First SID type	0 = Emulate 6581 SID-Chip 1 = Emulate 8580 SID-Chip Selects the type of SID emulated for the first SID at D400 _h .	
5–3	Stereo SID in C64	Specify where the second SID chip is located inside the C64 memory space. 000 _b = Single SID in C64 001 _b = Second SID in C64 at D420 _h 010 _b = reserved 011 _b = reserved 100 _b = Second SID in C64 at D500 _h 101 _b = Second SID in C64 at D700 _h 110 _b = Second SID in C64 at DE00 _h 111 _b = Second SID in C64 at DF00 _h For C-One use "000" when zero or one SID-Chip is placed and "001" when both SID-Chips are present. For stereo SID chip to properly work you also need to turn Chameleon SID emulation in stereo mode.	
2–0	Stereo SID (emulation)	Specify if and where the second SID must be placed in chameleon memory space. This doesn't have to be the same address as a second SID chip inside the C64 as Chameleon can translate the address automatically. 000 _b = Emulate single SID 001 _b = Emulate stereo SID use A ₅ for selection (D420 _h , D460 _h , D4A0 _h ...) 010 _b = reserved 011 _b = reserved 100 _b = Emulate stereo SID use A ₈ for selection (D5xx _h , D7xx _h) 101 _b = Same as setting 100 _b (D5xx _h , D7xx _h) 110 _b = Emulate stereo SID use IO1 for second SID (DE00 _h) 111 _b = Emulate stereo SID use IO2 for second SID (DF00 _h) others = reserved for future use When only a single SID chip is emulated (setting "000") it is played through both audio output channels in mono. For any of the stereo settings, the first SID-Chip emulation is played through the left audio output channel and is always located in memory at D400 _h . The second SID-Chip emulation is played through the right audio output channel.	

D0F5 _h	53493	CFGREU	REU (Ram Expansion Unit) and geoRAM Emulation Config
bit	settings	description	
7	Enable REU	0 = REU is disabled (off) 1 = Enable REU emulation and activate registers at DF00 _h –DF0A _h	
6	Enable geoRAM	0 = geoRAM is disabled (off) 1 = Enable geoRAM emulation and activate registers at DE00 _h –DEFF _h , DFFE _h and DFFF _h	
5–3	geoRAM size	000 _b = 64 KByte 001 _b = 128 KByte 010 _b = 256 KByte 011 _b = 512 KByte 100 _b = 1 MByte 101 _b = 2 MByte 110 _b = 4 MByte 111 _b = reserved for future use	
2–0	REU memory size	000 _b = 128 KByte 001 _b = 256 KByte 010 _b = 512 KByte 011 _b = 1 MByte 100 _b = 2 MByte 101 _b = 4 MByte 110 _b = 8 MByte 111 _b = 16 MByte (Note there is not enough RAM on C-One for this setting)	

D0F6 _h	53494	CFGDWR	Floppy-disk image write bits
bit	settings	description	
7		1 = Writes have been done by drive 9 to floppy image 4.	
6		1 = Writes have been done by drive 9 to floppy image 3.	
5		1 = Writes have been done by drive 9 to floppy image 2.	
4		1 = Writes have been done by drive 9 to floppy image 1.	
3		1 = Writes have been done by drive 8 to floppy image 4.	
2		1 = Writes have been done by drive 8 to floppy image 3.	
1		1 = Writes have been done by drive 8 to floppy image 2.	
0		1 = Writes have been done by drive 8 to floppy image 1.	
Bits are set when the emulated drive writes to the floppy image. Menu software can use these bits to write updated image back to sd card. Bits can be reset by writing 0 to the register.			

