

MSX2 MEMORY MAPPER SPECIFICATION

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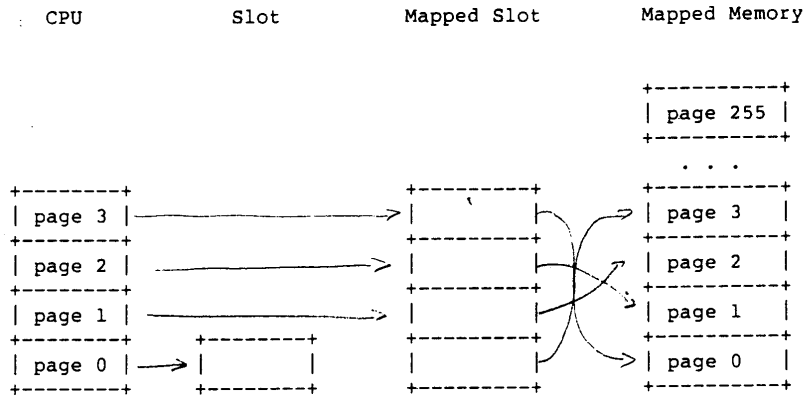
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1. Introduction

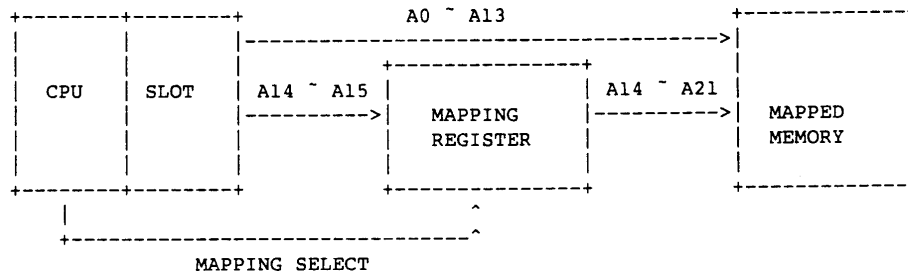
Memory Mapper is a device which is placed in a slot to change logical addresses of CPU's memory to physical address and expand the memory by 4M bytes. You can map a maximum of 256 pages (16K byte). The mapping of logical pages to physical pages is determined by the contents of mapping register. The mapping registers are at FCH to FFH of I/O address. They are both read and write addresses. Memory mapper is an option for MSX2 and minimum mapped memory is to be 64K.

| I/O address | Page |
|-------------|------|
| FCH | 0 |
| FDH | 1 |
| FEH | 2 |
| FFH | 3 |

Logical structure of Memory Mapper



Physical Structure of Memory Mapper



Memory Mapper system software

MSX2 system will initialise the mapping register as follows:-

| I/O Address | Initial Data | Logical Page | Physical Page |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| FCH | 03H | 0 | 3 |
| FDH | 02H | 1 | 2 |
| FEH | 01H | 2 | 1 |
| FFH | 00H | 3 | 0 |

The initialisation of Memory Mapper only writes the above value to the I/O ports so it does not affect those hardware which does not have memory mapper. The initialisation will not carry out a task to detect whether there is a mapper or not. After the mapper is initialised the system software carries out the basic ROM and RAM searches. Whether the CPU's RAM is in Mapped slot or not is entirely dependant on hardware of the slot. The slot and the amount of mapped memory depends on the hardware so an application software will have to find this out.

NOTES

Application software which uses the mapper must initialise the mapping address when it returns the control to either BASIC or MSX DOS.

Commercaill software which requires memory mapper should indicate 'Requires xxxKByte MEMORY MAPPER'.