MOVFF

< Previous instruction: MOVF | Instruction index | Next instruction: MOVLB >

MOVFF   **Move f to f**

Syntax:	[*label*] MOVFF f_s,f_d

Operands:	$0 \leq f_s \leq 4095$
	$0 \leq f_d \leq 4095$

Operation:	$(f_s) \rightarrow f_d$

Status Affected:	None

Encoding:

1st word (source)	1100	ffff	ffff	$ffff_s$
2nd word (destin.)	1111	ffff	ffff	$ffff_d$

Description: The contents of source register 'f_s' are moved to destination register 'f_d'. Location of source 'f_s' can be anywhere in the 4096 byte data space (000h to FFFh), and location of destination 'f_d' can also be anywhere from 000h to FFFh. Either source or destination can be W (a useful special situation). MOVFF is particularly useful for transferring a data memory location to a peripheral register (such as the transmit buffer or an I/O port).

The MOVFF instruction cannot use the PCL, TOSU, TOSH or TOSL as the destination register.

Note: The MOVFF instruction should not be used to modify interrupt settings while any interrupt is enabled. See Section 8.0 for more information.

Words:	2

Cycles:	2 (3)

Q Cycle Activity:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Decode	Read register 'f' (src)	Process Data	No operation
Decode	No operation No dummy read	No operation	Write register 'f' (dest)

Example: MOVFF   REG1, REG2

Before Instruction

REG1	=	0x33
REG2	=	0x11

After Instruction

REG1	=	0x33,
REG2	=	0x33

< Previous instruction: MOVF | Instruction index | Next instruction: MOVLB >