D0F7 _h	53495	CFGDSK	Disk images
bit	settings	description	
7-6	Disk 9 floppy range	Number of floppy images for drive 9 00 _b = 1 image 01 _b = 2 images 10 _b = 3 images 11 _b = 4 images	
5-4	Disk 9 floppy select	Select floppy image for drive 9 00 _b = floppy image 1 selected 01 _b = floppy image 2 selected 10 _b = floppy image 3 selected 11 _b = floppy image 4 selected	
3-2	Disk 8 floppy range	Number of floppy images for drive 8 00 _b = 1 image 01 _b = 2 images 10 _b = 3 images 11 _b = 4 images	
1-0	Disk 8 floppy select	Select floppy image for drive 8 00 _b = floppy image 1 selected 01 _b = floppy image 2 selected 10 _b = floppy image 3 selected 11 _b = floppy image 4 selected	
D0F8 _h	53496	CFGFD0	Drive emulation
bit	settings	description	
7-6	Enable virtual-drive CPU	00 _b = drive cpu stopped 01 _b = drive cpu running	
5	Drive door	0 _b = Drive door closed 1 _b = Drive door open	
4	Write protect	0 _b = Not protected, disk writable 1 _b = Write protected, disk not writable	
3	Reserved, must be 0	-	
2	Drive memory size	0 = 2 Kbyte (default) 1 = reserved (8 Kbyte expansion)	
1-0	Drive ID jumpers	00 _b = drive device id is 8 01 _b = drive device id is 9 10 _b = drive device id is 10 11 _b = drive device id is 11	
D0F9 _h	53497	CFGFD1	Reserved for second drive
bit	settings	description	
7-6	Enable virtual-drive CPU	00 _b = drive cpu stopped 01 _b = drive cpu running	
5	Drive door	0 _b = Drive door closed 1 _b = Drive door open	
4	Write protect	0 _b = Not protected, disk writable 1 _b = Write protected, disk not writable	
3	Reserved, must be 0	-	
2	Drive memory size	0 = 2 Kbyte (default) 1 = reserved (8 Kbyte expansion)	
1-0	Drive ID jumpers	00 _b = drive device id is 8 01 _b = drive device id is 9 10 _b = drive device id is 10 11 _b = drive device id is 11	
D0FA _h	53498	CFGREG	Enable Chameleon registers
bit	settings	description	
7-6	reserved, must be 0	-	
5	Chameleon RAM or ROM at D700 _h	0 = D700 _h -D7FF _h has SID mirrors 1 = RAM or ROM with banking and trampoline-code for the menu is mapped at D700 _h -D7FF _h	
4	reserved, must be 0	-	
3	reserved, must be 0	-	
2	reserved, must be 0	-	
1	Enable MMU/Timer registers	0 = VIC-II chip mirrors at D0A0 _h -D0AF _h 1 = Chameleon MMU/Timer registers at D0A0 _h -D0AF _h	
0	Enable VGA Controller Registers	0 = VIC-II chip mirrors at D040 _h -D07F _h 1 = VGA registers at D040 _h -D07F _h	

