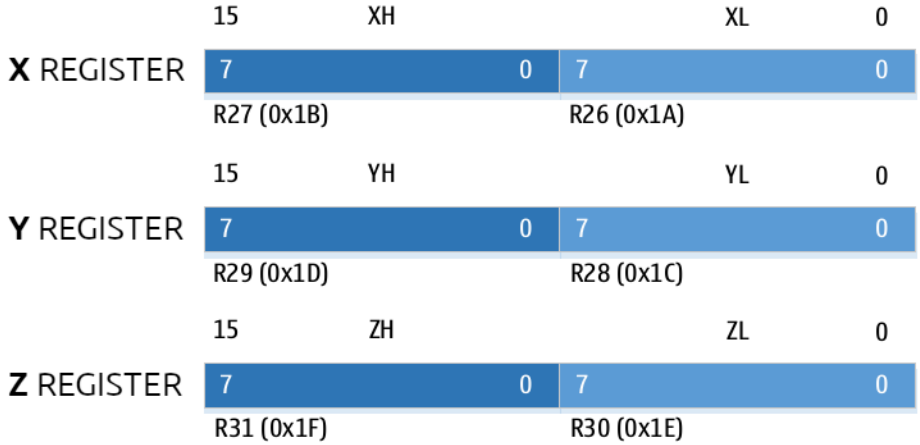
LGT8XM GENERAL WORKING REGISTER

Most of the instructions have direct access to all of the general working registers, and most of them are also single-cycle instructions. As shown in the figure above, each register corresponds to the address of a data storage space, and these general working registers are mapped to the data storage space. These registers only really exist in SRAM, but this unified mapping storage organization gives them a lot of flexibility. The X/Y/Z register can be indexed as a pointer to any general purpose register.

X/Y/Z REGISTER

Registers R26...R31 can be combined in pairs to form three 16-bit registers. These three 16-bit registers are mainly used as address pointers for indirect addr--essing access. The X/Y/Z registers are structured as follows:



These registers are used as fixed offset, auto-increment, and auto-decrement address pointers in different addressing modes. See the Inst--ruction Description section for details.