D0FB _h	53499	CFGBTN	Debug info and Buttons
bit	settings	description	
7-6	Debug info on VGA	00 = No debug information 01 = Show memory and cache load and also main 6510 CPU state on the top of the screen. 10 = Show memory, cache, 6510 and drive CPU state. 11 = Show all debug information (note this uses a considerable amount of screen space).	
5-4	Reserved, must be 0		
3-0	Left button configuration	short	long
		0000	Menu
		0001	Cartridge On/Off
		0010	Toggle Turbo On/Off
		0100	Disk change drive 8 (next)
		0101	Disk change drive 9 (next)
	others	*** reserved ***	
D0FC _h	53500	CFGIO	I/O and IEC configuration
bit	settings	description	
7	IEC port	0 = Chameleon IEC bus connected to virtual CIAs 1 = Chameleon IEC bus and any emulated disk-drives are disconnected from the system By setting this bit, the Chameleon IEC bus is disconnected from the C64 side. In this mode the Chameleon can function as a 1541 drive emulator. This feature is not available on the C-One due to a hardware limitation.	
6	IEC reset	0 = Normal operation 1 = Chameleon virtual drives are held in reset	
5	PS/2 mouse enable	0 = Autodetect mouse on PS/2 port and activate 1351 emulation if found. 1 = 1351 emulation disabled (Paddle inputs on joystick ports can be used)	
4	PS/2 mouse port	0 = Mouse emulation on port 1 1 = Mouse emulation on port 2	
3	IR receiver	0 = IR is enabled (on) 1 = IR is disabled (off)	
2	Menu-mode on reset	0 = Reset to C64 mode 1 = Reset to menu-mode. Menu will be displayed after pressing reset button.	
1	CIA Type emulation	0 = Emulate old CIAs 1 = Emulate new CIAs This bit has no effect in cartridge mode.	
0	C64 IEC bus	0 = C64 IEC bus active 1 = C64 IEC bus inactive This bit only has a function in cartridge mode. In standalone mode it is ignored.	
D0FD _h	53501	CFGDIS	A write (any value) leaves configuration mode. A read returns current flash slot where the FPGA image is started from.
bit	settings	description	
7	VIC-II emulation error	0 = VGA emulation in sync. with VIC-II chip 1 = Error, VGA and VIC-II chip not in sync. This bit has a valid value in cartridge mode only. It is always 0 in standalone mode.	
6	Reserved, always 0		
5	Readback of reset line	0 = No reset pending (reset line is high) 1 = Line constantly held in reset. The clock-port can not be used due to missing pull-up resistor. The status of the reset can be checked to determine if the clock-port has the required pull-up in standalone and docking-station modes. If this flag is set the pull-up is missing and the clock-port can not be used. It should always read 0 in cartridge mode.	
4	Flash slot valid	0 = Slot number is unknown 1 = Slot number is valid This bit should always be 1. If 0 it means the USB micro didn't respond to the initialization request. It might have crashed or there is a hardware fault preventing communication.	
3-0	Flash slot	One of 16 slots where the FPGA started from.	
D0FE _h	53502	CFGENA	Write 42 (2A _h) to enter configuration mode. When in configuration mode write 16 to 31 (10 _h to 1F _h) to reconfigure the FPGA with a new core. The 4 lower bits specify the slot number in the onboard flash. Write 32 (20 _h) in configuration mode to force menu mode. Write 33 (21 _h) in configuration mode to force menu mode with NMI interrupts disabled. Write 34 (22 _h) to enable NMI interrupts after freezing to menu. Write 35 (23 _h) to disable NMIs again. Write 165 (A5 _h) to reset machine. Write 166 (A6 _h) to reset and leave configuration mode.

D0FF _h	53503	CFGRTI	A write (any value) leaves configuration mode. A read leaves menu mode.
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Action Replay / RetroReplay

DE00 _h	56832	RRCTRL	RR control register (on write)
bit	settings	description	
7	A15	ROM address line 15	
6			
5	ROM/RAM	0 = ROM 1 = RAM	
4	A14	ROM/RAM address line 14	
3	A13	ROM/RAM address line 13	
2	Disable	Write 1 to disable cartridge	
1	EXROM		
0	GAME (inverted)		
DE01 _h	56833	RREXTD	RR extended control register (on write)
bit	settings	description	
7	A15	ROM address line 15 (mirror of DE00 _h)	
6	REU Compatibility	0 = Standard memory map 1 = REU compatible memory map	
5		Not implemented, must be set to 0	
4	A14	ROM/RAM address line 14 (mirror of DE00 _h)	
3	A13	ROM/RAM address line 13 (mirror of DE00 _h)	
2		Not implemented, must be set to 0	
1	AllowBank	0 = no RAM banking in DE02 _h –DFFF _h area 1 = Enable RAM banking in DE02 _h –DFFF _h area	
0		Not implemented, must be set to 0	
DE00 _h –DE01 _h	56832–56833	RRSTAT	RR status (on read)
bit	settings	description	
7	A15	ROM address line 15	
6			
5		Not implemented, reads 0	
4	A14	ROM/RAM address line 14	
3	A13	ROM/RAM address line 13	
2			
1			
0		Not implemented, reads 0	

REU

DF00 _h	57088	DMAST	REU Status register (read-only)
bit	settings	description	
7	1 = IRQ pending		
6	1 = End of block		
5	1 = Fault	Compare operation detected a difference	
4	RAM Chip organization	0 = 64kx1 1 = 256kx1 Contrary to popular belief this bit does not tell the actual REU size, but it simply shows if the jumper J1 on the REU is closed or not. Programmers should ignore this bit and determine the actual amount of available RAM by scanning it.	
3–0	Version	Always 0000	
DF01 _h	57089	DMACMD	REU Command register
bit	settings	description	
7	1 = Execute		
6	Reserved	–	
5	1 = Auto load	When autoloader is enabled. The memory pointers and length registers are reloaded at the end of the transfer	
4	FF00 _h flag	0 = Wait for write to FF00 _h before starting transfer 1 = Start immediately when bit 7 becomes set	
3–2	Reserved	–	
1–0	Transfer type	00 = C64 to REU 01 = REU to C64 10 = Swap 11 = Compare / verify	
DF02 _h	57090	DMA64L	C64 memory pointer low
DF03 _h	57091	DMA64H	C64 memory pointer high
DF04 _h	57092	DMAINL	REU memory pointer low
DF05 _h	57093	DMAINM	REU memory pointer mid
DF06 _h	57094	DMAINH	REU memory pointer high
DF07 _h	57095	DMACNL	Transfer length low
DF08 _h	57096	DMACNH	Transfer length high

DF09 _h	57097	DMAINT	Interrupt mask register
bit	settings	description	
7	Interrupt enable	1 = enabled	
6	End Of Block mask	1 = interrupt after transfer	
5	Verify mask	1 = interrupt on verify error	
4-0	Reserved	Read as 1	
DF0A _h	57098	DMACTL	Address control register
bit	settings	description	
7	C64 Address control	0 = Increment C64 address 1 = Fixed C64 address	
6	REU Address control	0 = Increment REU address 1 = Fixed REU address	
5-0	Reserved	Read as 1	
MMC64			
DF10 _h	57104	MMCSPI	SPI transfer register. Write in this register sends byte to SPI bus, read is last retrieved byte.
DF11 _h	57105	MMCCTL	MMC64 Control register.
bit	settings	description	
7	MMC64 active	0 = MMC64 is active 1 = MMC64 is disabled Bit can only be modified when unlocked	
6	SPI trigger mode	0 = Trigger SPI transfer on write to register DF10 _h 1 = Trigger SPI transfer on read of register DF10 _h	
5	External ROM	0 = Allow external ROM when BIOS is disabled 1 = Disable external ROM	
4	Flash mode	0 = Normal mode 1 = Flash update mode	
3	Clock port address	Not implemented, must be set to 0	
2	Clock Speed	0 = 250 KHz SPI clock 1 = 8 Mhz SPI clock	
1	MMC cart select	0 = Cart selected 1 = Cart not selected	
0	MMC64 Bios	0 = MMC64 BIOS ROM active 1 = BIOS ROM disabled (external ROM active)	
DF12 _h	57106	MMCST	MMC64 Status register (read-only).
bit	settings	description	
5	Flash jumper	Not implemented reads always as 0	
4	MMC Write Protect	0 = Cart can be written 1 = Cart is write protected	
3	MMC Cart Detect	0 = Cart inserted 1 = No cart present, slot empty	
2	External EXROM line		
1	External GAME line		
0	Busy	0 = SPI bus ready 1 = SPI bus busy (only for 250 Khz mode)	
MMC64 additional SPI devices			
DF11 _h	57105	MMCCTL	MMC64 Control register.
bit	settings	description	
4,1	Select	00 = MMC cart selected 01 = Nothing selected 10 = Flash ROM selected 11 = RTC (Real Time Clock) selected	
GeoRAM			
DE00 _h -DEFF _h	56832	-57087	GEOBUF geoRAM 256 byte memory window
DFFE _h	57342	GEOLOW	geoRAM address A ₁₃ -A ₈
bit	settings	description	
7-6	Unused	must be set to 0	
5-0	geoRAM A ₁₃ -A ₈		
DFFF _h	57343	GEOHI	geoRAM address A ₂₁ -A ₁₄
Final Cartridge 3			

DE00 _h –DFFF _h		56832	–57343	Reads will read cartridge ROM at 1E00 _h –1FFF _h , 5E00 _h –5FFF _h , 9E00 _h –9FFF _h or DE00 _h –DFFF _h depending on the current selected bank. On write
DFFF _h		57343	FC3BNK	
bit	settings	description		
7	register enable	0 = Banking register writable at DFFF. 1 = Banking register invisible. On Chameleon setting this bit to 1 also disables the ROM mirror at DE00 _h –DFFF _h .		
6	NMI	0 = Force NMI line low 1 = Normal operation		
5	GAME	State of the GAME line		
4	EXROM	State of the EXROM line		
3	A17	expanded ROM address line 17		
2	A16	expanded ROM address line 16		
1	A15	ROM address line 15		
0	A14	ROM address line 14		
